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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 1, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

### MAJOR RELEASE

- **Selected Marriage Statistics – Canada, 1921-1990** 2  
While the number of marriages was considerably higher in 1990 than in 1921, the marriage rate was lower – 7.9 marriages per 1,000 population in 1921 and 7.1 in 1990.

### DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending September 26, 1992 4
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#### **CANSIM Time Series Directory** 1992

The directory serves as a guide to the data contained in the CANSIM Time Series Data Base. On-line access to this database is available internationally through a number of distributors.

To make searching the *CANSIM Time Series Directory* easier and faster, a personal computer version is available on a CD-ROM. The CD-ROM also contains a thesaurus to guide you through the terms used by Statistics Canada, thereby easing the search for information. A few keystrokes will give you textual information on topics ranging from farm cash receipts for livestock in Alberta to retail gasoline prices in Newfoundland.

The *CANSIM Time Series Directory*, 1992 is available in either hard copy or compact disc and is priced as follows:

- *CANSIM Time Series Directory*: a three-volume hard copy set with a semi-annual amendment (Canada \$160; United States: US\$180; Other Countries: US\$200).
- *StatCan: CANSIM Directory Disc*: a compact disc with a new disc issued semi-annually (Canada \$99; United States: US\$109; Other Countries: US\$119).
- *Cross-Reference Index* (hard copy) for databank, matrix and series identifiers (Canada: \$60; United States: US\$70; Other Countries: US\$80).

Enquire about our combination packages and prices. For more information about the *CANSIM Time Series Directory*, 1992, please contact the Marketing Division (613-951-8200) or fax (613-951-1134).

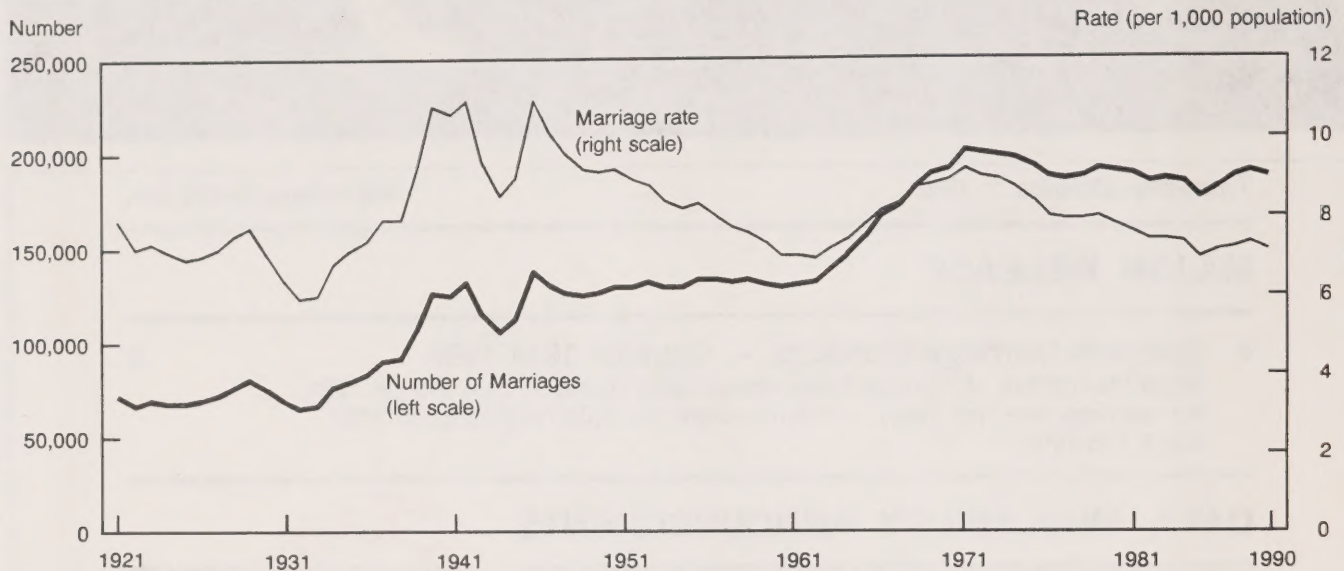
Statistics  
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Canada

Canada



## MAJOR RELEASE

### Number of Marriages and Marriage Rates, Canada, 1921-1990



### Selected Marriage Statistics, Canada 1921-1990

This is the first in a series of publications describing the historical vital statistics data relating to births, marriages, divorces, deaths and abortions in Canada dating back to 1921.

#### Highlights

The number of registered marriages was 187,737 in 1990 compared with 71,254 in 1921. Numerous fluctuations occurred over the 69-year period, 1921-1990.

After an initial increase in the late 1920s, the number of marriages decreased to a low for the period of 64,141 in 1932. Between 1932 and 1941, the number of marriages more than doubled to 130,786. During World War II, the number of marriages initially decreased to 104,656 in 1944, and then increased to 137,398 immediately after the end of the war in 1946. In the late 1940s and in the 1950s, the figures remained stable (between 128,000 and 133,000) with no major fluctuations.

Throughout the 1960s and early 1970s the number of marriages increased dramatically – reaching 200,470 in 1972, the highest number recorded between 1921 and 1990. A gradual decrease occurred over the 1970s and early 1980s, followed by slight increases in the late 1980s.

#### Marriage Rates

While the number of marriages was considerably higher in 1990 than in 1921, the marriage rate was lower – 7.9 marriages per 1,000 population in 1921 and 7.1 in 1990. Marriage rates for Canada have followed a pattern similar to that for the number of marriages – except during the late 1940s, the 1950s and early 1960s, when the rate decreased by 37% from 10.9 in 1946 to 6.9 in 1963.

Provincial marriage rates over the 69-year period followed a trend similar to national rates. Generally, annual marriage rates for the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia were higher than the Canadian rates. Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan all had rates lower than the national average.



## Average Age at Marriage

Over the last 19 years, there has been a trend toward marrying at a later age. For those marrying for the first time, the average age increased by 3.4 years for brides (22.6 in 1971, 26.0 in 1990) and by 3.0 years for grooms (24.9 in 1971, 27.9 in 1990). The average age at marriage increased by 4.2 years for all brides (24.8 in 1971, 29.0 in 1990) and by 4.3 years for all grooms (27.3 in 1971, 31.6 in 1990).

## Marriages by Marital Status of Bride and Bridegroom

More than 90% of the marriages in the 1950s and 1960s related to persons who were single (not previously married) at the time of marriage; the

remaining marriages involved previously divorced or widowed persons. The percentage of brides who had been single decreased from 91.8% in 1951 to 77.4% in 1990, as did that of grooms, from 91.6% in 1951 to 76.5% in 1990.

*Selected Marriage Statistics, 1921-1990* (82-552, \$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Surinder Wadhwa (613-951-1764), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending September 26, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 26, 1992 totalled 282 184 tonnes, a 0.8% increase from the preceding week's 279 973 tonnes and up 7.5% from the year-earlier 262 565 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 10 086 079 tonnes, a 7.2% increase from 9 412 561 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

### Gypsum Products

August 1992

Manufacturers shipped 17 387 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in August 1992, up 2.9% from the 16 897 thousand square metres shipped in August 1991 but down 5.9% from the 18 481 thousand square metres shipped in July 1992.

Year-to-date shipments for 1992 were 143 487 thousand square metres, an increase of 17.7% from the January to August 1991 period.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).**

The August 1992 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Construction Type Plywood, July 1992.**

**Catalogue number 35-001**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of  
Sawmills East of the Rockies, July 1992.**

**Catalogue number 35-002**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;  
Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of  
Sawmills in British Columbia, July 1992.**

**Catalogue number 35-003**

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;  
Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

**Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics,  
July 1992.**

**Catalogue number 63-011**

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73;  
Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

**Annual Retail Trade, 1989.**

**Catalogue number 63-223**

(Canada: \$22; United States: US\$26;  
Other Countries: US\$31).

**Selected Marriage Statistics, 1921-1990.**

**Catalogue number 82-552**

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48;  
Other Countries: US\$56).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



### How to Order Publications

*Simplify your search for data with the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1992. Using the keyword index, you'll find sources for statistics on all areas of Canadian social and economic activity. For easy access to over 800 Statistics Canada products and services, order the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1992 (11-204E, \$13.95; United States: US\$17; Other Countries: US\$20).*

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*You may purchase Statistics Canada publications by writing to Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.*

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*Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually;  
Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division  
Statistics Canada, 10-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)  
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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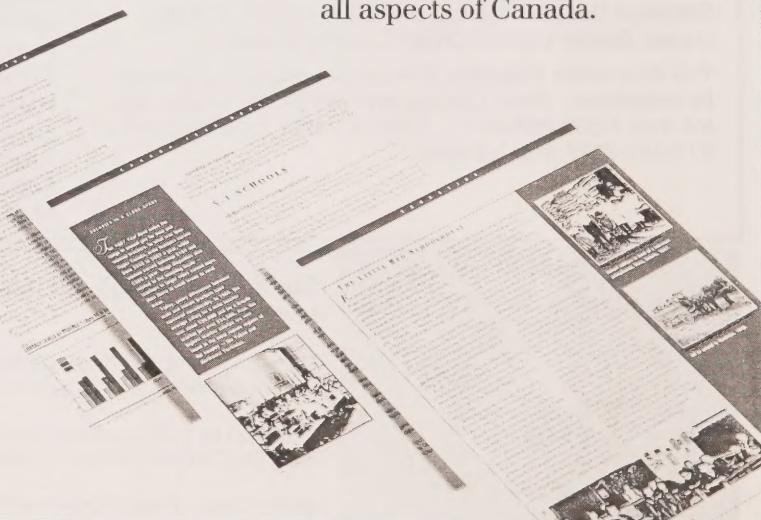
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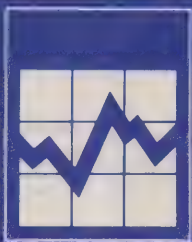


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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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<b>Advance Statistics of Education</b>	1992-93	September 1, 1992
<b>Air Charter Statistics</b>	First Quarter 1992	September 2, 1992
<b>Air Passenger Origin and Destination: Canada - United States Report</b>	1991	September 2, 1992
<b>Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Industry</b>	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	September 28, 1992
<b>Aluminum Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry</b>	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	September 4, 1992
<b>Asphalt Roofing</b>	July 1992	September 2, 1992
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<b>Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs</b>	August 1992	September 17, 1992
<b>Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin</b>	September 1992	September 17, 1992
<b>Back Injuries at Work</b>	1982-1990	September 11, 1992
<b>Basic Hardware Industry</b>	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	September 25, 1992
<b>Basic Summary Tabulations</b>	1991 Census	September 8, 1992
<b>Bed Spring and Mattress Industry</b>	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	September 4, 1992
<b>Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles</b>	Second Quarter 1992	September 4, 1992
<b>Building Permits</b>	July 1992	September 30, 1992
<b>Canada's International Transactions in Services</b>	1990 and 1991	September 4, 1992
<b>Canada's International Transactions in Securities</b>	July 1992	September 24, 1992
<b>Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics</b>	July 1992	September 8, 1992
<b>Canadian Domestic Travel</b>	First Quarter 1992	September 14, 1992
<b>Canadian Economic Observer</b>	September 1992	September 17, 1992
<b>Canadian Potato Production</b>	1991 and 1992 Seeded Area	September 11, 1992
<b>Cancer Statistics for Canada</b>	1992	September 1, 1992
<b>Cement</b>	July 1992	September 4, 1992
<b>Census of Population: Mother Tongue Data</b>	1991 Census	September 15, 1992





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Coated and Treated Paper Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	September 11, 1992
Concrete Pipe Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	September 18, 1992
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<b>Household Income (1990), Facilities and Equipment (1991) Plus Shelter Cost (1990) Microdata Tape</b>		September 24, 1992
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<b>Hygiene Products of Textile Materials Industry</b>	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	September 28, 1992
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<b>Note on Canadian Unemployment Since 1921</b>		September 8, 1992



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Other Primary Steel Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	September 18, 1992
Other Rolled, Cast and Extruded Non-ferrous Metal Products Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	September 25, 1992
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Other Transportation Equipment Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	September 25, 1992
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# Index to Data Releases, September 1992

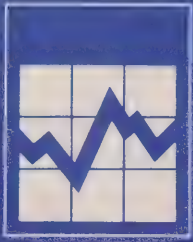
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<b>Railway Carloadings</b>	July 1992	September 11, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending August 21, 1992	September 1, 1992
	10-day Period Ending August 31, 1992	September 14, 1992
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<b>Stocks of Frozen Meat Products</b>	September 1, 1992	September 25, 1992
<b>Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products</b>	September 1, 1992	September 17, 1992
<b>Structural Concrete Products Industry</b>	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	September 18, 1992
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<b>Turbine and Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Industry</b>	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	September 18, 1992
<b>Unemployment Insurance Statistics</b>	July 1992	September 30, 1992
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	July 1992	September 22, 1992
<b>Women's Clothing Contractors Industries</b>	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	September 28, 1992
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<b>Wool Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry</b>	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	September 4, 1992
<b>Workers on the Move</b>	1988	September 11, 1992
<b>Youth Court Statistics</b>	1991-92	September 23, 1992





# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 2, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASE

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- **Canadian Composite Leading Indicator, July 1992** 2  
 The composite index rose 0.3% in July, after gains of 0.2% in June and 0.1% in May.
- 

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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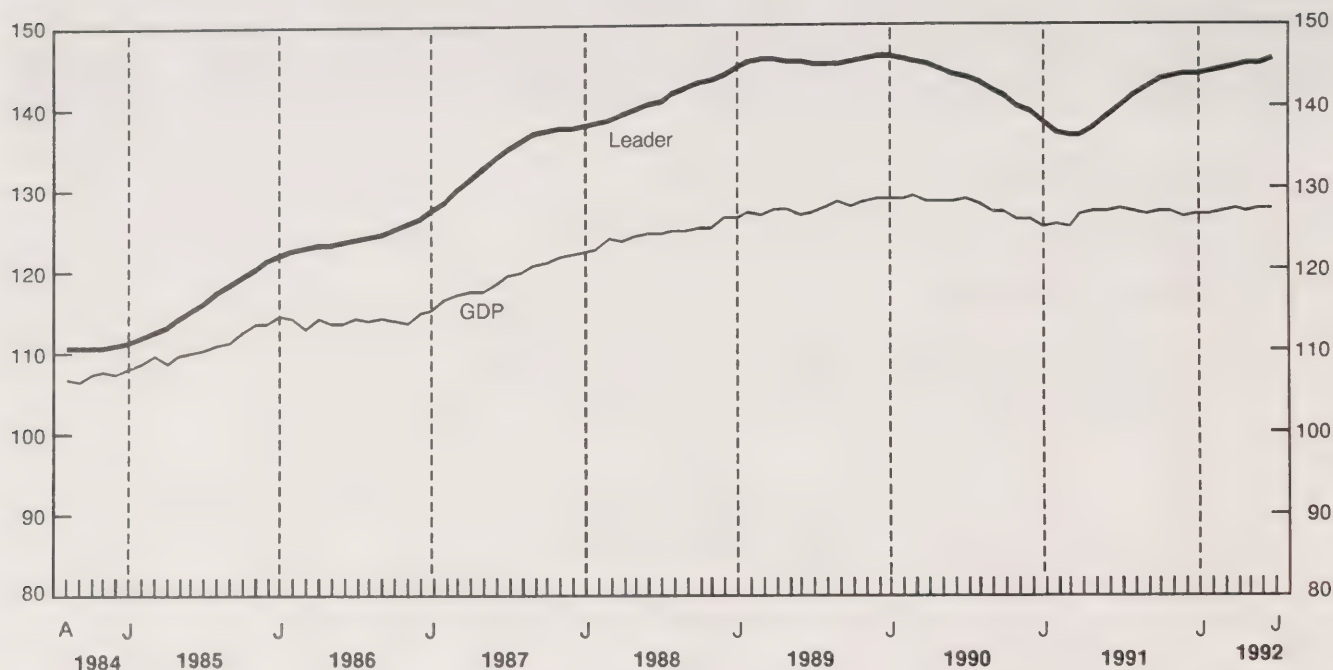
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## MAJOR RELEASE

### Composite Leading Indicator and GDP

1981 = 100



### Composite Leading Indicator

July 1992

The leading indicator rose again in July, up 0.3% after alternating gains of 0.2% or 0.1% in every month since January. Only four of the 10 components contributed to growth, compared to seven in June, as manufacturing demand weakened. The housing index spearheaded the growth in July. The unsmoothed index rose 0.1% after a 1.1% gain in June.

Household demand continued to improve, after a lacklustre start to the year. The housing index accelerated from 1.4% growth in June to 1.9% in July, reflecting gains in both house sales and housing starts. Subsequently, housing starts fell in August, despite lower inventories of unsold homes, notably in Quebec and Ontario. Furniture and appliance sales picked up with the housing market in July, with growth

rising to 0.3% from 0.1% in June. Sales of other durable goods were stable, after nine straight declines.

After oscillating between gains and losses since last March, new orders for durable goods fell again in July. The auto industry led the drop, as exports faltered. Orders for investment goods also weakened. The ratio of shipments to inventories was unchanged, as both fell in tandem. The average workweek was flat, after a 0.3% gain in June.

The financial market indicators remained mixed. The stock market index fell by 0.5%, its fifth straight drop, as natural resource stocks remained very weak. The money supply rose 0.1% for the third month in a row.

The U.S. leading indicator slowed to a 0.3% increase in July. Residential building permits recovered strongly after four consecutive drops. New orders for consumer goods rose slightly and initial claims for unemployment insurance edged down.



**Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.**

For more information on the economy, the October issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) will be available the week of October 19-23. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division. ■

**Canadian Leading Indicators**

	Percentage Change			Level	
	May	June	July	June	July
<b>Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>145.7</b>
Unsmoothed	-0.3	1.1	0.1	146.7	146.9
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.2	0.1	0.3	1,025.8 <sup>4</sup>	1,028.8 <sup>4</sup>
Other durable goods sales	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	3,524.2 <sup>4</sup>	3,523.7 <sup>4</sup>
Housing index <sup>1</sup>	1.3	1.4	1.9	129.7	132.1
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	8,986 <sup>4</sup>	8,948 <sup>4</sup>
Shipment to inventory ratio – finished goods <sup>2</sup>	0.01	0.01	0.00	1.38	1.38
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	0.3	0.0	38.2	38.2
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	1,735	1,729
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.4	0.4	0.3	203.6	204.2
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	-0.8	-0.8	-0.5	3,438	3,422
Money supply (M1) (\$1981) <sup>3</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.1	24,598 <sup>4</sup>	24,632 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).

<sup>2</sup> Difference from previous month.

<sup>3</sup> Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

<sup>4</sup> Millions of 1981 dollars. ■

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Reference Map Series – Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts 1991 Census

This collection of colourful maps is a new product that depicts the boundaries of census tracts, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations and their parts (urbanized core, urban fringe and rural fringe). Where applicable, census subdivisions, primary census metropolitan areas and primary census agglomerations are featured.

Also shown on the reference maps are rivers, lakes, railroad tracks and other significant features. The map scales range from 1:25,000 to 1:2,000,000.

The new *Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts* (92-320, \$75) from the Reference Map Series is now available. The maps are available as a collection for \$75 or individually for \$5.

To obtain this product or for more information, see "How to Order Publications." ■

### Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

August 1992

Canadian chemical firms produced 134 740 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in August 1992, a 2.5% decrease from the 138 153<sup>r</sup> (revised) tonnes produced in August 1991.

January to August 1992 production totalled 1 100 308 tonnes, up 8.7% from the 1 012 044<sup>r</sup> tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for August 1992 and August 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.**

The August 1992 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5.60/\$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

### Electric Power Statistics

July 1992

#### Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in July 1992 decreased to 36 607 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 0.8% from July 1991. Exports increased 35.9% to 3 460 GWh, but imports decreased from 716 GWh to 417 GWh.
- Year-to-date figures in July 1992 showed net generation at 290 791 GWh, up 2.3% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 16 616 GWh, were up 45.7%, but imports, at 4 203 GWh, were down 2.8%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.**

The July 1992 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Coal and Coke Statistics

July 1992

#### Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 4 904 kilotonnes in July 1992, down 5.3% from July 1991. The year-to-date production figure in July 1992 stood at 39 870 kilotonnes, down 2.2% from the year-earlier period.
- Exports in July fell to 1 997 kilotonnes, down 11.2% from July 1991, but imports increased 8.2% to 1 121 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures as of July 1992 showed exports of 18 236 kilotonnes, 6.5% below the year-earlier level.
- Coke production increased to 317 kilotonnes in July 1992, up 1.8% from July 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.**

The July 1992 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$10/\$100) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Rigid Insulating Board**, August 1992.

**Catalogue number 36-002**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Asphalt Roofing**, August 1992.

**Catalogue number 45-001**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada**, 1992-I.

**Catalogue number 57-003**

(Canada: \$31.75/\$127; United States: US\$38/

US\$152; Other Countries: US\$44.50/US\$178).

**Consumer Prices and Price Indexes**,

April-June 1992.

**Catalogue number 62-010**

(Canada: \$18/\$72; United States: US\$21.50/US\$86;

Other Countries: US\$25.25/US\$101).

**Census Metropolitan Areas, Census**

**Agglomerations and Census Tracts**,

Reference Maps.

**Catalogue number 92-320**

(Canada: \$75; United States: US\$90;

Other Countries: US\$105).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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*Please enclose a cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications. Provide full information on each publication order (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please add 7% GST.*

*Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division  
Statistics Canada, 10-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)  
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

**Week of October 5-9**  
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>October</b>		
6	Short-term Expectations Survey	
7	Help-wanted Index	September 1992
7	Estimates of Labour Income	July 1992
7	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 7 – September Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada	
8	Farm Product Price Index	August 1992
9	Labour Force Survey	September 1992
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	August 1992
9	New Housing Price Index	August 1992
9	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1992





# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Monday, October 5, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

### DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey (Large Carriers), Second Quarter 1992	3
Performing Arts Survey, 1990-91	3
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<b>1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures</b>	
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Plastic Pipe and Pipe Fittings Industry	4
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Folding Carton and Set-up Box Industry	4
Other Converted Paper Products Industries	4
Non-commercial Trailer Industry	5
Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Industry	5
Motor Vehicle Steering and Suspension Parts Industry	5
Other Concrete Products Industries	5
Toilet Preparations Industry	5

(continued on page 2)

### Labour Force Income Profiles

1990

The 1990 Labour Force Income Profiles are now available. These profiles show taxfilers who reported employment income and/or unemployment insurance benefits in 1990. The data are taken from administrative records and reflect the reports of 100% of Canadian taxfilers – not just a sampling.

These data are not available from any other source and provide a timely measure of the economic health of the labour force for areas as small as postal walks or as large as a province or all of Canada.

For further information on the Labour Force Income Profiles, contact the Client Services Section (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Sporting Goods Industry	7

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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8



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey (Large Carriers)

Second Quarter 1992

The results of the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, covering the activities of the large for-hire trucking carriers with annual operating revenues of \$25 million or more, are now available for the second quarter of 1992.

#### Highlights

- During the second quarter, 50 large carriers earning \$25 million or more annually generated total operating revenues of \$765 million. This represented declines of 4.4% and 7.9% from the second quarters of 1991 and 1990, respectively.
- The large carriers' operating ratio was 1.01 for the second quarter of 1992, a slight deterioration from 0.99 in the year-earlier quarter and a further deterioration from 0.98 in the second quarter of 1990.
- Total operating expenses for the second quarter of 1992 amounted to \$775.3 million, down 2.1% from the second quarter of 1991 and down 4.3% from the second quarter of 1990. The major expense was salaries and wages, which accounted for 37.2% of total operating expenses, remaining relatively consistent with the second quarters of 1990 and 1991.

Detailed data for the second quarter of 1992 will appear in the October issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, \$9.40/\$75).

For further information, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486), Transportation Division. ■

### Performing Arts Survey

1990-91

The 1990-91 data for Canada's not-for-profit performing arts companies are now available on a cost-recovery basis. Information on company performances and attendance are available. Detailed breakdowns of revenues and expenditures, tabulated by province or by the four performing arts disciplines (theatre, music, dance and opera) are also available.

#### Highlights

- The number of performances offered in 1990-91 decreased by 5% from the previous year to 38,690, while attendance at these live performing arts events dropped by just 2%.
- Total company deficits remained close to the 1989-1990 level, at \$7.6 million in 1990-91. This was a sharp contrast to the significant 117% jump in total deficits that occurred between 1988-89 and 1989-1990.

For further information on these data, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

### Cement

August 1992

Canadian manufacturers shipped 941 423 tonnes of cement in August 1992, a decrease of 11.8% from the 1 066 964 tonnes shipped a year earlier but an increase of 2.3% from the 919 901 tonnes shipped in July 1992.

January to August 1992 shipments totalled 5 530 906 tonnes, down 10.3% from the 6 166 588 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35) .**

The August 1992 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

## Supply and Disposition of Major Grains and Oilseeds

1991-92

Supply and disposition tables for Canada pertaining to the major grains and oilseeds (wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, canola, corn and soybeans) for the 1991-92 crop year (August 1 to July 31) are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 5629, 5674, 5679-5685 and 5688.**

The July 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.80/\$138) is scheduled for release this month. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

## Canned and Preserved Fruit and Vegetable Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the canned and preserved fruit and vegetable industry (SIC 1031) totalled \$2,310.4 million, up 5.1% from \$2,198.6 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5383.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

## Plastic Pipe and Pipe Fittings Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic pipe and pipe fittings industry (SIC 1621) totalled \$592.5 million, down 14.9% from \$696.5 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5415.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastic Products Industries* (33-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

## Foundation Garment Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the foundation garment industry (SIC 2496) totalled \$165.0 million, up 3.8% from \$159.0 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5456.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact N. Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

## Folding Carton and Set-up Box Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the folding carton and set-up box industry (SIC 2731) totalled \$996.0 million, up 0.5% from \$990.8 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5489.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

## Other Converted Paper Products Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other converted paper products industries n.e.c. (SIC 2799) totalled \$759.3 million, down 2.4% from \$777.9 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5495.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■



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## Non-commercial Trailer Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-commercial trailer industry (SIC 3243) totalled \$328.7 million, down 25.2% from \$439.3 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5553.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

## Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle engine and engine parts industry (SIC 3251) totalled \$2,920.0 million, down 28.0% from \$4,058.3 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5555.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

## Motor Vehicle Steering and Suspension Parts Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle steering and suspension parts industry (SIC 3254) totalled \$823.7 million, down 6.3% from \$879.2 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5558.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

## Other Concrete Products Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other concrete products industries (SIC 3549) totalled \$289.4 million, down 14.5% from \$338.6 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6854.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact R. Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

## Toilet Preparations Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the toilet preparations industry (SIC 3771) totalled \$1,154.2 million, down 6.8% from \$1,238.0 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6879.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

## Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the frozen fruit and vegetable industry (SIC 1032) totalled \$929.6 million, up 5.1% from \$884.2 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5384.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

## Broad Knitted Fabric Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the broad knitted fabric industry (SIC 1831) totalled \$403.2 million, down 17.4% from \$488.3 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5428.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Textile Industries* (34-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

## Men's and Boys' Pants Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' pants industry (SIC 2433) totalled \$523.8 million, down 10.6% from \$586.1 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5442.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

## Children's Clothing Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the children's clothing industry (SIC 2451) totalled \$554.8 million, up 15.9% from \$478.5 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5450.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

## Heating Equipment Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the heating equipment industry (SIC 3071) totalled \$550.1 million, down 13.7% from \$637.1 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5535.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

## Machine Shop Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the machine shop industry (SIC 3081) totalled \$1,614.4 million, up 5.3% from \$1,532.4 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5536.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

## Truck and Bus Body Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the truck and bus body industry (SIC 3241) totalled \$446.7 million, down 30.1% from \$638.8 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5551.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■



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## Commercial Trailer Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the commercial trailer industry (SIC 3242) totalled \$457.0 million, down 20.2% from \$572.5 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5552.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

## Motor Vehicle Wiring Assemblies Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle wiring assemblies industry (SIC 3252) totalled \$443.0 million, down 8.9% from \$486.3 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5556.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

## Plastic and Synthetic Resin Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic and synthetic resin industry (SIC 3731) totalled \$2,834.0 million, down 6.4% from \$3,029.2 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6875.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

## Sporting Goods Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sporting goods industry (SIC 3931) totalled \$693.9 million, down 9.3% from \$764.7 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6890.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, July 1992.

**Catalogue number 22-007**

(Canada: \$13.80/\$138; United States: US\$16.60/  
US\$166; Other Countries: US\$19.30/US\$193).

**Gypsum Products**, August 1992.

**Catalogue number 44-003**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Wholesale Trade**, July 1992.

**Catalogue number 63-008**

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States: US\$17.30/  
US\$173; Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

**Summary of Canadian International Trade**,  
July 1992.

**Catalogue number 65-001**

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States: US\$21.80/  
US\$218; Other Countries: US\$25.50/US\$255).

**Imports by Commodity**, July 1992.

**Catalogue number 65-007**

(Canada: \$55.10/\$551; United States: US\$66.10/  
US\$661; Other Countries: US\$77.10/US\$771).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 6, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Homicide in Canada, 1991** 2  
In 1991, a total of 753 homicides occurred in Canada.
  - **Short-term Expectations Survey** 4  
A new series of forecasts from a small group of economists is released today.
- 

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending September 21, 1992 | 6 |
| Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, August 1992        | 6 |
- 

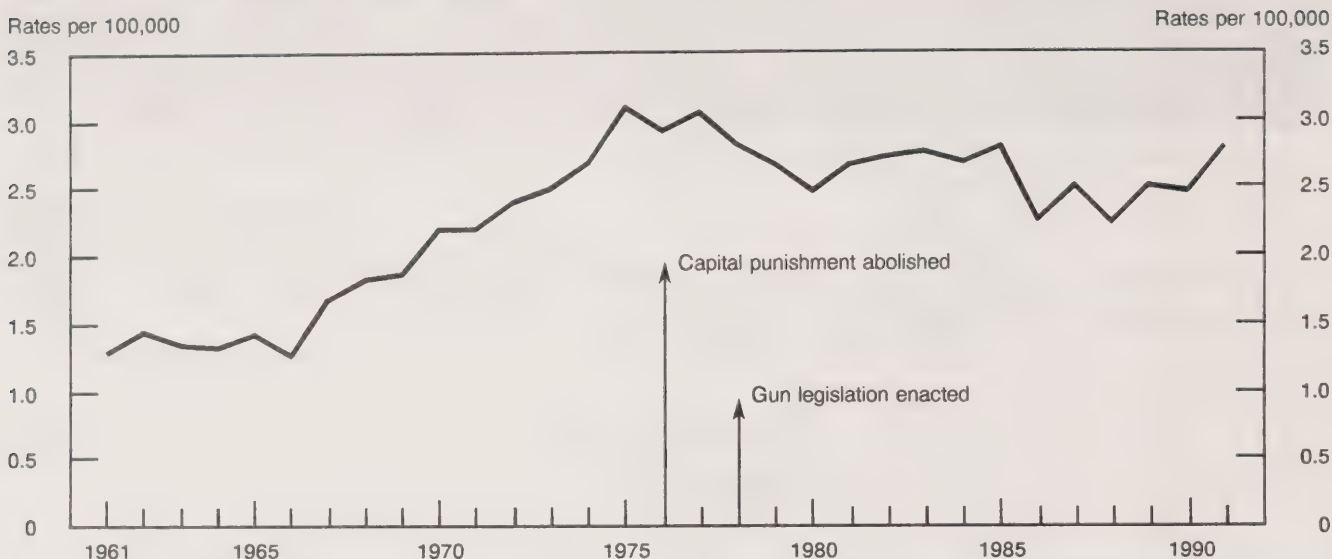
## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Rate of Homicides, Canada, 1961-1991



### Homicide in Canada

1991

In 1991, a total of 753 homicides occurred in Canada, which represented a homicide rate of 2.8 per 100,000 population, a 13% increase from 1990 (2.5) and a 7% increase from the average rate for the previous 10 years (2.6).

#### Highlights

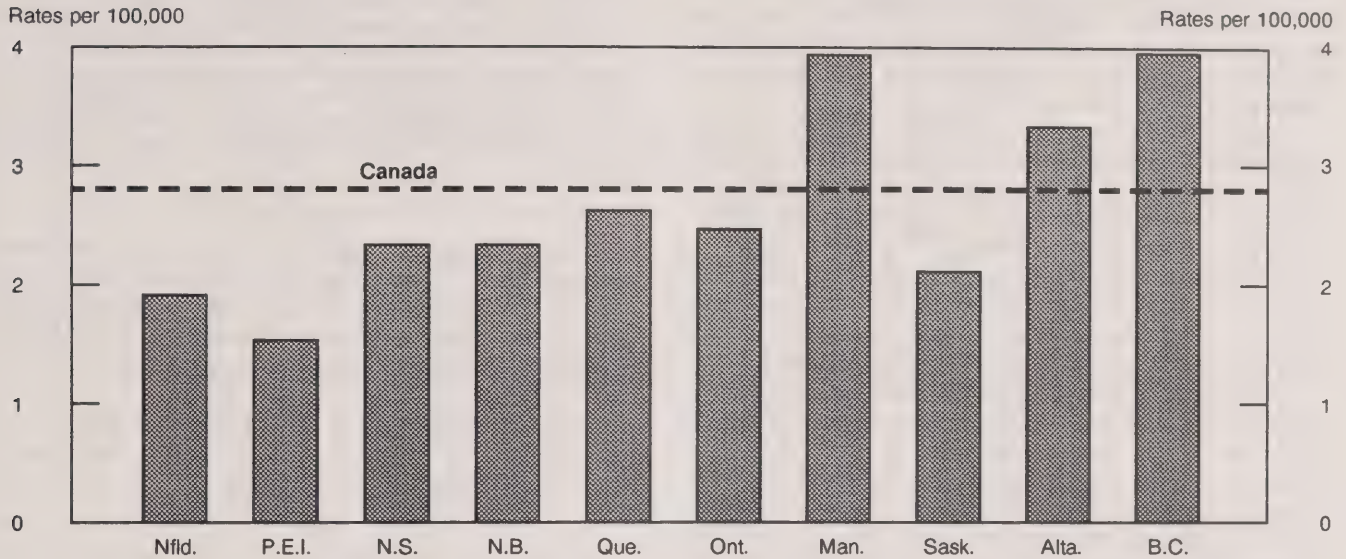
- Provincial homicide rates ranged from a high of 3.9 per 100,000 population in British Columbia and Manitoba to 1.5 in Prince Edward Island.
- The 1991 rates per 100,000 population for Canada's 25 major metropolitan areas ranged from 4.6 for the Oshawa metropolitan area to 0.5 for the London area.
- Three police officers were murdered while on duty in 1991, one more than in 1990. For the seventh consecutive year, no provincial or federal correctional worker was a victim of homicide in the line of duty.
- The highest proportion of homicide victims were killed by firearms (36%), of which approximately one-half were attributed to handguns.
- Sixty-four percent of homicide victims and 90% of those accused of homicide were male.
- Thirty-four percent of all homicides where the accused was identified in 1991 were committed by a family member, 53% by an acquaintance and 13% by a stranger.
- Almost 20% of the homicide offences solved in 1991 were committed by a spouse (legal and common-law unions) – 85 men killed their wives and 25 women killed their husbands.



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## Rates for Homicide Offences, Canada and the Provinces, 1991

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- Gangs were considered by the police to be responsible for less than 10% of homicide incidents in 1991.
- Sixty-seven percent of those accused of homicide in 1991 had criminal records prior to the homicide incident, while 45% of their victims had criminal records.

The Vol. 12, No. 18 *Juristat Service Bulletin: Homicide in Canada, 1991* (85-002, \$3.60/\$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

## Short-term Expectations Survey

The following are the forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for September 1992, merchandise exports and imports for August 1992 and the Gross Domestic Product for July 1992.

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for September was forecast at 1.3%, with minimum and maximum values of 1.1% and 1.6%, respectively. In August, the mean forecast overestimated the actual value by 0.2 percentage points.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for September was 11.5% (minimum 11.3%, maximum 11.8%). For August, the mean forecast underestimated the outcome by 0.1 percentage points.

August merchandise exports were forecast to be \$13.1 billion, with a minimum and maximum of \$12.4 billion and \$13.5 billion, respectively. For July, the mean forecast underestimated the outcome by \$0.3 billion. The forecast of imports for the same period was \$12.5 billion, with minimum and maximum values of \$12.3 billion and \$13.0 billion, respectively. For July, the mean forecast underestimated the actual imports by \$0.3 billion.

### Note to Users

*Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 23 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators. This month, participants were asked for forecasts of the year-to-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports, as well as for a forecast of the monthly change in the Gross Domestic Product.*

Gross Domestic Product was forecast to have changed by 0.2% between June and July 1992, with minimum and maximum changes of -0.1% and 0.3%. On September 30, Statistics Canada announced that the actual change in GDP for July was 0.0%.

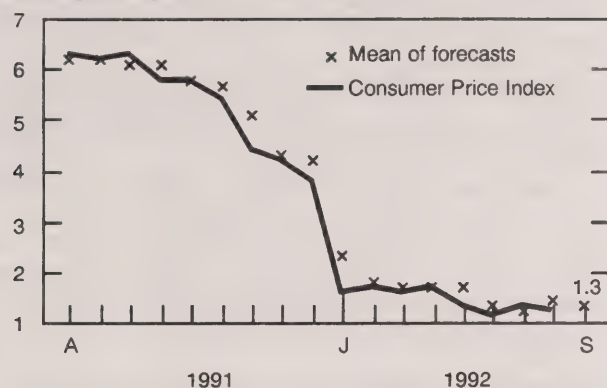
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □



## FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

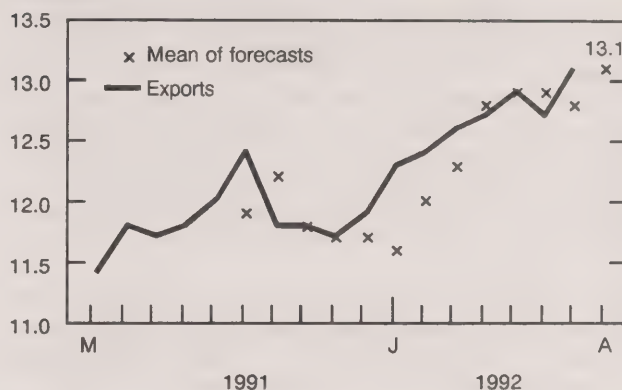
### Consumer Price Index

Year-to-year  
percentage change



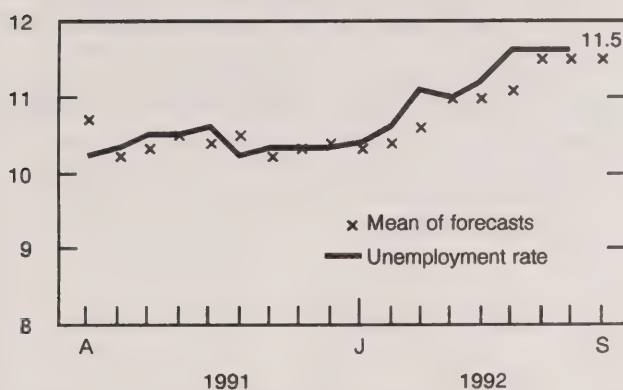
### Canadian International Trade Exports

\$ billions



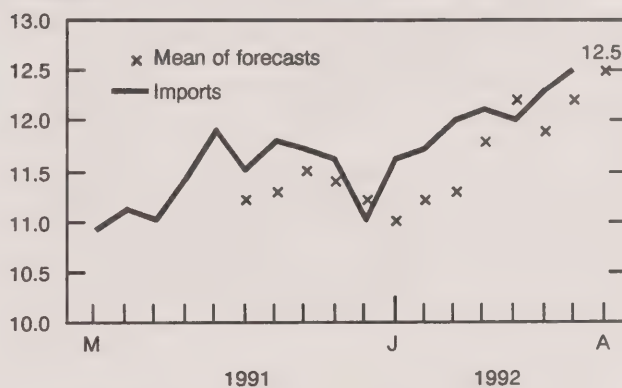
### Unemployment Rate

%



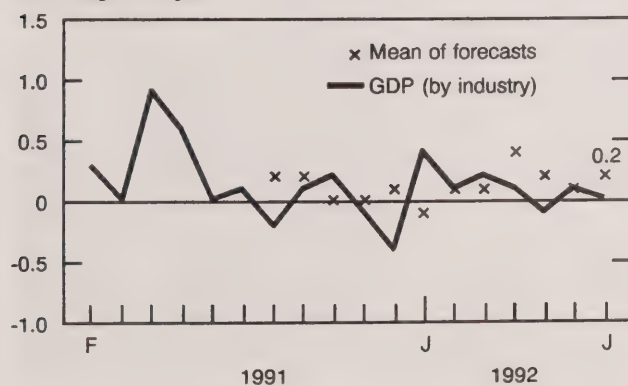
### Canadian International Trade Imports

\$ billions



### Gross Domestic Product (by Industry)

Percentage change



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## Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending September 21, 1992

### Highlights

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.3 million tonnes, an increase of 1.2% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 7.2% from the year-earlier period. The number of cars loaded increased 8.2% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of September 21, 1992 decreased 3.7% from the previous year.

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

## Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

August 1992

Production of process cheese in August 1992 totalled 7 995 225 kilograms, an increase of 74.9% from July 1992 and an increase of 19.7% from the revised August 1991 figure. The August 1992 year-to-date production totalled 49 876 749 kilograms, compared to the year-earlier total of 51 096 719r (revised) kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during August was 262 098 kilograms, an increase of 15.2% from July 1992 but a decrease of 29.5% from August 1991. The August 1992 year-to-date production totalled 2 890 307 kilograms, compared to the 2 966 592 kilograms a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The August 1992 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Retail Trade, July 1992.**

**Catalogue number 63-005**

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States: US\$21.80/  
US\$218; Other Countries: US\$25.50/US\$255).

**Quarterly Demographic Statistics, April-June 1992.**

**Catalogue number 91-002**

(Canada: \$7.50/\$30; United States: US\$9/US\$36;  
Other Countries: US\$10.50/US\$42).

**Juristat Service Bulletin: Homicide in Canada,**  
1991. Vol. 12, No. 18.

**Catalogue number 85-002**

(Canada: \$3.60/\$90; United States: US\$4.30/US\$108;  
Other Countries: US\$5/US\$126).

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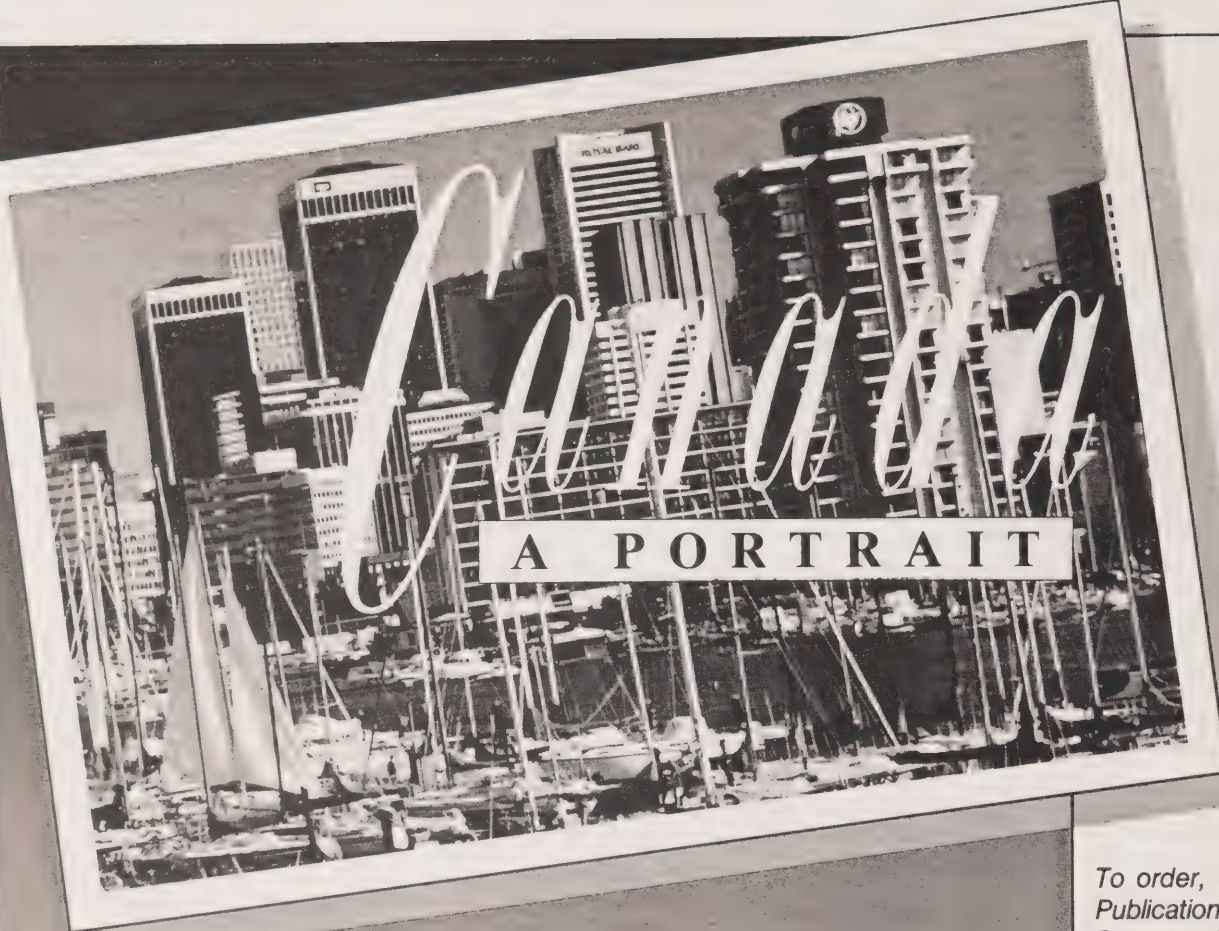
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 7, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Estimates of Labour Income, July 1992** 3  
Labour income grew by 2.3% between July 1991 and July 1992.
- **Help-wanted Index, September 1992** 5  
In September, the Canada Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100) rose one point to 63.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

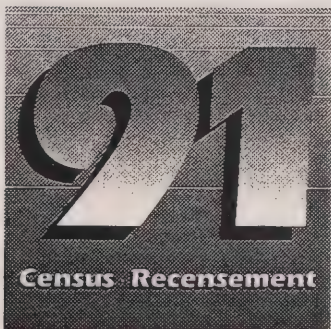
- Field Crop Reporting Series No. 7: September Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 1992 6
- Electric Storage Batteries, August 1992 6

(continued on page 2)



Document 93-335  
**Profile of  
Federal  
Electoral  
Districts -  
Part A**

Document 93-335  
**Profil des  
circonscriptions  
électorales  
fédérales -  
Partie A**



Canada

### Profile of Federal Electoral Districts - Part A 1991 Census

This publication provides a profile for each of the 295 federal electoral districts enumerated in the 1991 Census. The profiles show population counts by age, sex, marital status and mother tongue. Also shown are dwelling counts by type and tenure, households by size, and families by size, structure and presence of never-married sons and daughters.

The publication consists of a single table that displays data for each federal electoral district, Canada, the provinces and territories, as well as a geographic index and a reference map.

To obtain a copy of *Profile of Federal Electoral Districts - Part A* (93-335, \$45), see "How to Order Publications."



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## **DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded**

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Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, August 1992	6
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Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, August 1992	7

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## **PUBLICATIONS RELEASED**

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Estimates of Labour Income

July 1992

#### Highlights

The July 1992 preliminary estimate of labour income<sup>1</sup> was \$33.2 billion. The July 1992 estimate increased by 2.3% from July 1991, down from the average increase of 2.7% in the first half of 1992. This slowdown in the year-over-year growth rate of labour income for July was due to changes in supplementary labour income. As a result of an increase in employers' contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund in July 1991, supplementary labour income estimates increased by 6.8% in the first half of 1992 but slowed to 3.3% in July.

The year-to-date growth in labour income was 2.6% in July, similar to the 1991 annual increase of 2.8%.

#### Seasonally Adjusted – Wages and Salaries

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries was virtually unchanged for the second consecutive month in July, following an increase of 0.4% in May.
- In July, wages and salaries rose in health and welfare services (2.0%), provincial administration (1.6%), transportation, communication and other utilities (1.4%), and education and related services (0.8%). However, these gains were offset by declines in mines, quarries and oil wells (-2.7%), forestry (-2.6%), construction (-1.7%) and local administration (-1.4%).
- New Brunswick (1.4%), Quebec (0.7%), Nova Scotia (0.5%) and Prince Edward Island (0.4%) recorded increases in wages and salaries in July. Declines were noted in the remaining provinces and territories, with the exception of British Columbia, which was unchanged.

#### Unadjusted

- In July, wages and salaries grew by 2.2% from a year earlier, bringing the year-to-date increase to 2.2%.
- The strongest year-to-date growth in wages and salaries occurred in education and related services (6.5%), local administration (5.1%), health and welfare services (4.9%) and transportation, communications and other utilities (3.9%). However, year-to-date declines in wages and salaries were noted in construction (-5.3%), forestry (-3.3%) and mines, quarries and oil wells (-1.3%). Year-to-date wages and salaries in manufacturing were flat, changing by -0.3%.
- Alberta (2.8%), British Columbia (4.0%) and the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (3.4%) recorded larger year-to-date increases in wages and salaries than the national growth of 2.2%. The growth in these provinces and territories was moderated by smaller increases in the other provinces and by a slight decline in Newfoundland (-0.1%).

#### Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The July-September 1992 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$22.50/\$90) will be available in January. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on the estimates, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

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<sup>1</sup> Labour income is composed of wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for approximately 90% of labour income, while supplementary labour income makes up the remaining 10%. Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income-in-kind, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income includes employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income estimates account for approximately 57% of Gross Domestic Product. □

**Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income**

(millions of dollars)

	July 1992 <sup>p</sup>	June 1992 <sup>r</sup>	May 1992 <sup>f</sup>	July 1991
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	332.9	271.1	219.7	335.2
Forestry	259.1	260.7	211.9	268.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	630.9	663.1	645.3	666.5
Manufacturing industries	5,223.5	5,266.3	5,155.2	5,256.8
Construction industry	1,860.8	1,805.5	1,712.3	1,977.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,949.6	2,918.3	2,854.8	2,815.4
Trade	4,059.0	4,102.3	4,034.7	3,986.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,573.5	2,569.7	2,553.9	2,503.5
Commercial and personal services	4,163.5	4,102.4	3,990.6	4,054.5
Education and related services	2,335.4	2,803.3	2,779.8	2,170.9
Health and welfare services	2,741.5	2,675.7	2,647.6	2,591.1
Federal administration and other government offices	996.1	1,004.4	970.2	944.8
Provincial administration	745.9	729.0	698.7	703.1
Local administration	678.4	678.5	660.6	650.5
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>	<b>29,550.2</b>	<b>29,850.3</b>	<b>29,135.3</b>	<b>28,924.0</b>
Supplementary labour income	3,679.4	3,645.8	3,555.2	3,561.5
<b>Labour income</b>	<b>33,229.6</b>	<b>33,496.1</b>	<b>32,690.5</b>	<b>32,485.5</b>
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	228.1	231.6	233.5	234.5
Forestry	219.6	225.4	222.2	228.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	621.1	638.6	641.3	655.8
Manufacturing industries	5,037.3	5,052.6	5,071.7	5,070.0
Construction industry	1,644.4	1,672.6	1,698.4	1,744.3
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,891.7	2,852.1	2,841.7	2,750.7
Trade	4,031.2	4,036.9	3,996.0	3,959.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,513.4	2,508.0	2,521.8	2,444.5
Commercial and personal services	4,013.0	4,018.3	3,990.4	3,893.0
Education and related services	2,725.7	2,702.9	2,683.1	2,532.8
Health and welfare services	2,683.8	2,631.2	2,613.4	2,536.8
Federal administration and other government offices	962.9	963.3	944.9	912.7
Provincial administration	720.4	709.3	698.4	678.9
Local administration	645.5	654.4	666.0	618.9
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>	<b>28,856.3</b>	<b>28,844.2</b>	<b>28,820.7</b>	<b>28,245.0</b>
Supplementary labour income	3,593.0	3,522.9	3,516.8	3,478.0
<b>Labour income</b>	<b>32,449.4</b>	<b>32,367.1</b>	<b>32,337.5</b>	<b>31,723.0</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.<sup>f</sup> Final estimates.

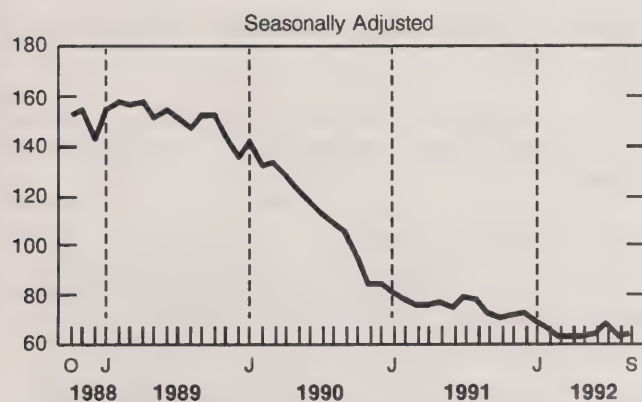


## Help-wanted Index

September 1992

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

### Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



### Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- Over the past year, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) decreased from 72 in September 1991 to 62 in March 1992. Since

March, with the exception of July, the index has remained practically unchanged at its present level of 63.

### Changes by Region

- Between August and September 1992, the Help-wanted Index increased 3% in both Ontario (from 59 to 61) and Quebec (from 69 to 71). It remained unchanged at 90 in the Atlantic provinces and at 69 in British Columbia. The only decline was observed in the Prairie provinces, where the index fell 7% (from 44 to 41).
- Compared with September 1991, the Help-wanted Index was down in all regions. It fell 16% in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec, 13% in the Prairie provinces and British Columbia, and 9% in Ontario.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

Help-wanted Indices for census metropolitan areas and trend-cycle estimates are available on request. The trend-cycle estimates can also be obtained directly from CANSIM.

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division, (fax: 613-951-4087).

### Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
Seasonally Adjusted						
<b>1991</b>						
September	72	107	84	67	47	79
October	70	105	83	66	49	73
November	71	99	88	63	51	73
December	72	104	87	67	49	75
<b>1992</b>						
January	69	110	88	60	46	68
February	65	90	74	61	46	74
March	62	87	74	55	49	67
April	62	85	78	56	44	64
May	62	92	69	60	45	68
June	63	92	70	59	43	69
July	67	90	80	64	42	70
August	62	90	69	59	44	69
September	63	90	71	61	41	69

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### September Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada

1992

This report provides estimates of area, yield and production for the major crops in 1992; it also provides estimates of the area intended to be seeded in Quebec and Ontario to winter wheat and fall rye in the fall of 1992.

#### Highlights

As a result of the adverse weather conditions across the Canadian prairies during the growing season, production for most grains decreased substantially from the August estimates. The most significant decrease occurred in canola production, which fell 18% from 4.2 million tonnes in August to 3.5 million tonnes in September. Total wheat production (including durum) declined 5% to 28.7 million tonnes.

In Eastern Canada, wet weather conditions have delayed the harvest of most crops.

*Field Crop Reporting Series No. 7: September Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 1992* (22-002, \$12/\$80) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact the Crops Section (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division. ■

### Electric Storage Batteries

August 1992

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 168,743 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in August 1992.

Cumulative sales from January to August 1992 amounted to 1,102,555 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries, down 12.2% from the 1,255,739<sup>r</sup> (revised) units sold the previous year.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The August 1992 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

### Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

August 1992

Data on production of kitchen appliances by Canadian manufacturers are confidential for the month of August.

Production of home comfort products totalled 10,125 units in August 1992, a decrease of 64.9% from 28,831<sup>r</sup> (revised) units produced a year earlier.

The August 1992 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

### Footwear Statistics

August 1992

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,101,753 pairs of footwear in August 1992, an increase of 1.2% from the 2,077,747<sup>r</sup> (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to August 1992 totalled 14,836,786 pairs of footwear, down 9.6% from the 16,403,803<sup>r</sup> pairs produced during the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.**

The August 1992 *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■



## Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

August 1992

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for August 1992 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 56 275 tonnes in August 1992, a decrease of 0.5% from the 56 567 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The August 1992 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Field Crop Reporting Series No. 7: September Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 1992.**

**Catalogue number 22-002**

(Canada: \$12/\$80; United States: US\$14/US\$96;  
Other Countries: US\$16/US\$112).

**Coal and Coke Statistics, July 1992.**

**Catalogue number 45-002**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;  
Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Electric Power Statistics, July 1992.**

**Catalogue number 57-001**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;  
Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, July 1992.**

**Catalogue number 63-004**

(Canada: \$2.70/\$27; United States: US\$3.20/US\$32;  
Other Countries: US\$3.80/US\$38).

**New Motor Vehicle Sales, December 1991.**

**Catalogue number 63-007**

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States: US\$17.30/  
US\$173; Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

**Profile of Federal Electoral Districts – Part A,  
1991 Census.**

**Catalogue number 93-335**

(Canada: \$45; United States: US\$54;  
Other Countries: US\$63).

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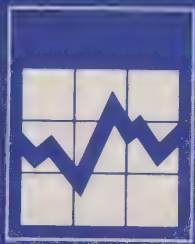
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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 8, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

### MAJOR RELEASE

- **Farm Product Price Index, August 1992** 2  
The Farm Product Price Index was up 0.3% in August.

### DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales, September 1992	3
Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending October 3, 1992	3
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### PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 4

#### A Statistical Portrait of Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada

Statistics Canada and the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada are pleased to announce the release of the second edition of this joint publication, which was prepared under the direction of the Canadian Education Statistics Council.

The publication represents a consensus among the provinces and territories on the most significant, interprovincially comparable statistics on Canada's elementary and secondary education systems that have been developed. The first edition of the statistical portrait provided descriptions of students, teachers and costs of education in Canada. While this second edition explores similar themes, the emphasis has been placed on outcomes of the education system.

Enquiries about this non-catalogued publication, *A Statistical Portrait of Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada* (ISBN 0-660-55834-3, \$12), should be directed to either of the following:

Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6. Telephone: (613-951-9039); or

Council of Ministers of Education - Canada, Room 5-200, 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1V5. Telephone: (416- 964-2551).



## MAJOR RELEASE

### Farm Product Price Index

August 1992

The Farm Product Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 95.6 in August, up 0.3% from the revised 95.3 in July. The crops index was down 0.1% to 88.8; increases in the cereals and oilseeds indexes were more than offset by a decrease of 6.1% in the potatoes index. The livestock and animal products index rose 0.6% to 99.8, reflecting an increase of 4.9% in the cattle and calves index. Still, the overall index remained at low levels not seen since the 1979-1980 crop year. Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) initial prices for wheat and barley for the 1992-93 crop year were set at levels slightly above the prices in effect at the end of the 1991-92 crop year.

The percentage changes in the index between July and August 1992, by province, were as follows:

Newfoundland	-2.5%
Prince Edward Island	+4.8%
Nova Scotia	-3.7%
New Brunswick	+4.4%
Quebec	+0.3%
Ontario	+1.3%
Manitoba	-1.8%
Saskatchewan	+2.2%
Alberta	-1.5%
British Columbia	-1.3%
<b>Canada</b>	<b>+0.3%</b>

#### Crops

The crops index in August was down 0.1% to 88.8, as the potatoes index decreased. The index stood 0.7% above the year-earlier level.

- The cereals index rose 0.4% to 75.2 in August as CWB initial prices increased. The initial price for #1 Canadian Western Red Spring wheat was set

at \$112 for the 1992-93 crop year, compared to an adjusted initial price of \$109 in effect in July. For #1 Canadian Western barley, the initial price was set at \$88, up from \$86 in July. The index in August stood 2.9% above the year-earlier level.

- The oilseeds index rose 0.1% to 101.0, mainly due to higher flaxseed prices. The index stood 3.7% above the same month last year.
- The potatoes index fell 6.1% in August. The index remained 17.6% below the level seen one year ago.

#### Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 0.6% to 99.8 in August. The cattle and calves and the eggs indexes both increased, but the hogs and dairy products indexes decreased.

- The cattle and calves index rose 4.9% in response to higher slaughter and feeder cattle and calves prices. At 107.9, the August index stood 1.2% above the same month last year.
- The hogs index decreased by 2.7% to 75.5 in August. The index remained 11.4% below the year-earlier level, as Canadian inspected slaughter for the first eight months of 1992 was 7.0% above the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The August issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$7.10/\$71) is scheduled for release on October 21. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Sugar Sales

September 1992

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 97 988 tonnes for all types of sugar in September 1992, comprising 84 927 tonnes in domestic sales and 13 061 tonnes in export sales. The year-to-date sales reported in September 1992 for all types of sugar totalled 786 500 tonnes: 689 452 tonnes in domestic sales and 97 048 tonnes in export sales.

Total sales in September 1991 were 79 122 tonnes: 74 442 tonnes were domestic sales and 4 680 tonnes were export sales. The September 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 708 323 tonnes: 652 937 tonnes in domestic sales and 55 386 tonnes in export sales.

The September 1992 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending October 3, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending October 3, 1992 totalled 284 637 tonnes, a 0.9% increase from the preceding week's total of 282 184 tonnes and up 19.7% from the year-earlier 237 828 tonnes. The year-to-date total production at October 3, 1992 was 10 370 716 tonnes, a 7.5% increase from 9 650 389 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

### Steel Primary Forms

August 1992

Steel primary forms production for August 1992 totalled 1 112 886 tonnes, an increase of 3.0% from 1 080 064 tonnes produced the previous year.

Year-to-date production in August 1992 reached 9 044 814 tonnes, up 7.2% from 8 434 411 tonnes a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The August 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

### Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

August 1992

Preliminary monthly operational data for August 1992 is now available. For Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services, international passenger-kilometres increased by 17% over the August 1991 figure.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for August 1992 will be published in the November issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$9.30/\$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Gross Domestic Product by Industry, July 1992.**  
**Catalogue number 15-001**

(Canada: \$12.70/\$127; United States: US\$15.20/  
US\$152; Other Countries: US\$17.80/US\$178).

**Production and Inventories of Process Cheese  
and Instant Skim Milk Powder, August 1992.**  
**Catalogue number 32-024**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, August  
1992.**

**Catalogue number 46-002**

(Canada: \$5.60/\$56; United States: US\$6.70/US\$67;  
Other Countries: US\$7.80/US\$78).

**Railway Carloadings, July 1992.**

**Catalogue number 52-001**

(Canada: \$8.30/\$83; United States: US\$10/US\$100;  
Other Countries: US\$11.60/US\$116).

**Building Permits, July 1992.**

**Catalogue number 64-001**

(Canada: \$22.10/\$221; United States: US\$26.50/  
US\$265; Other Countries: US\$30.90/US\$309).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum  
requirements of American National Standard for  
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Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually;  
Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 9, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, September 1992** 3  
The unemployment rate fell 0.2 to 11.4 and unemployment fell by 40,000, as a large number of youths stopped looking for work.
- **New Motor Vehicle Sales, August 1992** 6  
Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales decreased 1.1% in August.
- **New Housing Price Index, August 1992** 8  
The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 134.7 in August, unchanged from July 1992.
- **Arson in Canada, 1991** 9  
Conservative estimates suggest that there are over 10,000 arson incidents annually in Canada.

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Steel Pipe and Tubing, August 1992	11
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(continued on page 2)

### Health and Activity Limitation Data

1991 Census

On Tuesday, *The Daily* will release an issue dedicated to the first results from the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS). The survey includes information on the nature and severity of disability among Canadians as well as the barriers that they face in the conduct of their everyday activities. The first release profiles the age and sex of persons with disabilities, as well as the nature and severity of their disabilities.

To obtain copies of the data, contact the Post-censal Surveys Program (613-951-4414).



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

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### 1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of October 13-16

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour Force Survey

September 1992

#### Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for September 1992 show little change in seasonally adjusted employment. The unemployment rate fell 0.2 to 11.4 and unemployment fell 40,000, as a large number of youths stopped looking for work. The overall participation rate decreased 0.2 to 65.3.

#### Employment and Employment/Population Ratio (seasonally adjusted estimates)

For the week ending September 19, 1992, the employment estimate stood at 12,227,000, virtually unchanged from August (+8,000). The employment/population ratio (the percentage of the population aged 15 and over that is employed) remained at 57.9 for the third consecutive month.

- A rise of 70,000 in full-time employment, concentrated among youths (persons aged 15 to 24), was offset by a 62,000 decrease in part-time employment, also concentrated among youths (see "Other Highlights" below).
- Employment in community, business and personal services continued to rise (+60,000), bringing the total increase since April 1992 to 154,000. Employment losses were noted in trade (-37,000) and public administration (-15,000). There were no significant changes in other industries.
- The estimate of employment rose slightly in Newfoundland (4,000), Nova Scotia (3,000), New Brunswick (4,000) and Manitoba (6,000). There was little or no change in the other provinces.

#### Unemployment and Participation Rate (seasonally adjusted estimates)

The level of unemployment decreased by 40,000 to 1,567,000. The unemployment rate decreased to 11.4 after being at 11.6 for the previous three months. The participation rate (persons working or looking for work as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over) fell 0.2 to 65.3, the third consecutive monthly decline.

#### Note to Users

Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.

For further information call:

Doug Drew	(613) 951-4720
Vincent Ferrao	(613) 951-4750
Jean-Marc Lévesque	(613) 951-2301
Michael Sheridan	(613) 951-9480

General Inquiries	(613) 951-9448
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#### Note of Appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing cooperation involving Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses and governments. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

- For youths, the unemployment rate decreased 1.3 to 17.9 and the labour force participation rate fell 1.1 to 64.4.
- Unemployment declined slightly in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta. There were no significant changes in the other provinces.
- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	September	Month-to-month Change
Newfoundland	19.2	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	17.9	-0.4
Nova Scotia	12.3	-1.0
New Brunswick	12.3	-0.4
Quebec	12.5	-0.4
Ontario	11.3	0.0
Manitoba	9.2	-0.8
Saskatchewan	8.4	-0.2
Alberta	9.2	-0.4
British Columbia	10.6	-0.3

### Changes since September 1991

(unadjusted estimates)

- Compared to a year ago, the estimated level of employment fell by 112,000 (-0.9%), mostly among men. Ontario accounted for two-thirds of the overall employment decline.
- Full-time employment fell by 138,000 (-1.3%), with youths accounting for most of the decline (-101,000).
- Part-time employment rose 26,000 (+1.3%), with adults accounting for all of the increase.
- Employment decreased by 130,000 (-3.6%) in the goods-producing industries, with declines observed in all sectors. There was little overall change in the service-producing industries.
- The estimated level of unemployment rose by 152,000 to 1,434,000 (+11.9%) and the unemployment rate was up 1.1 to 10.4.
- The participation rate decreased 0.8 to 65.2 and the employment/population ratio fell 1.5 to 58.4.

### Other Highlights

#### Recent Changes in Full-time and Part-time Employment

- There have been large changes in the seasonally adjusted estimate of full-time and part-time employment during the summer of 1992. The changes have been mostly offsetting, as the levels of full-time and part-time employment in September were little changed from the levels in

May. Most of the changes in full-time and part-time employment over the summer months were attributable to a shift in employment from full-time to part-time for returning students. This is consistent with the trend that began in the summer of 1990, when returning students tended to get more part-time jobs and fewer full-time ones.

#### Student Summer Employment

- In September, the number of youths aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March and planning to return in the fall rose to 1,896,000, up 55,000 from the year-earlier level.
- Employment for returning students declined 28,000 from last year to 673,000. The decline in employment was observed among the younger group of returning students aged 15 to 19 (-50,000).
- The unemployment rate for returning students increased to 16.2 in September 1992, up from 13.4 in September 1991 and from 11.4 in September 1990.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For summary information available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$6.30/\$63). The September 1992 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$17.90/\$179) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division. □



## Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	September 1992	August 1992	September 1991
Seasonally Adjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	13,794	13,826	13,766
Employment ('000)	12,227	12,219	12,359
Unemployment ('000)	1,567	1,607	1,407
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.4	11.6	10.2
Participation Rate (%)	65.3	65.5	66.1
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	57.9	57.9	59.4
Unadjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	13,783	14,223	13,743
Employment ('000)	12,349	12,633	12,461
Unemployment ('000)	1,434	1,590	1,282
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.4	11.2	9.3
Participation Rate (%)	65.2	67.4	66.0
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.4	59.9	59.9

## New Motor Vehicle Sales

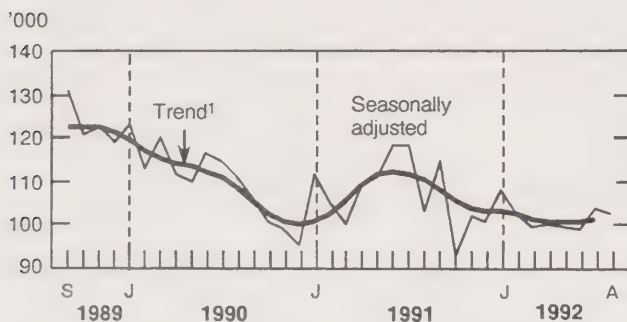
August 1992

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that new motor vehicle sales totalled 102,000 units in August 1992, a decrease of 1.1% from the revised July figure. This decrease was due to weaker sales of passenger cars (-3.1%). Truck sales increased 2.6% in August.

#### Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1989-1992



<sup>1</sup> The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

#### Note to Users

*North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

*Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

#### Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles for August 1992 were 97,000 units, down 1.5% from August 1991. For the same period, sales of passenger cars declined 8.5%, but truck sales increased 14.6%.
- The August decrease in passenger car sales stemmed from a drop of 8.8% for North American passenger cars and a decrease of 8.9% for cars manufactured in Japan.
- The North American and Japanese shares of the Canadian passenger car market remained constant at 61% and 32%, respectively, for August 1992, compared to the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The August 1992 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$14.40/\$144) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □



# New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

August 1992

	Seasonally Adjusted Sales			
	May 1992 <sup>r</sup>	June 1992 <sup>r</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	August 1992 <sup>p</sup>
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
<b>Total New Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>99,086</b> <b>-0.8</b>	<b>98,718</b> <b>-0.4</b>	<b>103,408</b> <b>+ 4.7</b>	<b>102,211</b> <b>-1.1</b>
<b>Passenger Cars by Origin:</b>				
North America	40,621 -1.8	40,901 + 0.7	43,728 + 6.9	42,032 -3.9
Overseas	24,940 -1.6	24,059 -3.5	24,515 + 1.9	24,089 -1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,561</b> <b>-1.7</b>	<b>64,960</b> <b>-0.9</b>	<b>68,243</b> <b>+ 5.1</b>	<b>66,121</b> <b>-3.1</b>
<b>Trucks, Vans and Buses</b>	<b>33,525</b> <b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>33,758</b> <b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>35,165</b> <b>+ 4.2</b>	<b>36,090</b> <b>+ 2.6</b>
	Unadjusted Sales			
	August 1992	Change 1992/1991	January- August 1992	Change 1992/1991
	Units	%	Units	%
<b>Total New Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>97,489</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>854,978</b>	<b>-7.7</b>
<b>Passenger Cars by Origin:</b>				
North America	38,466	-8.8	357,439	-14.9
Japan	20,084	-8.9	165,128	-2.7
Other Countries	4,567	-3.8	41,439	-3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,117</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>564,006</b>	<b>-10.9</b>
<b>Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:</b>				
North America	29,256	+ 18.6	250,044	+ 1.5
Overseas	5,116	-4.1	40,928	-11.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,372</b>	<b>+ 14.6</b>	<b>290,972</b>	<b>-0.6</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

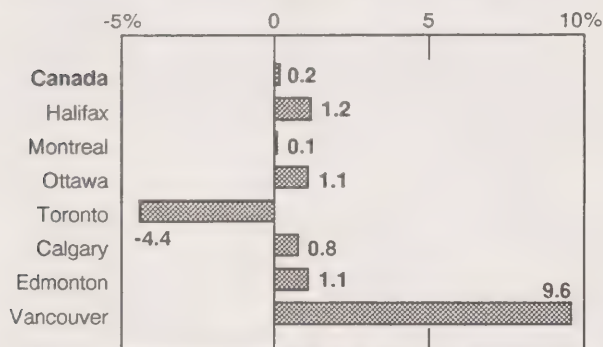
<sup>r</sup> Revised.

## New Housing Price Index

August 1992

The New Housing Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 134.7 in August, unchanged from July 1992. The estimated House Only and Land Only indexes each decreased 0.1% in August.

### Percentage Changes in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, August 1992



The largest monthly increase in new housing prices was registered in Vancouver (0.5%), while the largest monthly decrease was recorded for Quebec City (-0.5%).

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices was up 0.2% from the year-earlier level. This movement mainly reflects the offsetting impacts of decreases in cities such as Toronto (-4.4%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-3.7%) and Hamilton (-3.5%), compared to increases in cities such as Vancouver (9.6%), Regina (5.4%) and Victoria (4.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

## New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	August 1992	July 1992	August 1991	% change	
				August 1992/ July 1992	August 1992/ August 1991
<b>Canada Total</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Canada (House only)</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>124.6</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
<b>Canada (Land only)</b>	<b>165.2</b>	<b>165.3</b>	<b>160.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
St. John's	127.0	126.8	126.5	0.2	0.4
Halifax	110.5	110.7	109.2	-0.2	1.2
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.1	115.5	114.3	-0.3	0.7
Quebec City	136.2	136.9	134.5	-0.5	1.3
Montreal	134.5	134.5	134.3	-	0.1
Ottawa-Hull	123.7	124.1	122.4	-0.3	1.1
Toronto	140.3	140.7	146.8	-0.3	-4.4
Hamilton	130.7	130.9	135.5	-0.2	-3.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	130.6	130.6	133.3	-	-2.0
Kitchener-Waterloo	124.7	124.7	129.5	-	-3.7
London	146.2	146.2	147.3	-	-0.7
Windsor	127.1	127.1	127.1	-	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.0	133.0	134.2	-	-0.9
Winnipeg	108.7	108.7	108.4	-	0.3
Regina	117.7	117.5	111.7	0.2	5.4
Saskatoon	107.2	107.2	106.7	-	0.5
Calgary	133.5	133.3	132.4	0.2	0.8
Edmonton	142.7	142.3	141.1	0.3	1.1
Vancouver	138.2	137.5	126.1	0.5	9.6
Victoria	128.4	128.4	123.0	-	4.4

- Nil or zero.



## Arson in Canada

1991

### Highlights

- Arson is a high-impact crime. In 1990, there were 57 people killed and 551 injured in known or suspected incendiary fires (i.e., fires that are believed to have been deliberately set). During the same year, the value of property damage reached \$244 million or an average of \$24,000 per incident.
- Conservative estimates suggest that there are over 10,000 arson incidents annually. According to the Fire Commissioner of Canada, there were 10,371 known or suspected incendiary fires in 1990, representing 15% of all fires. Preliminary crime statistics indicate that the police reported 12,506 arson offences in 1991.
- Statistics reported by police and fire officials suggest that, with the exception of two peak periods, the magnitude of Canada's arson

#### Note to Users

*Amendments to the Criminal Code of Canada, treating arson as a more serious offence, became law in July 1990. Formerly, the maximum penalty for arson was 14 years imprisonment. Today, the penalty could be up to life in prison. Canada's new arson laws also broaden the scope of the crime. For example, many incidents that now fall within the arson provisions, such as mischief fires and explosives offences, were formerly dealt with under other sections of the Criminal Code. As a result, arson offence rates have increased significantly in recent years, and the proportionate involvement of youth has also grown.*

problem has not worsened since data were first collected in 1974. In fact, population-based rates for both arson offences and incendiary fires in 1990 match rates reported in 1978.

*The Juristat Service Bulletin Arson in Canada*, Vol. 12, No. 19 (85-002, \$3.60/\$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (1-800-387-2231 or 613-951-9023).

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

August 1992

Department stores sales including concessions totalled \$1,040.1 million in August 1992, down 3.1% from the August 1991 figure. Concessions sales totalled \$57.1 million, 5.5% of total department store sales.

Department store sales during August 1992 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

### Department Store Sales Including Concessions and Year-over-year Percentage Changes

	Sales (\$ millions)	Year-over-year Percentage Change
<b>Province</b>		
Newfoundland	15.5	-10.4
Prince Edward Island	4.6	-15.1
Nova Scotia	34.9	-5.9
New Brunswick	23.7	-5.6
Quebec	190.1	-8.9
Ontario	421.3	-1.4
Manitoba	42.3	0.0
Saskatchewan	30.0	-2.4
Alberta	120.6	-0.9
British Columbia	157.1	-0.7
<b>Metropolitan Area</b>		
Calgary	42.4	-0.2
Edmonton	53.3	-1.2
Halifax-Dartmouth	17.2	-8.5
Hamilton	29.3	+0.1
Montreal	100.4	-7.7
Ottawa-Hull	48.1	-4.7
Quebec City	26.2	-10.2
Toronto	162.3	+1.7
Vancouver	82.9	-2.0
Winnipeg	37.6	+1.2

#### Note to Users

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and a seasonally adjusted estimate at the Canada level will be released in The Daily on October 22, 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12).

The August 1992 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2.70/\$27) will be available in December.

For further information, contact David Roeske (613-951-3559) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

### Raw Materials Price Indexes - Early Estimates

September 1992

#### Note to Users

*This is the first publication of early estimates of the latest Raw Materials Price Indexes. These numbers are based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular indexes will be published at the end of the month.*

*The data available are limited to percentage change figures of the estimated movement of the RMPI and some of its major components for the latest month. Figures for the component indexes are subject to more volatility than the total, and therefore might be subject to larger revision when the figures are released at the end of the month.*

The Raw Materials Price Index is estimated to have increased 1.8% in September 1992 from August 1992. Increases were observed for mineral fuels (3.2%), animal and vegetable products (0.8%), wood (1.9%) and metals (0.8%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have risen 1.0% in September.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

### Railway Carloadings

August 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 16.9 million tonnes in August 1992, a decrease of 13.7% from the August 1991 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections.



Total loadings in Canada for the January to August 1992 period decreased 4.2% from the 1991 period. Receipts from United States connections increased 1.0% for the same period.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.**

The August 1992 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$8.30/\$83) will be released the third week of October.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

## Steel Pipe and Tubing

August 1992

Steel pipe and tubing production for August 1992 totalled 92 576 tonnes, a decrease of 25.2% from the 123 684r (revised) tonnes produced a year earlier.

January to August 1992 production totalled 845 137 tonnes, down 26.0% from the 1 142 189r tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.**

The August 1992 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

## Fruit and Vegetable Production

October 1992 Issue

The most recent updates to production and value of fruits and vegetables in Canada are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1381, 1383-1386, 1388-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5605-5608, 5614-5619, 5623-5624, 5627.**

The October 1992 issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$18/72) will be available in late October.

For further information, contact L. Brazeau (613-951-0574), Agriculture Division. ■

## Men's and Boys' Suit and Jacket Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' suit and jacket industry (SIC 2432) totalled \$492.1 million, up 2.8% from \$478.7 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5441.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact N. Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

## Women's Coat and Jacket Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's coat and jacket industry (SIC 2441) totalled \$309.0 million, up 1.6% from \$304.1 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5445.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact N. Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

## Glove Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the glove industry (SIC 2493) totalled \$57.7 million, up 7.2% from \$53.9 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5453.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact N. Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

## Fur Goods Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the fur goods industry (SIC 2495) totalled \$210.6 million, down 24.1% from \$277.4 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5455.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact N. Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

## Sawmill and Planing Mill Products Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sawmill and planing mill products industry (SIC 2512) totalled \$8,431.7 million, down 8.7% from \$9,237.3 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5460.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, \$49).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

## Wooden Household Furniture Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden household furniture industry (SIC 2611) totalled \$1,065.3 million, down 7.0% from \$1,144.9 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5474.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

## Corrugated Box Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the corrugated box industry (SIC 2732) totalled \$1,712.7 million, down 8.2% from \$1,866.6 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5490.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

## Iron Foundries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the iron foundries (SIC 2941) totalled \$1,013.6 million, up 19.2% from \$850.2 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5509.**

The data for this industry will be released *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Sinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

## Motor Vehicle Stampings Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle stampings industry (SIC 3253) totalled \$2,139.5 million, down 5.5% from \$2,265.2 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5557.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■



## Office, Store and Business Machine Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the office, store and business machine industries (SIC 3368) totalled \$370.6 million, down 0.1% from \$371.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5579.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Footwear Statistics**, August 1992.

**Catalogue number 33-002**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products**,  
August 1992.

**Catalogue number 41-006**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances**,  
August 1992.

**Catalogue number 43-003**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries**,  
August 1992.

**Catalogue number 43-005**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Exports by Commodity**, July 1992.

**Catalogue number 65-004**

(Canada: \$55.10/\$551; United States: US\$66.10/  
US\$661; Other Countries: US\$77.10/US\$771).

**Labour Force Information**, September 1992.

**Catalogue number 71-001P**

(Canada: \$6.30/\$63; United States: US\$7.60/US\$76;  
Other Countries: US\$8.80/US\$88).

**Available at 7:00 a.m.**

**Juristat Service Bulletin: Arson in Canada.**

Vol. 12, No. 19.

**Catalogue number 85-002**

(Canada: \$3.60/\$90; United States: US\$4.30/US\$108;  
Other Countries: US\$5/US\$126).

**Periodical Publishing**, 1990-91.

**Catalogue number 87-203**

(Canada: \$17; United States: US\$20;  
Other Countries: US\$24).

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

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**Week of October 13-16**  
(Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
October		
13	Health and Activity Limitation Data	1991 Census
14	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	June 1992
15	The Consumer Price Index	September 1992
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	August 1992
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 1992
16	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1992
16	Department Store Sales - Advance Release	September 1992

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# INTRODUCING

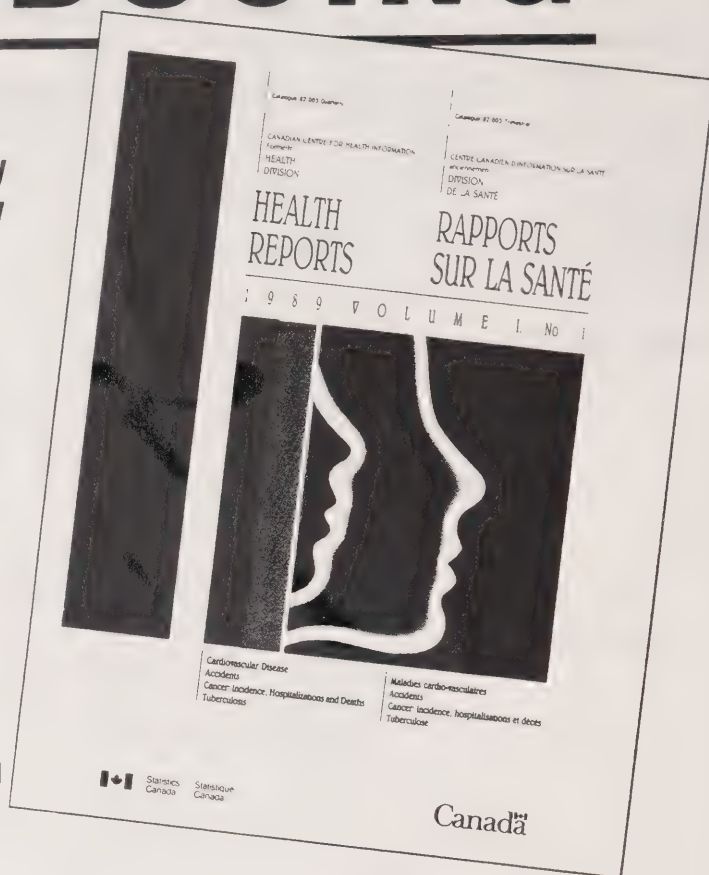
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 13, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## 1991 HEALTH AND ACTIVITY LIMITATION SURVEY

### HIGHLIGHTS

- 4.2 million Canadians – 15.5 per cent of the population – reported some level of disability in 1991.
- Disability increases with age – 6.9 per cent of children under 15 experience some level of disability, compared to 14 per cent of adults aged 35-to-54 and to 46 per cent of those aged 65-and-over.
- Severity of disability also increases with age – 3 per cent of children with disabilities had a severe disability, compared to 31.6 per cent for those aged 65-and-over.
- 93.7 per cent of people with disabilities lived in private households in 1991 compared to 6.3 per cent who lived in health-related institutions.
- Among Canadians with disabilities aged 15-to-64, living in households, mobility disabilities (limited ability to walk, move or stand) were reported most often, at 52.5 per cent, followed by agility disabilities (limited ability to bend, dress or handle small objects) at 50.2 per cent.

This is the first release from the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS). During 1993, Statistics Canada will release the remaining information from the survey on support used and needed for daily activities, technical aids used and needed, barriers to employment, education, leisure, accommodation and transportation, expenses related to disability and income related to disability.

Today's Daily provides the first results from the 1991 post-censal Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS). It profiles the age and sex characteristics of Canadians with disabilities, as well as the nature and severity of their disabilities.

## What is a Disability?

The 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) uses the World Health Organization's definition of disability, which is:

*...any restriction or lack (resulting from impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.*

Adults were asked questions about various limitations in activities related to daily living (sensory, mobility, agility or other physical and psychological abilities) in order to determine if a disability was present.

Parents reported on the existence of general limitations, chronic conditions, attendance at a special school or special classes and the use of technical aids for children under the age of 15. A positive response in any of these categories was taken as an indication that a disability existed.

The answers to the questions on disability represent the respondents' perception of the situation and are therefore subjective.

## Persons with disabilities

In 1991, 4,169,540 people in Canada – 15.5 per cent of the population – reported some degree of disability. While this rate is significantly higher than the 13.2 per cent disability rate measured in 1986, most of the increase occurred among those reporting a mild disability. The increase among this group can be attributed at least partially to an aging population as well as to a change in survey methodology which enabled more comprehensive enumeration of persons with disabilities related to a mental health condition or handicap, or learning disabilities. As well, an increased awareness of disability in society in recent years may have made people more willing to report their limitations in activity and the barriers which they encounter in their everyday activities.

### Disability Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986 and 1991

	Disability Rate (%)	
	1991	1986
CANADA	15.5	13.2
Newfoundland	10.0	13.1
Prince Edward Island	16.9	14.7
Nova Scotia	21.4	16.9
New Brunswick	17.7	15.5
Quebec	12.4	11.2
Ontario	15.9	13.9
Manitoba	17.5	15.7
Saskatchewan	19.2	13.9
Alberta	17.0	11.9
British Columbia	16.8	13.8
Yukon	11.1	8.7
Northwest Territories	12.6	8.8



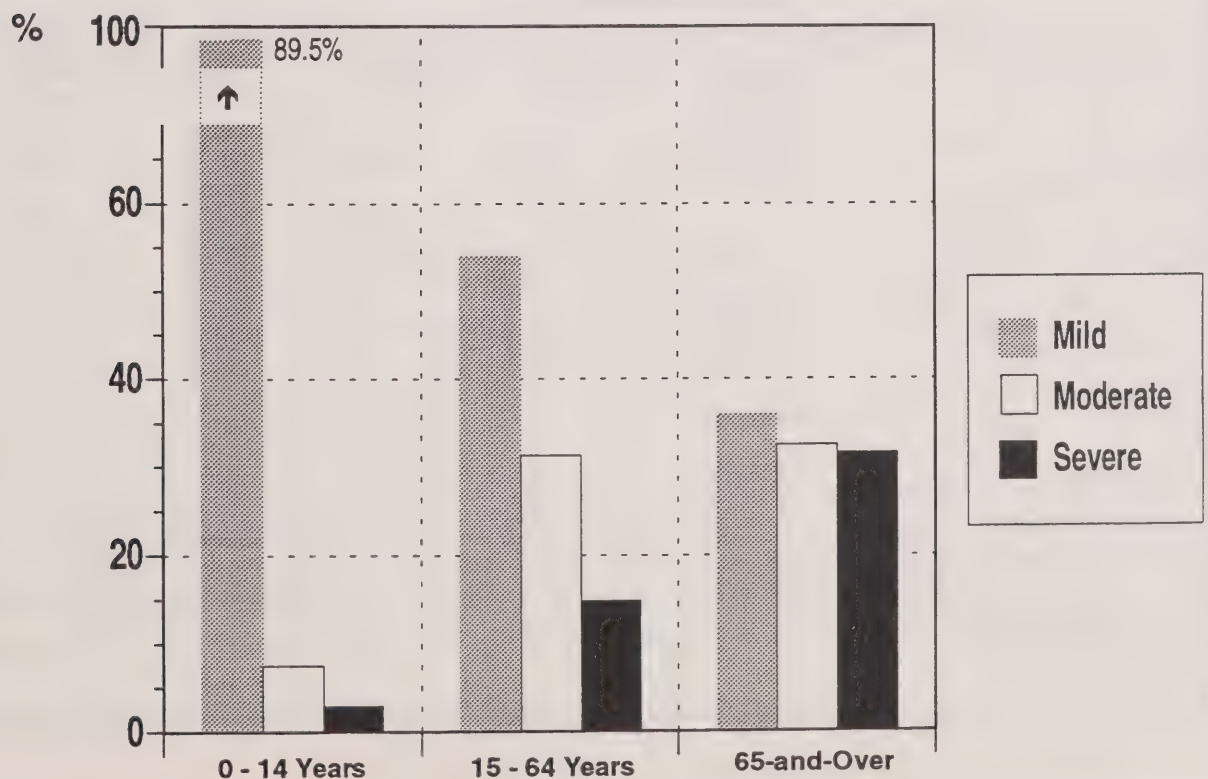
Disability increases with age. Among children under the age of 15, 6.9 per cent were reported to have a disability. Within the adult population, the disability rate among persons aged 15-to-34 was 8 per cent. This rate increased to 14 per cent for persons aged 35-to-54 and to 27.1 per cent for those aged 55-to-64. Among those aged 65-and-over, the rate increased to 46 per cent.

The severity of a disability also increases with age. Among children with disabilities under the age of 15, 3 per cent were reported to have a severe disability. This rate was 14.8 per cent among persons aged 15-to-64 and 31.6 per cent for those 65-and-over. (For a full description of the measurement of severity, refer to the box on page 13 of today's Daily.)

**Disability Rates by Age Group, Canada, 1986 and 1991**

	Disability Rate (%)	
	1991	1986
Total - All Ages	15.5	13.2
0 - 14	6.9	5.2
15 - 34	8.0	5.7
35 - 54	14.0	11.7
55 - 64	27.1	26.1
65-and-Over	46.0	45.5

### Persons with Disabilities Residing in Households and Health-Related Institutions, by Level of Severity and Age Group, Canada, 1991



## Where persons with disabilities live

Most persons with disabilities lived in private households, with the remainder living in homes for seniors and health-related institutions. Of persons with disabilities, 93.7 per cent lived in private households, with the remainder living in homes for seniors and health care institutions. This reflects little change from 1986.

Among persons with disabilities aged 15-to-64, 97.9 per cent resided in private households, while the remaining 49,325 (2.1 per cent) lived in homes for

seniors and in health care institutions. In the age group 65-and-over, the proportion remaining in private households decreased to 85.2 per cent, while those living in institutions increased to 14.8 per cent.

Among those aged 65-and-over, 22 per cent of females lived in homes for seniors and health care institutions, compared to 8 per cent of males. This difference may result from the higher life expectancy of females which contributes to a lower probability of a spouse being present to provide support to a female senior with disabilities living at home.

**Persons with Disabilities Residing in Households and Health-Related Institutions, by Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1991**

	Population with Disabilities		Persons with Disabilities Residing in	
	Number	Disability Rate	Households %	Institutions %
Both Sexes	4,169,540	15.5	93.7	6.3
0 - 14	385,950	6.9	100.0	*
15 - 64	2,345,425	12.9	97.9	2.1
65-and-Over	1,438,165	46.0	85.2	14.8
Females	2,075,550	15.6	91.7	8.3
0 - 14	172,350	6.0	100.0	*
15 - 64	1,210,535	13.4	98.2	1.8
65-and-Over	692,665	49.3	78.1	21.9
Males	2,093,990	15.4	95.7	4.3
0 - 14	213,600	7.9	100.0	*
15 - 64	1,134,890	12.4	97.5	2.5
65-and-Over	745,500	43.3	91.8	8.2

\* Children in institutions were not included in the 1991 survey. In 1986, there were an estimated 2,400 children with disabilities in institutions.



It is the severity of disability that is a significant factor in moving from a private household into a home for seniors or a health care institution. Among the population with disabilities aged 15-to-64 living in households, 14.1 per cent reported having a severe disability compared to 48.8 per cent of those living in

homes for seniors and health care institutions. For those individuals aged 65-and-over, 24.4 per cent living in a private household reported a severe disability compared to 73.6 per cent among persons with disabilities living in institutions.

**Persons with Disabilities Residing in Households and Health-Related Institutions, by Level of Severity and Age Group, Canada, 1991**

	Households		Institutions	
	Persons with Disabilities	%	Persons with Disabilities	%
0 - 14	385,950	100.0	*	*
Mild	345,535	89.5	*	*
Moderate	28,980	7.5	*	*
Severe	11,435	3.0	*	*
15 - 64	2,296,100	100.0	49,320	100.0
Mild	1,250,125	54.4	13,325	27.0
Moderate	722,595	31.5	11,915	24.2
Severe	323,380	14.1	24,080	48.8
65-and-Over	1,225,245	100.0	212,920	100.0
Mild	495,480	40.4	20,675	9.7
Moderate	431,250	35.2	35,590	16.7
Severe	298,515	24.4	156,655	73.6

\* Children in institutions were not included in the 1991 survey. In 1986, there were an estimated 2,400 children with disabilities in institutions.

## Children with disabilities

As with the adult population, rates of disability among children increase with age. In 1991, 84,560 or 4.5 per cent of children aged 4-years-and-under were reported to have a disability. This rate increased to 7.3 per cent for children aged 5-to-9 and to 8.9 per cent for those aged 10-through-14.

Reported disability rates for males were higher than for females – 7.9 per cent versus 6 per cent. This higher rate holds true for the three age groups within the child population.

The majority of children have a mild disability. This remains constant over the three age groups. Among males, 9.7 per cent have moderate or severe disabilities as compared to 11.4 per cent of females.

### Children with Disabilities Residing in Households, by Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1991

	Population with Disabilities	Disability Rate
Both Sexes - 14-and-Under	385,950	6.9
0 - 4	84,560	4.5
5 - 9	136,560	7.3
10 - 14	164,830	8.9
Females - 14-and-Under	172,350	6.0
0 - 4	40,520	4.2
5 - 9	59,530	6.2
10 - 14	72,300	7.6
Males - 14-and-Under	213,600	7.9
0 - 4	44,040	4.8
5 - 9	77,030	8.4
10 - 14	92,530	10.3

### Children with Disabilities Residing in Households, by Level of Severity, Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1991

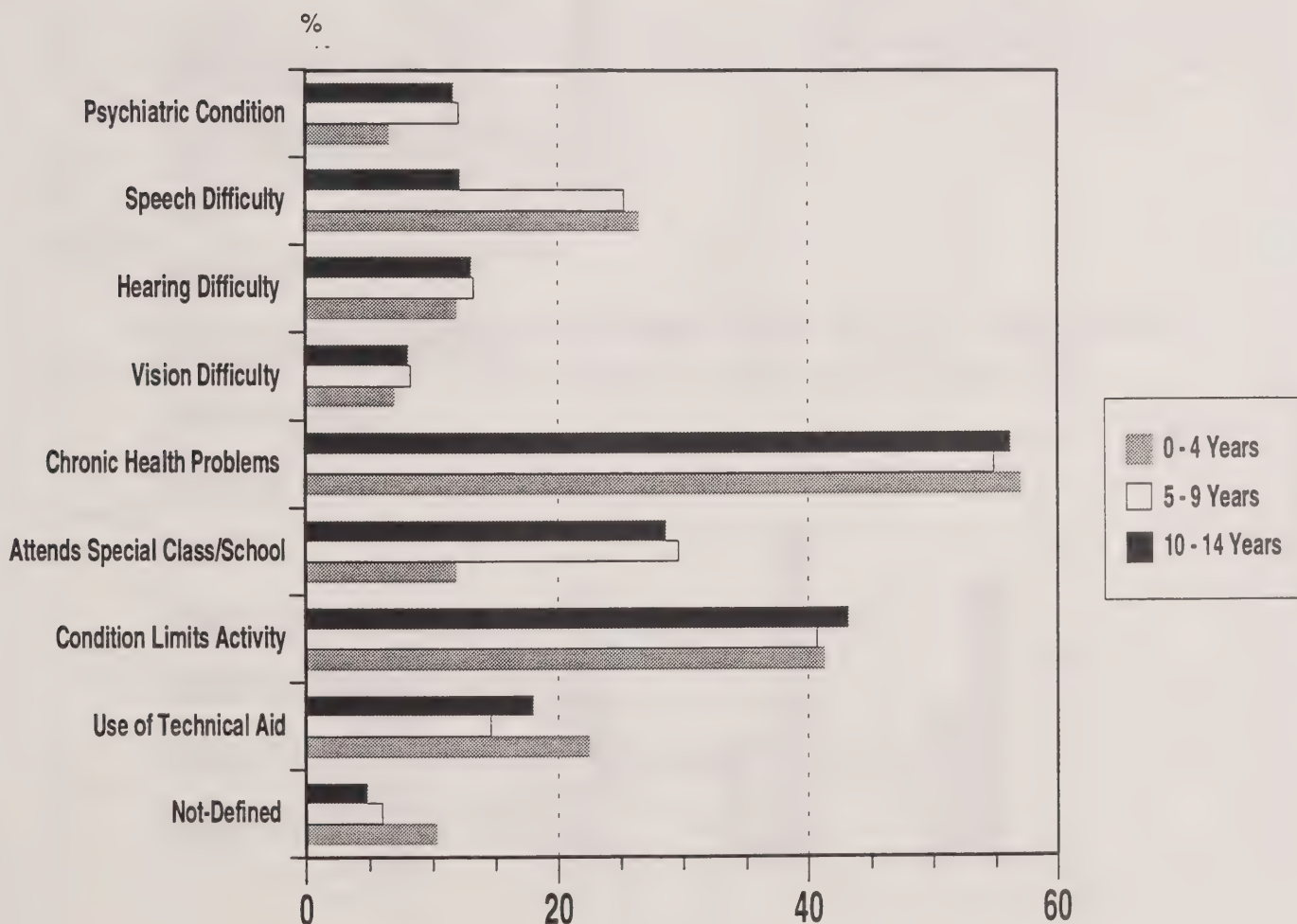
	Total		0 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Both Sexes								
Mild	345,535	89.5	75,040	88.7	120,145	88.0	150,355	91.2
Moderate	28,980	7.5	7,090	8.4	11,440	8.4	10,455	6.4
Severe	11,435	3.0	2,435	2.9	4,975	3.6	4,020	2.4
Females								
Mild	152,690	88.6	36,640	90.4	52,250	87.8	63,795	88.2
Moderate	13,445	7.8	2,835	7.0	4,770	8.0	5,835	8.1
Severe	6,215	3.6	1,040	2.6	2,505	4.2	2,670	3.7
Males								
Mild	192,845	90.3	38,400	87.2	67,895	88.1	86,555	93.5
Moderate	15,540	7.3	4,255	9.6	6,670	8.7	4,615	5.0
Severe	5,215	2.4	1,390	3.2	2,470	3.2	1,350	1.5



Difficulty in speaking and being understood decreases as age increases; among children aged 0-to-14, this difficulty was reported for 25.7 per cent. Among those aged 10-to-14, the rate had decreased to 12.2 per cent. Almost 30 per cent of children with disabilities aged 5-to-9 and 10-to-14 attended special

schools or special classes within regular schools. Among children with disabilities, the reported condition was considered chronic (long-term) for more than half (55.9 per cent). Disability among children is measured in a number of different ways; refer to the box on page 13 of today's Daily.

### Children with Disabilities Residing in Households by Selected Characteristics and Age Group, Canada, 1991



## Adults with disabilities aged 15-to-64 living in households

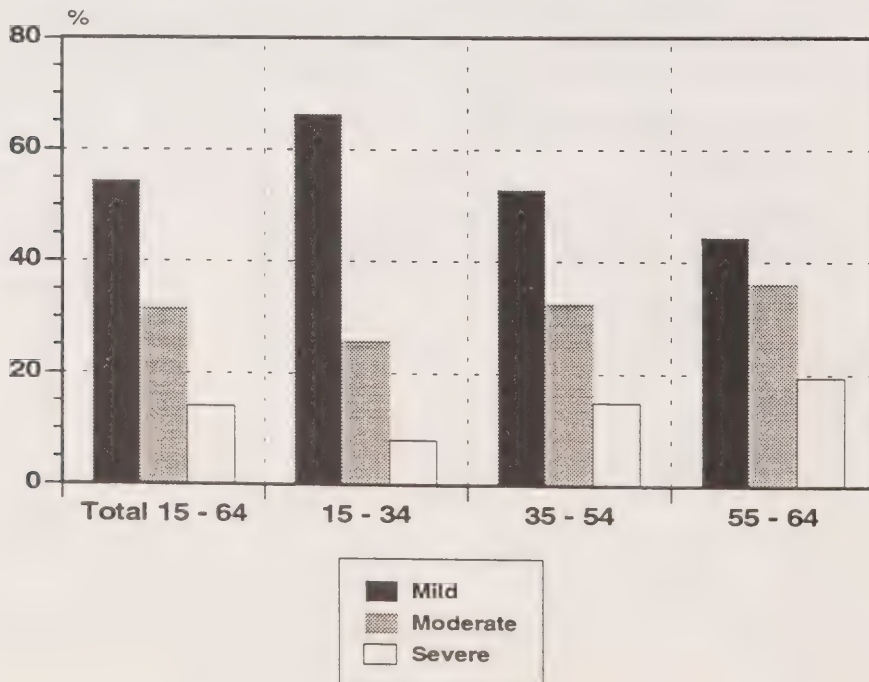
Among persons with disabilities aged 15-to-64, 97.9 per cent or 2,296,100 resided in private households. Within the adult population, the disability rate among persons aged 15-to-34 was 7.9 per cent. This rate increased to 13.7 per cent for persons 35-to-54 and to 26.6 per cent for those aged 55-to-64.

Of this group, 54.4 per cent reported having a mild disability, 31.5 per cent a moderate disability and 14.1 per cent a severe disability. Within this age group, there are significant differences in reporting severe disabilities. Eight per cent of those 15-to-34, and 19.4 per cent of persons aged 55-to-64 reported a severe disability.

### Adults (Aged 15 - 64) with Disabilities Residing in Households, by Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1991

	Number of Persons with Disabilities	Disability Rate
Both Sexes - 15 - 64	2,296,100	12.6
15 - 34	674,560	7.9
35 - 54	993,225	13.7
55 - 64	628,315	26.6
Females - 15 - 64	1,189,195	13.1
15 - 34	359,095	8.4
35 - 54	509,730	14.1
55 - 64	320,370	27.6
Males - 15 - 64	1,106,905	12.1
15 - 34	315,465	7.4
35 - 54	483,495	13.3
55 - 64	307,945	25.5

### Adults (Aged 15 - 64) with Disabilities Residing in Households, by Level of Severity and Age Group, Canada, 1991



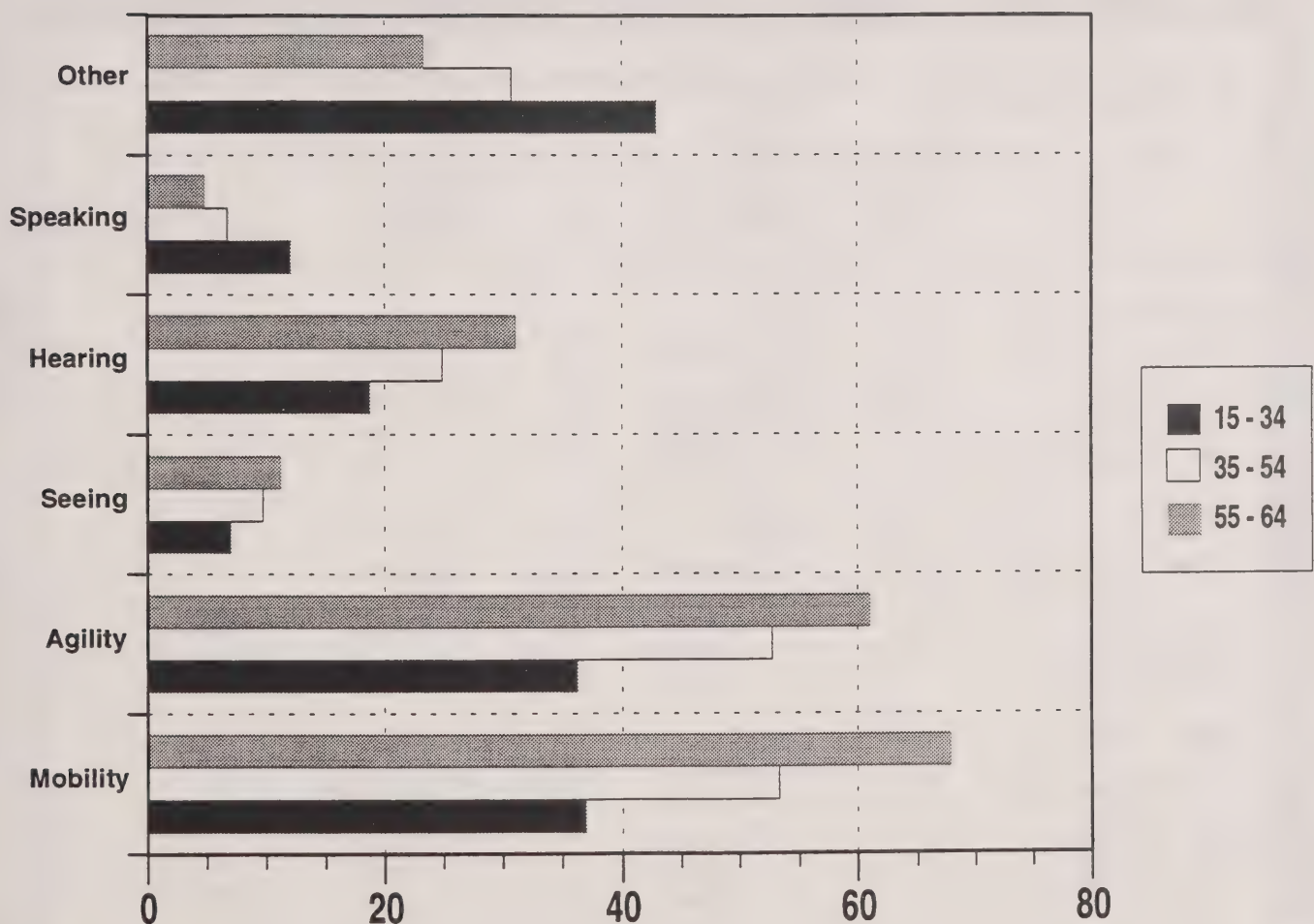


Mobility (52.5 per cent) and agility (50.2 per cent) disabilities are most often reported by adults aged 15-to-64. However, of those aged 15-to-34, the most often reported disability is "other". Forty-three per cent of persons with disabilities in this age group

reported that they perceive they were limited because of a learning disability, a mental health condition, a mental handicap, or because of how they were labelled by others. (Disability is measured in a number of different ways; refer to box on page 13.)

### Adults (Aged 15 - 64) with Disabilities Residing in Households, by Nature of Disability and Age Group, Canada, 1991

%



## Seniors with disabilities

Of the estimated 1,438,165 seniors with disabilities, 85.2 per cent lived in private households. The probability of moving into a home for seniors or a health care institution increased with age. Among persons aged 65-to-74, 95.5 per cent lived at home but for those aged 85-and-over, the percentage still living at home had decreased to 52.1 per cent.

Females aged 65-and-over were more likely to move from a private home to a home for seniors or a

health care institution. Among those aged 65-and-over, 21.9 per cent of females lived in homes for seniors and health care institutions, compared to 8.2 per cent of males. Within the age group 85-and-over, 57.2 per cent of females, compared to 30.4 per cent of males, lived in a home for seniors or a health care institution.

Women, who tend to live longer, are less likely to live with a spouse and more likely to live alone in a private household, a hospital or a special care institution.

**Seniors (Aged 65-and-Over) Residing in Households and Health-Related Institutions, Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1991**

	Total Number	% Living in Households	% Living in Institutions
<b>Both Sexes</b>			
Total, 65-and-Over	1,438,165	85.2	14.8
65 - 74 Years	745,690	95.5	4.5
75 - 84 Years	492,015	83.1	16.9
85 Years-and-Over	200,460	52.1	47.9
<b>Females</b>			
Total, 65-and-Over	692,665	78.1	21.9
65 - 74 Years	304,150	93.7	6.3
75 - 84 Years	257,615	77.5	22.5
85 Years-and-Over	130,900	42.8	57.2
<b>Males</b>			
Total, 65-and-Over	745,500	91.8	8.2
65 - 74 Years	441,540	96.6	3.4
75 - 84 Years	234,400	89.3	10.7
85 Years-and-Over	69,560	69.6	30.4



Regardless of age among seniors, having a severe disability was consistently a major factor in the decision to move from a private household to a home for seniors or a health care institution. Severe disabilities were so prevalent among seniors living in

these types of facilities that a separate measurement scale of severe disability was developed for this group. (For a full explanation of this scale, refer to the box on page 13 of today's Daily.)

**Seniors (Aged 65-and-Over) Residing in Households and Health-Related Institutions, by Level of Severity and Age Group, Canada, 1991**

	Total		Households		Institutions	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total, 65-and-Over	1,438,165	100.0	1,225,245	100.0	212,920	100.0
Mild	516,155	35.9	495,480	40.4	20,675	9.7
Moderate	466,840	32.5	431,250	35.2	35,590	16.7
Severe Level 1	455,170	31.6	298,515	24.4	46,070	21.6
Severe Level 2*	---	---	---	---	49,065	23.1
Severe Level 3*	---	---	---	---	61,520	28.9
65 - 74 years	745,690	100.0	711,805	100.0	33,885	100.0
Mild	346,425	46.5	340,435	47.8	5,990	17.7
Moderate	257,560	34.5	251,445	35.3	6,115	18.1
Severe Level 1	141,700	19.0	119,920	16.9	7,290	21.5
Severe Level 2*	---	---	---	---	7,195	21.2
Severe Level 3*	---	---	---	---	7,295	21.5
75 - 84 years	492,015	100.0	408,980	100.0	83,035	100.0
Mild	148,340	30.2	140,015	34.2	8,325	10.0
Moderate	158,650	32.2	142,675	34.9	15,975	19.3
Severe Level 1	185,025	37.6	126,290	30.9	18,625	22.4
Severe Level 2*	---	---	---	---	19,025	22.9
Severe Level 3*	---	---	---	---	21,085	25.4
85 years-and-Over	200,460	100.0	104,460	100.0	96,000	100.0
Mild	21,385	10.7	15,025	14.4	6,360	6.6
Moderate	50,625	25.2	37,125	35.5	13,500	14.1
Severe Level 1	128,450	64.1	52,310	50.1	20,160	21.0
Severe Level 2*	---	---	---	---	22,840	23.8
Severe Level 3*	---	---	---	---	33,140	34.5

\* The category "severe" was sub-divided into three (3) levels for persons with disabilities living in health-related institutions.

Reporting of all types of disabilities was substantially higher among the population 65-and-over living in institutions. The most notable was in the proportion of seniors reporting a disability in the category of "other". Among seniors living in institutions, 65.2 per cent perceived that they were limited because of a learning disability, a mental

health condition, a mental handicap, or because of how they were labelled by others, compared to 25.9 per cent of seniors living in households. Speaking disabilities were also reported in greater numbers among persons aged 65-and-over living in institutions (29.3 per cent) compared to those living in households (5.5 per cent).

**Seniors (Aged 65-and-Over) Residing in Households and Health-Related Institutions, by Nature of Disability, Canada, 1991.**

	Total		Households		Institutions	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	1,438,165	100.0	1,225,245	100.00	212,920	100.00
Mobility	1,045,870	72.7	856,910	69.9	188,960	88.7
Agility	913,215	63.5	722,375	59.0	190,840	89.6
Seeing	371,735	25.8	285,705	23.3	86,025	40.4
Hearing	620,550	43.1	523,055	42.7	97,495	45.8
Speaking	129,500	9.0	67,015	5.5	62,485	29.3
Other	456,345	31.7	317,430	25.9	138,915	65.2



## Nature of Disability

Different types of disabilities were identified among adults aged 15-and-over:

mobility	limited in the ability to walk, move from room to room, carry an object for 10 metres or stand for long periods.
agility	limited in ability to bend, dress or undress oneself, get in or out of bed, cut toenails, use fingers to grasp or handle objects, reach or cut one's own food.
seeing	limited in the ability to see newsprint or to see someone from four metres even when wearing corrective glasses.
hearing	limited in the ability to hear what is being said in a conversation with one or more people, even when wearing a hearing aid.
speaking	limited in the ability to speak and be understood.
other	limited because of a learning disability, a mental health condition, a mental handicap, or because of labelling by others

Respondents' answers to disability questions represent their perception of the situation and are therefore subjective.

## Severity of Disability

A severity scale for adults has been developed using the responses to the screening questions. The scoring is first derived by adding together the individual severity scores of all screening questions, counting one point for each partial loss of function and two points for each total loss of function (i.e., a complete inability to perform a function). The total score is then categorized as follows:

mild	—	less than 5 points
moderate	—	5 to 10 points
severe	—	11 or more points

The category "severe" is further divided as follows for persons with disabilities living in health care institutions:

level I	—	11 to 17 points
level II	—	18 to 25 points
level III	—	26 to 42 points

In deriving a score to measure the disability of children, a point is given each time a "yes" answer is given to one of a series of questions on the HALS survey. The score is then calculated by adding all the points and categorized as follows:

mild	—	1 to 2 points
moderate	—	3 to 4 points
severe	—	5 or more points

## Who Was Surveyed?

**Households:** Individuals were pre-identified through their response to the disability questions on the long form 1991 Census questionnaire. The disability questions asked respondents to indicate if they were limited in the kind or amount of activity they could undertake because of a health problem or condition or if they had a long-term disability or handicap. Previous use of these questions confirmed that they would identify the population with severe disabilities as well the population with less severe disabilities. However, in some cases, those who had less severe disabilities would answer "no" to the census disability question. Therefore, a sample of individuals who answered "no" to the census disability question was also selected and then screened either in or out of the survey on the basis of more detailed questions.

**Health Care Institutions:** Individuals in health care institutions were also selected to ensure representation of persons with disabilities. The types of institutions included were: nursing homes; residences for senior citizens; hospitals (general, maternity, etc); chronic care hospitals; psychiatric institutions; and treatment centres and institutions for the physically handicapped. Respondents were selected from those residents who were living in the institution on February 1, 1991, and who had been in an institution for a continuous period of six months or more. Sampling was stratified according to type and size of institution within each province and then again within each selected institution.

**Persons excluded:** For operational reasons, the survey excluded residents of penal institutions, correctional facilities, military camps, campgrounds and parks, soup kitchens, merchant and coast guard ships and children's group homes. Aboriginal People living on reserves were covered separately by the Aboriginal Peoples' Survey.

The data presented in this Daily have been weighted to estimate the total population with disabilities.

For more information, contact the Post-Censal Surveys Program of Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6 or telephone (613) 951-4531.

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**Statistics Canada has started consultations on 1996 Census content and post-censal survey topics. For information write: 1996 Census Content Determination Project, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.**

**The  
Daily**

### **Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information**

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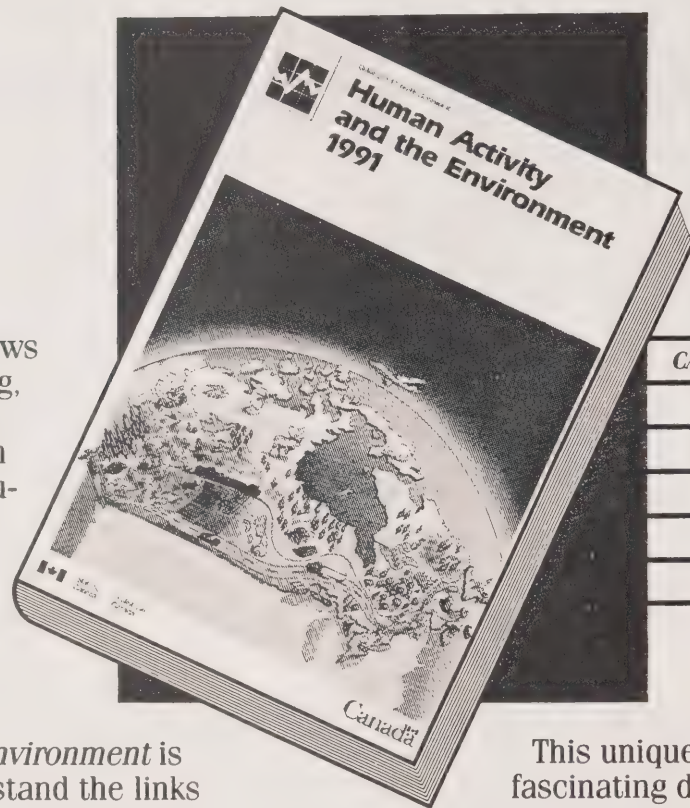
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 14, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASE

- **Crude Oil and Natural Gas, June 1992** 2  
Production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in June 1992 increased 2.2% from June 1991.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Labour Market Activity Survey - Microdata Tapes, 1990	3
Oils and Fats, August 1992	3
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, August 1992	3
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, August 1992	4
Dairy Review, August 1992	4

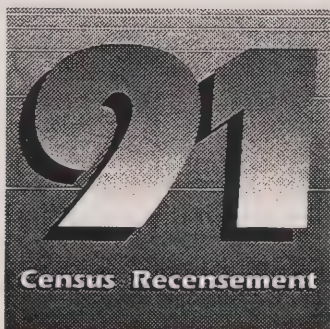
## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

5



Catalogue 93-337  
**Profile of Census  
Metropolitan  
Areas and Census  
Agglomerations -  
Part A**

Catalogue 93-337  
**Profil des régions  
métropolitaines  
de recensement  
et agglomérations  
de recensement -  
Partie A**



Canada

### Profile of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations - Part A

1991 Census

This publication provides profiles of census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs) based on data collected from the 1991 Census. The profiles show population counts by age, sex, marital status and mother tongue. Also shown are dwelling counts by type and tenure, households by size, and families by size, structure and presence of never-married sons and daughters.

The publication contains a single table that displays data for each geographic area as well as for Canada, the provinces and territories. A geographic index is included for locating data for a specific CMA or CA. Reference maps showing CMAs and CAs are published separately.

*Profile of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations - Part A* (93-337, \$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

## MAJOR RELEASE

### Crude Oil and Natural Gas

June 1992

#### Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in June amounted to 8.0 million cubic metres, an increase of 2.2% from June 1991. Year-to-date production for 1992 rose 3.2% over the same period in 1991, to 49.1 million cubic metres.
- Imports of crude oil increased 31.8% from June 1991 to 2.6 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports in June 1992 amounted to 13.9 million cubic metres, an increase of 0.9% over 1991.
- Exports of crude oil increased 1.5% from June 1991 to 3.5 million cubic metres. Year-to-date exports in June 1992 were 23.9 million cubic metres, 5.1% higher than in 1991.

- Marketable production of natural gas in June 1992, at 8.8 billion cubic metres, posted a 10.0% gain over June 1991. Year-to-date production in 1992, at 57.5 billion cubic metres, was 8.5% higher than in 1991.

- Exports of natural gas, at 4.4 billion cubic metres, rose 23.2% over June 1991. Year-to-date exports in June, at 27.8 billion cubic metres, posted a 20.1% gain over the 1991 period.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 127, 128, 530-532 and 534-547.**

The June 1992 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$10/\$100) will be available during the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	June 1992	% Change from June 1991	January- June 1992	% Change from January- June 1991
(thousands of cubic metres)				
<b>Crude oil and equivalent</b>				
Production <sup>1</sup>	8 024.4	2.2	49 137.0	3.2
Exports	3 455.4	1.5	23 905.5	5.1
Imports	2 624.8	31.8	13 905.8	0.9
Refinery receipts	6 631.7	3.1	38 833.4	-0.8
(millions of cubic metres)				
<b>Natural Gas</b>				
Marketable production <sup>2</sup>	8 750.7	10.0	57 495.9	8.5
Exports	4 414.8	23.2	27 841.5	20.1
Canadian sales	2 998.3	4.9	30 786.5	2.0

<sup>1</sup> Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own use, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line pack fluctuations, etc. ■



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Labour Market Activity Survey – Microdata Tapes

1990

The last of the annual Labour Market Activity Survey public access microdata files is now available to researchers. This file contains some 800 variables on the 1990 labour market experience of a sample of 63,000 Canadians aged 16 to 69. Information on up to five jobs held by a person during the 12-month period is available. Wages, usual hours, earnings, unionization, pension plan coverage, employer size, and information about unpaid absences from work are also available for every job, along with data on the industry of employer and occupation held.

For non-working periods, there is information on reasons for stopping work, job search methods, difficulties in finding a job, and receipt of Unemployment Insurance benefits. There are identifiers on the file for visible minorities, the disabled and immigrants. Whether individuals or their families received welfare, U.I. or pension payments is documented. A number of family variables have been computed, as all members of sample households were interviewed in the survey.

This is the last file of annual labour market histories to appear until the end of 1994, when the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics comes on-stream. A micro file of longitudinal three-year (1988-1990) histories from the LMAS will be released at the end of October.

To order LMAS microdata tapes for the period 1986-1990, contact Michael Sivyier (613-951-4598). Each tape file costs \$1,000 plus G.S.T., if applicable.

For more information about the files, contact Special Surveys Group (613-951-4625). ■

### Oils and Fats

August 1992

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in August 1992 totalled 61 647 tonnes, an increase of 1.1% from the 60 977<sup>r</sup> (revised) tonnes produced in July 1992. The 1992 year-to-date production totalled 498 291<sup>r</sup> tonnes in August, an increase of 8.0% from the year-earlier 461 394 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 11 072 tonnes in August 1992, up from the 11 029 tonnes sold the previous month. The January

to August 1992 sales were 77 085 tonnes, compared to cumulative sales of 81 579 tonnes in the 1991 period.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 4 715 tonnes in August 1992. Year-to-date sales in August 1992 were 43 554 tonnes, compared to 47 284 tonnes in the 1991 period.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.**

The August 1992 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

August 1992

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 324 745 cubic metres in August 1992, a decrease of 5.7% from 3 526 353<sup>r</sup> (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue in August totalled 5 617 498 cubic metres, up 10.7% from 5 075 130<sup>r</sup> cubic metres in August 1991. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 864 038 cubic metres in August 1992, an increase of 3.7% from 8 543 906<sup>r</sup> cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 17.1% to 13 796 166 cubic metres, down from 16 651 501<sup>r</sup> cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood in August 1992 totalled 22 675 302 cubic metres, a decrease of 12.2% from 25 820 563<sup>r</sup> cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 0.5% to 39 624 150<sup>r</sup> cubic metres, up from the year-earlier 39 415 644<sup>r</sup> cubic metres. January to August 1992 consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 65 428 279<sup>r</sup> cubic metres, was down 4.1% from 68 241 113<sup>r</sup> cubic metres a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.**

The August 1992 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$6.10/\$61) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

## Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

August 1992

Canadian firms produced 176 718 cubic metres of waferboard in August 1992, an increase of 16.6% from the 151 577 cubic metres produced in August 1991. Particleboard production totalled 105 870 cubic metres in August 1992, up 8.1% from 97 959<sup>r</sup> (revised) cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for August 1992 was 7 317 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, a decrease of 18.3% from the 8 954<sup>r</sup> thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in August 1991.

Cumulative production of waferboard in August 1992 totalled 1 325 951<sup>r</sup> cubic metres, up 35.2% from the 980 953 cubic metres produced during the previous year. Year-to-date particleboard production was 766 296<sup>r</sup> cubic metres, up 10.1% from the 695 940<sup>r</sup> cubic metres produced from January to August 1991. Year-to-date production of fibreboard totalled 61 042 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, down 7.3% from the 65 817<sup>r</sup> thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, produced during the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).**

The August 1992 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

## Dairy Review

August 1992

Creamery butter production in Canada in August 1992 totalled 5 900 tonnes, a 7.8% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 500 tonnes, a decrease of 1.0% from August 1991.

An estimated 567 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in July 1992, a decrease of 9.9% from July 1991. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first seven months of 1992 to 4 122 000 kilolitres, a decrease of 3.8% from the January-July 1991 period.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.**

The August 1992 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$12.20/\$122) is scheduled for release on October 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

**The  
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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**National Income and Expenditure Accounts,**  
Quarterly Estimates, Second Quarter 1992.

**Catalogue number 13-001**

(Canada: \$20/\$80; United States: US\$24/US\$96;  
Other Countries: US\$28/US\$112).

**Cement, August 1992.**

**Catalogue number 44-001**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other  
Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Gas Utilities, June 1992.**

**Catalogue number 55-002**

(Canada: \$12.70/\$127; United States:  
US\$15.20/US\$152; Other Countries:  
US\$17.80/US\$178).

**Consumer Price Index, September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 62-001**

(Canada: \$9.30/\$93; United States:  
US\$11.20/US\$112; Other Countries: US\$13/US\$130).

**Available at 7:00 a.m. on Thursday, October 15,  
1992.**

**Canada's Balance of International Payments,**  
Second Quarter 1992.

**Catalogue number 67-001**

(Canada: \$27.50/\$110; United States:  
US\$33/US\$132; Other Countries: US\$38.50/US\$154).

**Canada's International Transactions in Securities,**  
July 1992.

**Catalogue number 67-002**

(Canada: \$15.80/\$158; United States:  
US\$19/US\$190; Other Countries: US\$22.10/US\$221).

**Profile of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census  
Agglomerations – Part A, 1991 Census.**

**Catalogue number 93-337**

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48; Other  
Countries: US\$56).

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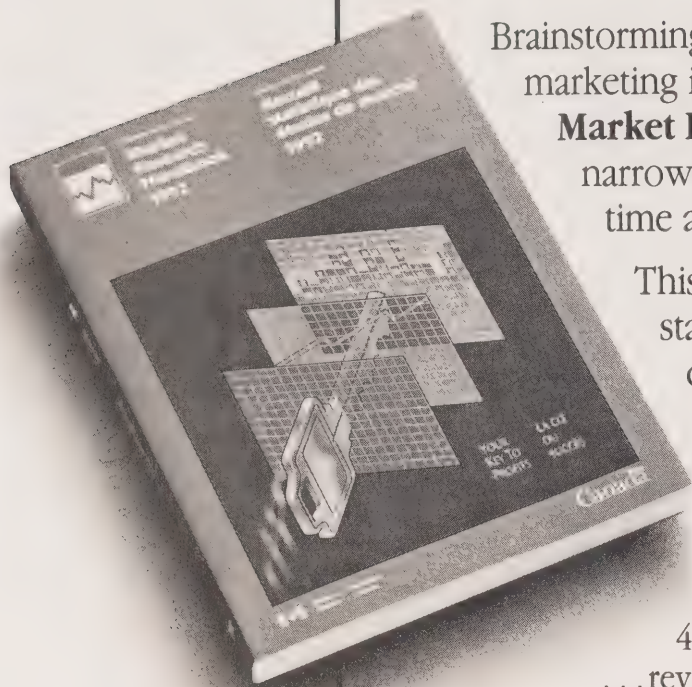
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 15, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASE

- **Consumer Price Index, September 1992** 3  
In September, the CPI year-to-year increase was 1.3%, up from the 1.2% increase reported in August.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending October 10, 1992	10
Railway Carloadings, Nine-day Period Ending September 30, 1992	10

*(continued on page 2)*

### Canadian child care in context: perspectives from the provinces and territories

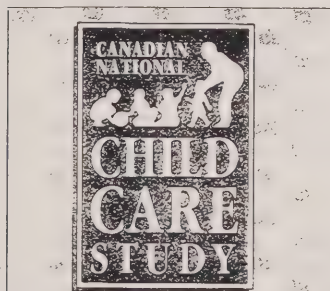
Alan R. Pence  
Coordinating Editor

#### Volume I

British Columbia Alberta Saskatchewan  
Manitoba Ontario Yukon

#### Volume II

Quebec New Brunswick Prince Edward Island  
Nova Scotia Newfoundland Northwest Territories



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For more information on this release, contact either Dr. Alan Pence (604-721-7981), School of Child and Youth Care, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2 or Michael Sivyier (613-951-4598), Household Surveys Division.

Each volume (uncatalogued) is available for \$35 and the set costs \$70. To order by phone, call the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre nearest you or Household Surveys Division (613-951-4598, 613-951-2900) or fax (613-951-0562). To order by mail, write to National Child Care Survey, Special Surveys Group, Household Surveys Division, Statistics Canada, Section 5-D5, Jean Talon Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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## **DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded**

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Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, August 1992	10
Milling and Crushing Statistics, August 1992	10
Shipments of Rolled Steel, August 1992	11
Wholesale Trade, 1989	11
Production of Eggs, August 1992	11

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## **PUBLICATIONS RELEASED**

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## MAJOR RELEASE

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### Consumer Price Index

September 1992

#### National Highlights

##### All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada edged down 0.1% in September to a level of 128.3 (1986=100). Since September 1991, the All-items index has increased 1.3%. The year-over-year change has fluctuated between 1.1% and 1.3% since May.

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items index decreased by 0.1% in September. The downward pressure on prices was widespread as four of the seven major components (Food, Transportation, Clothing and Housing) showed declines and two showed no change. The Recreation, Reading and Education index showed an advance, primarily as a result of increased tuition fees at post-secondary institutions.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the September All-items CPI rose by 0.1%, down from the 0.2% rises registered in each of the previous three months. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels in the latest three-month period (June to September) was 1.6%, down from the 1.9% increase seen in August.

##### Food

The Food index dropped 0.4% between August and September as the Food Purchased from Stores component declined by 0.7% while the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose by 0.1%. The drop in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was primarily attributable to substantial price declines for fresh fruit (-6.4%) and fresh vegetables (-5.6%). The price of apples (-6.3%) and pears (-6.4%) declined as local supplies entered the market. Banana prices decreased by 9.4% due to good growing conditions, while orange and grapefruit prices dropped by 4.9% and 3.9%, respectively, due to good supply conditions. The decline in fresh vegetable prices resulted from local crops reaching their peak. The indexes for onions (-20.0%), potatoes (-13.7%), carrots (-24.1%), and tomatoes (-10.7%) showed large downward movements. Partially offsetting these declines were higher lettuce prices (29.8%), as this market became more dependent on imports. Minor

price increases were noted for beef (0.5%), poultry (0.6%), and bakery products (0.3%).

Over the past 12 months, the Food index has increased 0.2%. September marked the first month this year that the index showed a year-over-year increase. The index for Food Purchased from Stores showed a 0.2% annual decline, extending the series of annual declines to 12 months. A 1.8% advance was observed in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants over the year.

##### All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index went down 0.1%, following a rise of that same amount in August. Large downward influences came from Transportation (-0.3%), Clothing (-0.7%) and Housing (-0.1%). Some upward pressure was exerted by the Recreation, Reading and Education index. The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index and the Health and Personal Care index showed no movement.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index was the sole component to exhibit an upward movement in September, climbing 0.8%. While the Recreation component declined by 0.3% and Reading by 0.1%, the Education index jumped 5.9% largely as a result of an 8.5% increase in tuition fees at post-secondary institutions.

The Transportation index fell 0.3% from the August level. The change resulted mainly from a decrease of 2.9% in the Public Transportation component, due largely to a seasonal decline in air fares (-6.8%), especially to southern and overseas destinations. A decline of 0.1% in the index for Private Transportation resulted from the offsetting effects of lower gasoline prices (-1.1%) and seasonally higher charges for the rental and leasing of automobiles (7.4%).

After a 1.6% jump in August, the Clothing index fell 0.7% in September, a direct result of various promotions that usually occur at this time of year. The drop in the price of women's wear (-0.6%) reflected lower prices for women's coats, jackets, and sweaters, though increases for women's blouses and footwear offset some of the decline. The Men's Wear index was down 0.8%, due largely to lower prices for footwear, shirts and pants. The Boys' Wear index declined 4.0% due largely to back-to-school sales.

The Housing index went down 0.1% in September, cancelling the 0.1% increase noted in August. While the Household Operations

and Household Furnishings and Equipment components rose by 0.3% and 0.2%, respectively, a drop of 0.2% in the Shelter component more than offset these advances. The decline in Shelter costs can be traced to reduced mortgage interest costs (-0.8%) and lower costs for homeowners' maintenance and repairs (-1.3%), somewhat offset by a 0.2% increase in rents. New house prices, utility fees and other accommodation charges showed little change. The increase in household operation expenses resulted from higher postal rates (for packages), child care expenses, and pet costs. The advance in the household furnishings series was due mainly to the ending of sales for household textiles.

Both the Health and Personal Care index and the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index remained unchanged in September as any observed price movements were small and offsetting.

Over the 12-month period, September 1991 to September 1992, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 1.5%, lower than the 1.6% rate observed in August and extending the almost continuous downward trend which began in January 1991.

### Energy

For the second straight month the Energy index posted a decline. The 0.6% drop was almost entirely due to the 1.1% fall in gasoline prices. Over the last 12 months, the Energy index has decreased 0.2%, the first year-over-year decline noted since March.

### All-items excluding Food and Energy

The September index excluding Food and Energy decreased by 0.1%, the first decline this year. In the last 12 months, the All-items excluding Food and Energy Index rose 1.6%, slightly lower than August's 1.7% annual movement. The annual rate has been declining almost continuously since early 1991.

### Goods and Services

The Goods index declined for the second month in a row in September, falling 0.3%. This decline was the result of lower prices for Non-durable Goods (-0.3%), Semi-durable Goods (-0.6%) and Durable Goods (-0.1%). The Services index edged up 0.1%, the same advance as was noted last month.

From September 1991 to September 1992, the Goods index rose 0.5%, the largest annual increase since April. The Services index rose 2.1% over its level a year ago.

### City Highlights

Between August 1992 and September 1992, the largest decline in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published occurred in Yellowknife (-0.4%). The only cities to post increases were Winnipeg (0.2%) and Saskatoon (0.1%). Between September 1991 and September 1992, increases in city CPIs varied from 0.1% observed in Yellowknife to 2.9% registered in Vancouver.

### The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada (1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change September 1992 from	
	September 1992	August 1992	September 1991	August 1992	September 1991
<b>All-items</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Food	120.7	121.2	120.4	-0.4	0.2
Housing	126.5	126.6	125.3	-0.1	1.0
Clothing	129.7	130.6	129.2	-0.7	0.4
Transportation	121.7	122.1	119.3	-0.3	2.0
Health and personal care	132.2	132.2	128.5	0.0	2.9
Recreation, reading and education	132.8	131.8	131.9	0.8	0.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	170.1	170.1	164.1	0.0	3.7
All-items excluding food	130.0	130.1	128.1	-0.1	1.5
All-items excluding food and energy	130.6	130.7	128.6	-0.1	1.6
Goods	123.8	124.2	123.2	-0.3	0.5
Services	133.7	133.6	130.9	0.1	2.1
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	77.9	77.9	78.9		
All-items (1981 = 100)	169.9				



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## Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

### St. John's

The All-items index remained unchanged overall as declines in the Food and Transportation indexes completely offset advances in the Clothing, Housing and Recreation, Reading and Education indexes. Within Food, lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, beef, soft drinks, and cereal and bakery products. Lower air fares were responsible for the drop in the Transportation index. The rise in the Housing index was mainly due to higher prices for furniture and household textiles, increased fuel oil prices and a rise in household operating expenses. Within the Recreation, Reading and Education component, increased fees for post-secondary education more than offset lower cablevision charges and decreased prices for home entertainment equipment. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

### Charlottetown/Summerside

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as declines in three of the major component indexes were offset by advances in the remaining four. The greatest downward impact came from the Food index, where lower prices were registered for fresh produce, beef, sugar, chicken and bakery products. Further downward pressure came from the Transportation index, where price declines were recorded for air travel, gasoline and vehicle rentals. A drop in cigarette prices was also noted. Offsetting these declines were price increases for fuel oil, rented accommodation, clothing, and personal care supplies. Higher fees for post-secondary education also exerted a notable upward influence. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

### Halifax

Declines in the Food, Transportation and Clothing indexes largely explained the 0.2% drop in the All-items index. Within Food, lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, beef and milk; while the Transportation index reflected lower prices for air travel and gasoline. Partially offsetting these declines were higher fees for post-secondary education and increased charges for owned accommodation, child care and household equipment. Prices for personal care supplies advanced as well. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

### Saint John

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in the Food, Housing, Transportation and Clothing indexes. Within Food, lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, sugar and beef. The decline in the Housing index was mainly due to decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for furniture. Lower air fares were responsible for the drop in the Transportation index. Increased fees for post-secondary education and higher charges for dental care and for personal care supplies exerted an upward influence. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.4%.

### Quebec City

The All-items index fell 0.2%. A drop in the Food index had the greatest downward impact and reflected lower prices for fresh produce, chicken, prepared meats and cured meats. Further downward pressure came from the Housing index, where decreased charges for owned accommodation were recorded. Lower prices for men's and boys' wear were reported, as were declines in air fares and gasoline prices. A notable upward influence came from advances in post-secondary education fees, cablevision charges and personal care supplies. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

### Montreal

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, due to a number of offsetting effects. Decreased housing charges (notably for owned accommodation, household furnishings and equipment and fuel oil) had a considerable downward influence. A drop in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, chicken and dairy products, exerted further downward pressure. Lower prices for men's wear, boys' wear and personal care supplies also had a notable downward impact. Offsetting these declines were price advances for post-secondary tuition, cablevision services, vehicle rentals and gasoline. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

### Ottawa

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as two of the major component indexes declined, three advanced and two remained unchanged. Most of the downward pressure came from lower clothing prices and decreased air fares.

The greatest upward pressure came from higher food prices, particularly for milk, restaurant meals, soft drinks, beef and prepared meats. Increased fees for post-secondary education were also recorded. Charges for personal care supplies, dental care and prescribed medicines advanced as well. The Housing index remained unchanged overall, as increased charges for rented and traveller accommodation and higher household operating expenses were offset by decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for furniture. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

#### **Toronto**

The All-items index fell 0.3%, largely due to declines in the Clothing, Transportation and Food indexes. Within Transportation, lower prices were recorded for air travel and gasoline, while the drop in the Food index was mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce. Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, increased charges for rented accommodation and higher fees for post-secondary education. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.5%.

#### **Thunder Bay**

The All-items index fell 0.2%. The greatest downward impact came from the Transportation index, where lower prices were recorded for air travel and gasoline. The index for Recreation, Reading and Education also declined, as lower prices for movie admissions and home entertainment equipment more than offset a rise in post-secondary tuition fees. The Clothing index also declined. A rise in the Food index, reflecting higher prices for beef, fresh vegetables, sugar, cured and prepared meats, restaurant meals and soft drinks exerted a notable upward impact. Higher prices for personal care supplies were also recorded. The Housing index remained unchanged, as price increases for traveller accommodation and for household furnishings were offset by a drop in owned accommodation charges. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

#### **Winnipeg**

The All-items index rose 0.2%, largely due to increased fees for post-secondary education and higher food prices. Within the Food index, price increases were recorded for cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit, dairy products, cured and prepared meats, soft drinks and poultry. Further

upward pressure came from price increases for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. The Housing index rose marginally, reflecting increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, which were partially offset by lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. A considerable offsetting effect came from the Transportation index, where lower prices for air travel and gasoline were reported. Further downward pressure came from a drop in the Clothing index. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

#### **Regina**

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward influence came from the Housing index, where lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and decreased charges for owned accommodation were reported. A drop in both the Clothing and the Transportation indexes also had a notable downward impact. Charges for personal care supplies declined as well. Partly offsetting these declines were higher food prices (notably for cereal and bakery products, cured and prepared meats, beef, fresh fruit and sugar) and increased fees for post-secondary education. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.3%.

#### **Saskatoon**

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. Most of the upward impact came from increased fees for post-secondary education and higher food prices, most notably for fresh fruit, prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, restaurant meals, sugar and pork. The Housing index remained unchanged, while declines were recorded in the remaining four major component indexes. Lower prices for clothing, gasoline, air travel and personal care supplies exerted a considerable dampening effect. Cigarette prices dropped slightly. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

#### **Edmonton**

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as declines in the Clothing, Transportation and Food indexes completely offset advances in the remaining four major component indexes. A drop in air fares and gasoline prices explained the fall in the Transportation index. The Food index reflected lower prices for fresh produce, pasta products, prepared



meats, soft drinks, 2% milk, chicken and pork. Most of the upward movement came from increased fees for post-secondary education, higher household operating expenses and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

### Calgary

The All-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%. The greatest downward pressure came from lower prices for clothing, followed by a drop in the Housing index. The latter reflected lower prices for household furnishings and decreased charges for owned accommodation (most notably for mortgage interest costs), partly offset by higher household operating expenses. Lower prices for gasoline and decreased fares for air travel explained the drop in the Transportation index. Price declines for personal care supplies were observed as well. Considerable upward pressure came from increased fees for post-secondary education, while the Food index registered a slight increase reflecting higher prices for soft drinks, dairy products, poultry and pork. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

### Vancouver

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in the Food and Transportation indexes. Within Food, lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, dairy products, pork and soft drinks. The drop in the Transportation index was mainly due to lower air fares and a decline in gasoline prices. Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing, beer and wine purchased in stores, personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines. Increased fees for post-secondary education were recorded as well. The Housing index remained unchanged, as increased household operating expenses and higher charges for owned accommodation were completely offset by lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

### Victoria

Declines in five of the seven major component indexes resulted in a 0.3% drop in the All-items index. Most of the downward pressure came from the Transportation index, where declines in gasoline prices and air fares were recorded. Lower prices for personal care supplies, decreased charges for owned accommodation (largely homeowners' maintenance

and repairs and mortgage interest costs), and lower prices for furniture also had a notable downward impact. The Food index also declined, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, beef, bakery products and dairy products. The Recreation, Reading and Education index fell slightly, as decreased recreational charges more than offset higher fees for post-secondary education. Higher prices for clothing, beer and wine had an upward influence. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

### Whitehorse

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward impact came from a fall in the Housing index, as lower prices for household furnishings and equipment were recorded along with decreased household operating expenses. The Transportation index also declined, largely due to lower air fares and a drop in gasoline prices (offset partly by a rise in vehicle insurance premiums). Lower prices for clothing and personal care supplies were recorded as well. Increased fees for post-secondary education and higher prices for reading materials exerted a notable upward influence. A slight rise in the Food index was recorded, as higher prices for beef, bakery products, restaurant meals and prepared meats were registered. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

### Yellowknife

The All-items index fell 0.4%. The greatest downward pressure came from the Food and Transportation indexes. Within Food, most of the decline was due to lower prices for fresh fruit, concentrated fruit juice, cereal products, prepared meats and soft drinks. The drop in the Transportation index mainly reflected lower air fares. Lower prices for women's wear were also recorded. Partly offsetting these declines were higher fees for post-secondary education and increased prices for fuel oil. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.1%.

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The September 1992 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$9.30/\$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

**Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres**

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
<b>St. John's</b>								
September 1992 index	122.2	113.6	118.2	133.0	117.5	127.7	131.1	144.4
% change from August 1992	0.0	-1.9	0.2	2.8	-0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0
% change from September 1991	0.7	-3.4	0.1	2.2	3.6	0.9	0.8	3.4
<b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b>								
September 1992 index	127.1	124.4	120.0	125.3	117.8	137.5	132.1	186.4
% change from August 1992	0.0	-0.9	0.3	0.6	-0.4	0.7	0.4	-0.2
% change from September 1991	0.7	-1.5	0.8	-0.2	2.1	2.8	1.5	1.4
<b>Halifax</b>								
September 1992 index	126.1	126.9	119.8	125.5	118.2	131.1	129.6	172.3
% change from August 1992	-0.2	-1.9	0.3	-0.6	-0.4	1.1	1.7	0.0
% change from September 1991	0.7	-1.5	0.3	-0.4	2.6	1.8	2.5	1.3
<b>Saint John</b>								
September 1992 index	125.1	124.4	120.3	126.8	117.3	131.7	127.2	171.5
% change from August 1992	-0.2	-0.9	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.7	0.8	0.1
% change from September 1991	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.5	3.5	2.2	-5.2
<b>Quebec City</b>								
September 1992 index	127.3	116.6	126.7	134.1	115.6	134.8	136.1	168.5
% change from August 1992	-0.2	-1.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.6	1.3	0.1
% change from September 1991	1.0	-0.6	1.1	0.2	1.3	4.7	0.7	4.2
<b>Montreal</b>								
September 1992 index	129.5	119.3	129.4	134.5	117.9	135.1	139.9	172.2
% change from August 1992	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	1.7	0.0
% change from September 1991	1.6	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.9	4.0	1.2	4.6
<b>Ottawa</b>								
September 1992 index	128.0	119.4	126.7	129.3	123.0	135.8	131.9	166.6
% change from August 1992	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0
% change from September 1991	1.4	-0.1	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.4	0.8	3.0
<b>Toronto</b>								
September 1992 index	129.7	121.7	129.8	128.9	124.1	135.1	133.6	164.6
% change from August 1992	-0.3	-0.5	0.0	-1.3	-0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0
% change from September 1991	0.5	-1.7	0.2	0.1	2.5	2.2	0.1	2.2
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
September 1992 index	127.2	120.8	125.2	130.0	122.2	127.4	129.9	170.2
% change from August 1992	-0.2	0.4	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	0.2	-0.8	0.0
% change from September 1991	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.9	0.2	0.7
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
September 1992 index	127.8	125.8	123.9	129.7	122.0	129.4	134.1	164.1
% change from August 1992	0.2	1.0	0.1	-0.6	-0.9	0.3	2.2	-0.1
% change from September 1991	1.8	2.8	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.5	1.9
<b>Regina</b>								
September 1992 index	128.0	128.0	119.1	129.0	126.8	142.1	130.0	174.7
% change from August 1992	-0.2	0.5	-0.3	-0.8	-0.4	-0.8	0.4	0.0
% change from September 1991	1.3	0.4	1.1	-4.4	4.2	1.8	0.5	7.0



# Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
<b>Saskatoon</b>								
September 1992 index	127.0	127.2	119.8	127.7	121.3	151.9	130.0	160.1
% change from August 1992	0.1	0.8	0.0	-0.9	-0.4	-1.0	1.4	-0.1
% change from September 1991	0.6	-0.2	0.1	-4.6	2.6	1.2	1.5	5.4
<b>Edmonton</b>								
September 1992 index	127.3	120.4	123.2	127.2	122.2	130.6	133.1	181.2
% change from August 1992	0.0	-0.3	0.2	-1.2	-0.5	0.0	1.3	0.1
% change from September 1991	1.7	0.7	1.5	-0.8	2.9	3.9	1.8	3.0
<b>Calgary</b>								
September 1992 index	126.5	120.3	121.9	127.9	119.2	128.5	132.2	179.9
% change from August 1992	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	-1.2	-0.4	-0.3	1.4	0.0
% change from September 1991	0.6	-0.2	0.7	-1.2	0.2	2.7	1.8	2.4
<b>Vancouver</b>								
September 1992 index	127.7	127.1	121.8	125.7	128.9	124.8	129.3	164.7
% change from August 1992	-0.2	-0.8	0.0	0.6	-0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3
% change from September 1991	2.9	4.1	1.7	2.5	3.5	2.6	0.9	7.9
<b>Victoria</b>								
September 1992 index	126.6	125.7	120.3	126.6	126.7	124.5	129.6	164.6
% change from August 1992	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.6	-1.6	-1.6	-0.2	0.4
% change from September 1991	2.1	3.1	0.8	2.3	2.3	3.6	-0.4	7.9
<b>Whitehorse</b>								
September 1992 index	123.2	118.0	122.6	127.6	112.7	126.8	125.9	150.2
% change from August 1992	-0.2	0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-0.6	0.7	0.1
% change from September 1991	0.6	0.0	0.5	-0.4	1.2	-1.0	1.1	1.6
<b>Yellowknife</b>								
September 1992 index	124.2	113.8	120.5	131.9	117.7	120.5	127.0	161.5
% change from August 1992	-0.4	-1.1	0.1	-0.8	-1.4	-0.2	0.4	-0.1
% change from September 1991	0.1	-4.0	0.4	1.2	2.7	1.2	-1.0	1.5

<sup>1</sup> For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1991 issue of *Consumer Prices and Price Indexes* (62-010, \$17.25/\$69.00).

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending October 10, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending October 10, 1992 totalled 269 483 tonnes, a 5.3% decrease from the preceding week's total of 284 637 tonnes but up 3.6% from the year-earlier level of 260 078 tonnes. The cumulative total at October 10, 1992 was 10 640 199 tonnes, a 7.4% increase from 9 910 467 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

### Railway Carloadings

Nine-day Period Ending September 30, 1992

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the nine-day period totalled 5.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.0% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic during the period increased 9.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 10.2% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of September 30, 1992 decreased 3.6% from the previous year.

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

### Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

August 1992

In August 1992, a total of 77 Canadian urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of \$1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 89.5 million fare passengers, down 9.8% from August 1991.

Operating revenues totalled \$94.1 million, up 4.5% from August 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning \$1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.3 million fare passengers, down 15.4% compared to August 1991. Operating revenues from the same services totalled \$26.6 million, a 11.1% decrease from August 1991.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.**

The August 1992 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available the third week of October.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

### Milling and Crushing Statistics

August 1992

#### Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in August 1992 was 194 670 tonnes, down 9% from the 212 453 tonnes milled in August 1991. The resulting wheat flour production decreased 9% to 147 660 tonnes in August 1992, down from 161 049 tonnes in August 1991.

#### Crushing

The canola crushings for August 1992 amounted to 137 162 tonnes, up 43% from the 95 786 tonnes crushed in August 1991. The resulting oil production increased 48% to 56 868 tonnes, up from 38 504 tonnes in August 1991. Meal production increased 44% to 83 370 tonnes, up from 57 891 tonnes in August 1991.

Soybean crushings are now confidential.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.**

The August 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.80/\$138) is scheduled for release in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■



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## Shipments of Rolled Steel

August 1992

Rollled steel shipments for August 1992 totalled 943 629 tonnes, an increase of 3.6% from the preceding month's total of 910 775 tonnes and an increase of 1.2% from the year-earlier level of 932 007 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 7 942 041 tonnes, an increase of 8.5% from the 7 322 474 tonnes shipped the previous year.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).**

The August 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

## Wholesale Trade

1989

The Wholesale Trade Survey results for 1989 are now available. The 1990 survey results are scheduled to be released in mid-December.

*Wholesale Trade Statistics* (63-226, \$34) will be available shortly.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541) or Douglas Watson (613-951-3550), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

## Production of Eggs

August 1992

Canadian egg production in August 1992 was 40.3 million dozen, a 0.5% increase from August 1991. The average number of layers decreased by 0.4% between August 1991 and 1992, but the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,296 from 2,275.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.**

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

### Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, August 1992.

Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

### Railway Carloadings, August 1992.

Catalogue number 52-001

(Canada: \$8.30/\$83; United States: US\$10/US\$100; Other Countries: US\$11.60/US\$116).

### New Motor Vehicle Sales, January 1992.

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States: US\$17.30/US\$173; Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

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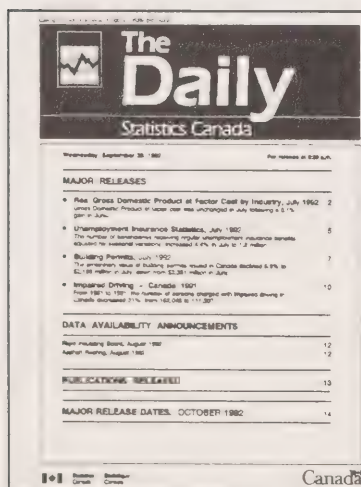
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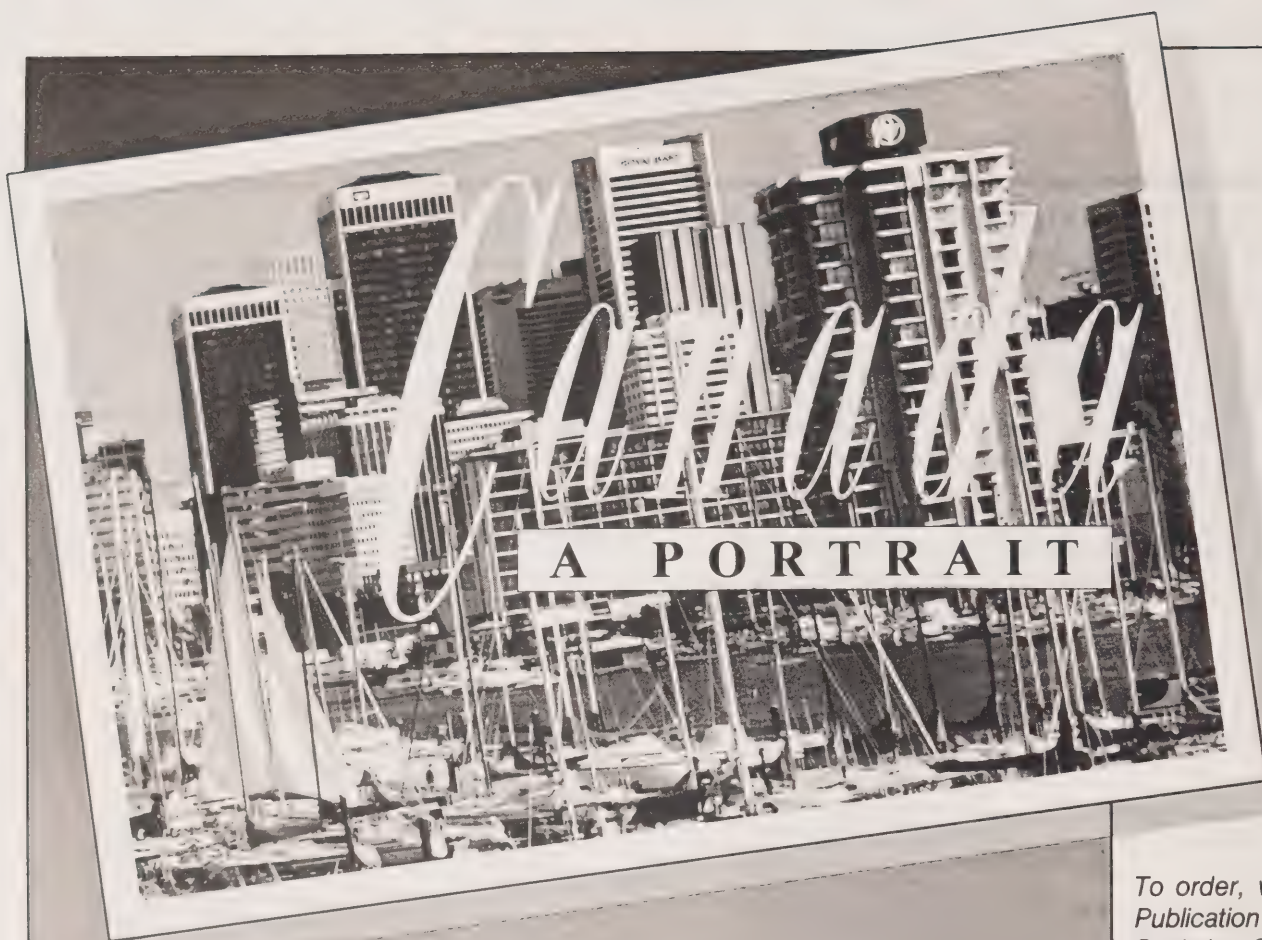
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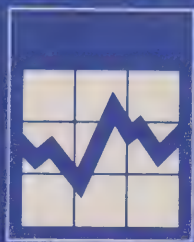
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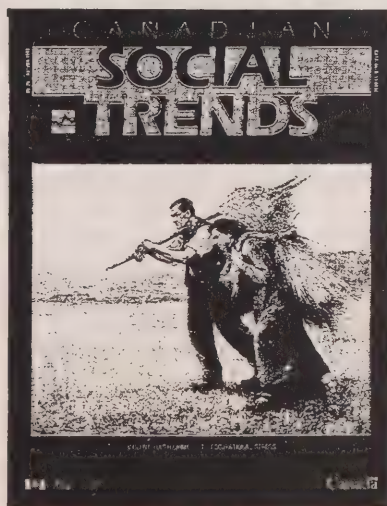
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## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, August 1992** 3  
The merchandise trade balance increased in August as exports rose and imports fell marginally.
- **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, August 1992** 6  
Shipments jumped 4.1% in August, following a drop of 1.8% in July.  
Unfilled orders remained unchanged from the previous month.
- **Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, August 1992** 10  
Seasonally adjusted data indicate that the number of same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States remained stable in August.

(continued on page 2)



### Canadian Social Trends

Autumn 1992

The number of crimes of violence committed by youths appears to have increased in recent years. According to the latest issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, 18,800 violent offence charges were laid against Canadian youths in 1991, up 102% from 9,300 in 1986. Much of this increase can be attributed to a growth in the number of minor assault charges. It is unclear, however, whether the overall increase stems from actual changes in the behaviour patterns of young people, from heightened sensitivity to youth violence, or from changes in law enforcement practices and in the administration of youth justice.

Most violent young offenders were male (82%) and over half (53%) were aged 16 or 17 at the time of the offence. Also, violent young offenders were less likely than youths accused of property offences to have had prior youth court convictions. Most youths convicted of a violent offence (55%) received probation.

Young Canadians aged 15-24 still consume more illicit drugs and tobacco than any other age group. However, fewer youths were drinking, smoking and using illicit drugs in 1989 than in 1985, according to a report in this issue.

Other articles in this issue are "Occupational Stress," "Canadians and Retirement," "Reading Skills of the Immigrant Population" and "Mature Students." Two other Statistics Canada products are highlighted as well: The Current Demographic Analysis Series and E-STAT, an electronic data package for schools.

*Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, \$8.50/\$34) is now available from Publications Sales. See "How to Order Publications". Further information is available from the editors (613-951-6972).

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of October 19-23

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

August 1992

Seasonally adjusted exports totalled \$13.0 billion in August, up by \$94 million from the revised July level. Imports declined to \$12.2 billion, \$55 million lower than in July. These movements resulted in an improvement in the merchandise trade surplus, which rose by \$149 million to \$802 million in August. Canada's trade balance with the United States stood at \$1.2 billion.

In contrast with July, most of the increase in exports in August came from the more stable group of commodities (\$240 million). In particular, exports of forestry products increased by \$192 million in August: lumber exports rose by \$45 million (due to higher volumes, as prices fell slightly), woodpulp by \$90 million and newsprint by \$57 million. The increase in forestry exports followed two consecutive monthly decreases, when production and exports fell dramatically because of a strike in the British Columbia pulp and paper industry in late June and early July. Among the more volatile commodities, increases were registered for precious metals (up by \$126 million) and automotive products, which rose by \$107 million. Moderating these increases were lower exports of agricultural and fishing products, which fell by \$326 million as wheat exports returned to more normal levels, and aircraft and other transportation equipment, which declined by \$59 million.

Continuing the pattern observed in July, the decrease in imports was concentrated among the more volatile commodities, notably aircraft and other transportation equipment (-\$176 million), precious metals (-\$89 million) and automotive products (-\$17 million). Increases were registered for virtually all of the more stable commodities, with the most significant being imports of machinery and equipment (excluding aircraft and other transportation equipment), up by \$69 million, and miscellaneous consumer goods, which rose by \$43 million.

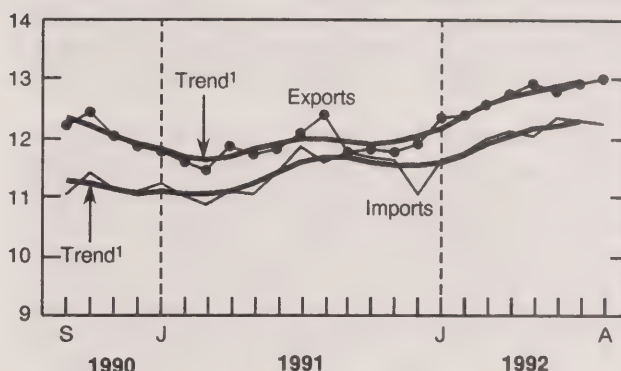
#### Trends

In order to more clearly discern underlying trends in the merchandise trade data, the seasonally adjusted series have been further smoothed using moving averages.

#### Merchandise Trade

Seasonally Adjusted  
Balance of Payments Basis

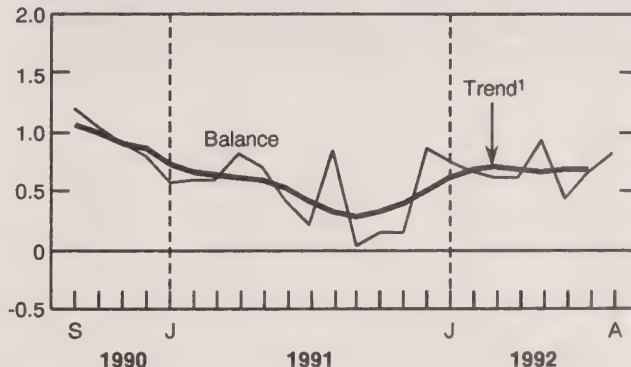
Billions of dollars



#### Merchandise Trade Balance

Seasonally Adjusted  
Balance of Payments Basis

Billions of dollars



<sup>1</sup> The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

The overall export trend rose for the ninth consecutive month, although the rate of increase has been declining since March. There was continued growth in exports to all major trading partners except for the United Kingdom and Japan, both of which fell for the third month in a row, this time by about 1%. Within the stable export component, increases were noted for industrial goods (excluding precious

metals), machinery and equipment (excluding aircraft and other transportation equipment) and miscellaneous consumer goods. Industrial goods, up for the seventh month in a row, rose a further 1%, primarily because of an increase of over 2% for exports of chemicals, plastics and fertilizers. Among the more volatile commodities, the trend in exports of wheat was up by over 10%. Energy exports increased marginally. Crude petroleum and natural gas have been on an upward trend for a full year now, standing 16% and 29% above their respective levels in June 1991.

Notwithstanding the drop in imports shown by the latest figures, the import trend has been increasing since the beginning of the year. However, its rate of increase has dropped to under 1% in the last two months. Imports from the U.S. rose for the seventh consecutive month, this time by almost 1%. Imports from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development group of countries grew by a further 3%, to reach a level 15% higher than in January. Imports from all other trading partners declined, but not enough to reverse the overall trend. Increases were recorded for imports of virtually all commodities within the stable component. Within the more volatile import component, energy imports, the only ones to increase, were up for the fifth month in a row. Imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment fell for the first time since the beginning of the year,

dropping by almost 1%. Automotive imports were down by 1% this month, as continued increases for truck imports were more than offset by declines for cars and parts. There was also an 11% decline for precious metals.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719 and 3887-3913.**

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, \$27.50/\$110).

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis), *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$10/\$100) is now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, \$250). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the July 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$18.20/\$182), available the first week of October, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □



**Merchandise Trade of Canada (Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis)**

(\$ millions)

	Exports				Imports			
	August 1992	July 1992	June 1992	August 1991	August 1992	July 1992	June 1992	August 1991
United States	9,993	9,948	9,901	9,450	8,805	8,664	8,697	8,036
Other Trading Areas	3,035	2,985	2,865	2,917	3,420	3,616	3,635	3,510
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,027</b>	<b>12,933</b>	<b>12,767</b>	<b>12,367</b>	<b>12,225</b>	<b>12,280</b>	<b>12,332</b>	<b>11,547</b>
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1,309	1,635	1,221	1,026	828	807	777	719
Energy Products	1,291	1,285	1,286	1,175	571	553	681	552
Forestry Products	1,716	1,524	1,638	1,555	119	116	116	105
Industrial Goods and Materials	2,533	2,350	2,458	2,251	2,233	2,212	2,167	2,064
Machinery and Equipment	2,540	2,588	2,449	2,702	3,905	4,013	3,772	3,575
Automotive Products	3,083	2,976	3,166	3,201	2,617	2,634	2,878	2,779
Other Consumer Goods	307	315	336	244	1,568	1,525	1,575	1,389
Special Transactions Trade	280	295	251	248	329	367	306	305

**Merchandise Trade of Canada, Monthly Variation of the Trend**

(percentage change)

	Exports				Imports			
	July 1992	June 1992	May 1992	July 1991	July 1992	June 1992	May 1992	July 1991
Agricultural and Fishing Products	3.3	3.0	2.1	-1.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.0
Energy Products	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.1	3.3	4.4	5.0	3.0
Forestry Products	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-1.4	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.6
Industrial Goods and Materials	1.3	1.4	1.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.7
Machinery and Equipment	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.0
Automotive Products	-0.3	-0.1	0.5	2.9	-1.0	-0.7	0.0	3.3
Other Consumer Goods	0.7	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.4
Special Transactions Trade	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8

## Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

August 1992

### Seasonally Adjusted

The value of shipments jumped 4.1% in August following a 1.8% drop in July. The August increase was broad-based as 17 of the 22 major groups recorded gains in shipments. Motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries jumped 13.7% following three consecutive monthly declines. This increase accounted for about half of the overall increase in shipments as most car makers, working on the new 1993 models, returned to peak production following longer than normal plant shutdowns in July. Paper and allied products industries, recovering from recent work stoppages, contributed an additional 15% to the overall increase in shipments.

Unfilled orders were unchanged in August as increases in transportation equipment industries were offset by decreases in electrical and electronic products industries and in machinery industries. Inventory levels increased for the first time since January 1992.

The **short-term trend** smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. The trend for shipments increased for the sixth consecutive period. Increases in the trend for 18 the major groups more than offset the decreases in the remaining four. The trend for motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries remained unchanged in the two most recent periods following four monthly increases. For the rest of manufacturing, the trend declined from March 1989 to January 1992 but has now sustained five months of increase.

As with shipments, the trend for unfilled orders has shown some improvement in recent months. The short-term trend for unfilled orders decreased at an average rate of 0.9% from September 1991 to February 1992 but since then has been decreasing at a progressively slower pace. The inventory trend has declined for more than two years and has fallen at a slower pace over the last few months.

While a full range of data are not yet available, certain known facts are likely to influence the values of shipments, inventories and orders in the near future. Little of the federal government's helicopter purchase appears to have entered manufacturers' order books so far. Car manufacturers continued to work on the new 1993 models amid some work stoppages and slow September sales. Layoffs and production cutbacks have been announced in several

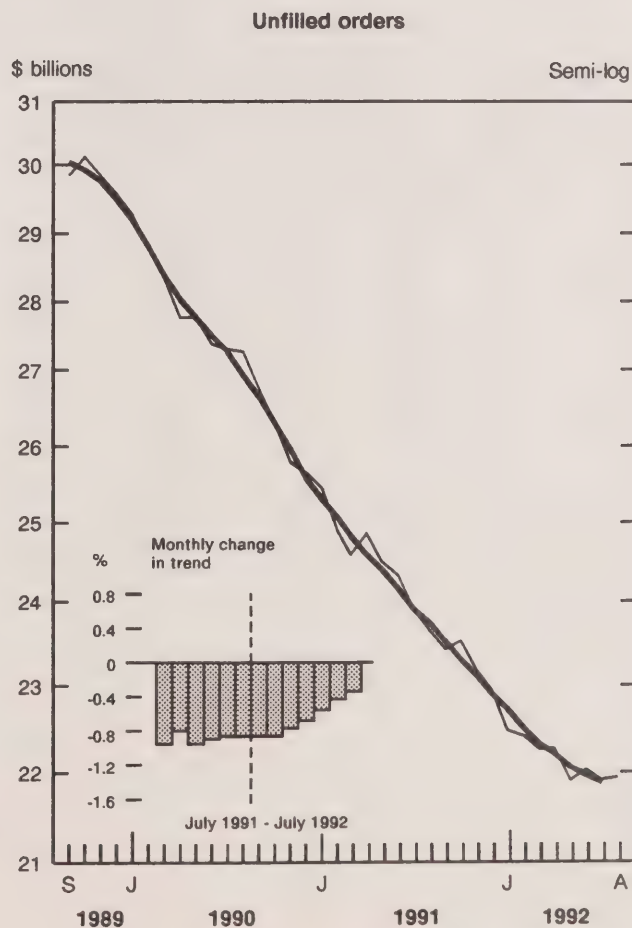
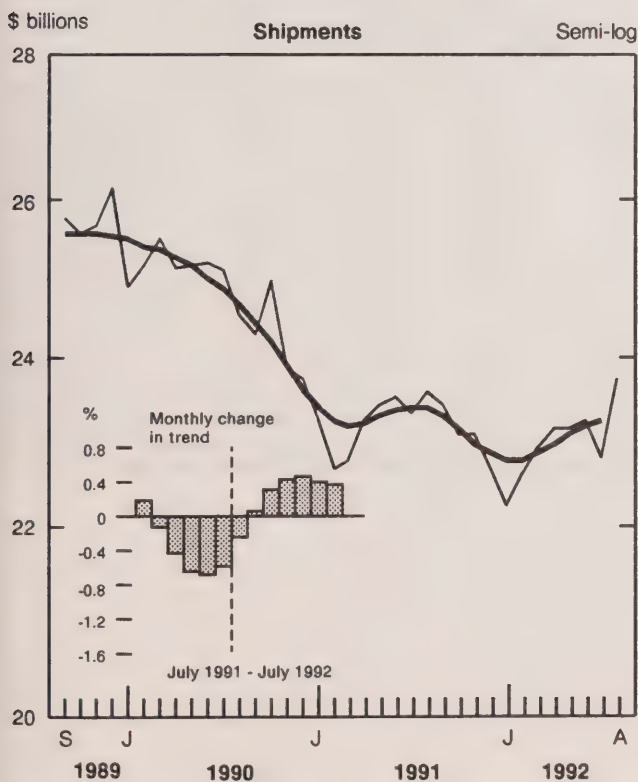
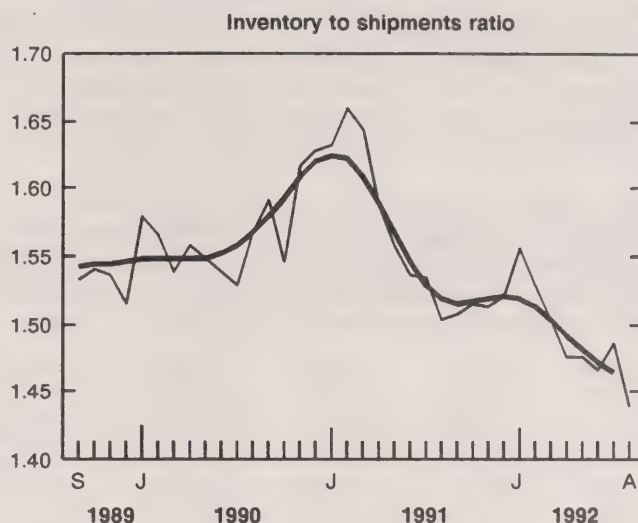
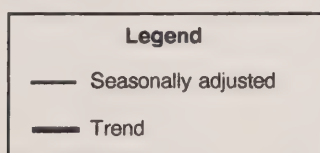
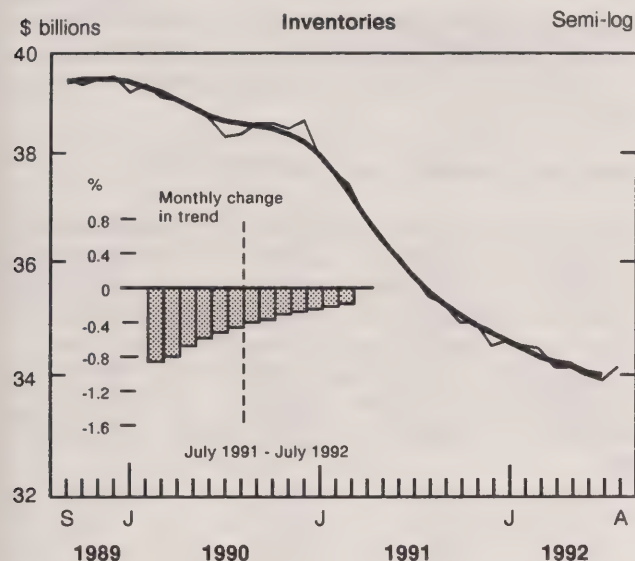
other manufacturing industries, including primary metals and aircraft.

### Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** jumped 4.1% to \$23.7 billion in August. Seventeen of the 22 major groups (accounting for 91% of shipment values) increased, but five decreased. The largest increases, in dollar terms, were recorded in transportation equipment (10.9%), paper and allied products (8.2%) and electrical and electronic products industries (5.3%). Decreases were small in the five major groups that declined.
- The **trend** for shipments rose for the sixth period in a row and at a stable rate of about 0.4% a month for the last four months. The trends for 18 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 73% of shipment values) continued to increase in the most recent period, although most experienced slower growth rates. The most significant increases in the recent period, in order of dollar impact, were registered in refined petroleum and coal products and electrical and electronic products industries. The largest declines were found in transportation equipment and paper and allied products industries.
- **Inventories** (owned) increased 0.8% in August to \$34.1 billion, the first increase in seven months. Fourteen of the 22 major groups recorded increases with machinery industries (5.8%), primary metal industries (2.5%) and electrical and electronic products industries (2.2%) recording the largest increases. In contrast, food (-1.4%) and wood industries (-1.0%) recorded the largest declines. The **trend** for inventories (owned) has been declining since January 1990 but at a slightly slower rate over the last few periods.
- The **inventories to shipments ratio** dropped from 1.49 in July to 1.44 in August. The **trend** has steadily declined since February 1992.
- **Unfilled orders** remained unchanged at \$21.9 billion. Increases in the transportation equipment industries (notably aircraft and motor vehicles) were offset by declines in electrical and electronic products and machinery industries. The **trend** continued to fall but at a slower pace over the last five periods.



Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, Seasonally Adjusted, August 1992



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**Unfilled orders** are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

**New orders** are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** jumped 4.5% to \$23.7 billion following a 2.7% decrease in July. The **trend** for new orders has continued to rise since February 1992, and at a relatively stable pace of 0.5% a month over the last four periods.

#### Year-to-date

- Manufacturers' shipments for the first eight months of 1992 were estimated at \$183.6 billion, 1.1% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.**

For more information, please consult the August 1992 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, \$17.30/\$173), which will be available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □



# Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

August 1992

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
\$ millions								
August 1991	23,222	35,166	23,872	23,091	23,568	35,394	23,688	23,338
September 1991	24,329	34,794	23,573	24,031	23,403	35,213	23,465	23,180
October 1991	25,037	34,568	23,503	24,967	23,047	34,868	23,546	23,128
November 1991	23,286	34,589	23,098	22,880	23,062	34,865	23,234	22,750
December 1991	20,873	33,825	22,555	20,331	22,684	34,465	22,960	22,410
January 1992	20,532	34,763	22,451	20,428	22,221	34,562	22,519	21,780
February 1992	21,479	35,177	22,463	21,491	22,577	34,481	22,441	22,499
March 1992	23,839	35,163	22,377	23,753	22,904	34,405	22,289	22,752
April 1992	23,458	34,648	22,397	23,478	23,122	34,092	22,291	23,123
May 1992	24,105	34,374	22,105	23,813	23,121	34,089	21,926	22,756
June 1992	25,288	33,705	22,013	25,196	23,195	33,952	22,045	23,313
July 1992	21,126	33,377	21,953	21,067	22,783	33,836	21,944	22,682
August 1992	23,207	33,834	22,074	23,328	23,712	34,098	21,946	23,713

Period	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month-to-month % change				Ratio		Month-to-month % change			
August 1991	1.2	-0.1	-1.0	-0.8	1.50	1.52	-1.0	-0.8	2.1	0.1
September 1991	-0.7	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	1.50	1.51	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6
October 1991	-1.5	-0.7	-1.0	-0.6	1.51	1.51	0.3	-0.9	-0.2	-0.6
November 1991	0.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.5	1.51	1.52	-1.3	-0.9	-1.6	-0.7
December 1991	-1.6	-0.6	-1.1	-0.5	1.52	1.52	-1.2	-0.9	-1.5	-0.6
January 1992	-2.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.4	1.56	1.52	-1.9	-0.9	-2.8	-0.2
February 1992	1.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	1.53	1.51	-0.3	-0.9	3.3	0.1
March 1992	1.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	1.50	1.50	-0.7	-0.8	1.1	0.4
April 1992	0.9	0.4	-0.9	-0.3	1.47	1.49	0.0	-0.7	1.6	0.6
May 1992	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.3	1.47	1.48	-1.6	-0.5	-1.6	0.6
June 1992	0.3	0.4	-0.4	-0.2	1.46	1.47	0.5	-0.4	2.4	0.5
July 1992	-1.8	0.4	-0.3	-0.2	1.49	1.46	-0.5	-0.3	-2.7	0.5
August 1992	4.1	*	0.8	*	1.44	*	0.0	*	4.5	*

\* The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

## Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

August 1992

### Seasonally Adjusted Data

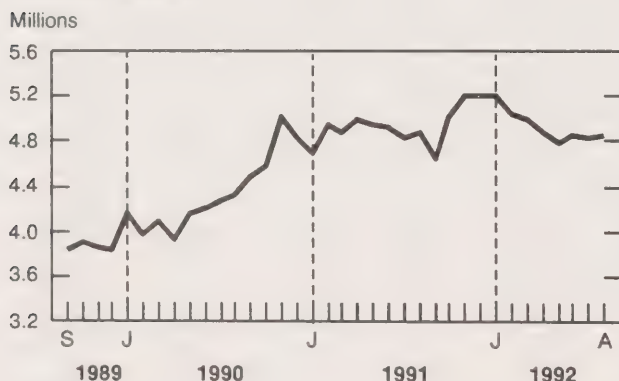
Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show that the short-term downtrend in the overall volume of non-resident travel to Canada continued in August. At the same time, the total number of outbound Canadian travellers increased marginally.

## Highlights

- The number of same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States remained stable at a seasonally adjusted 4.8 million. A downtrend in same-day, cross-border automobile travel to the United States has been evident since January 1992; the August 1992 level was lower than that of August 1991.

### Same-day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile

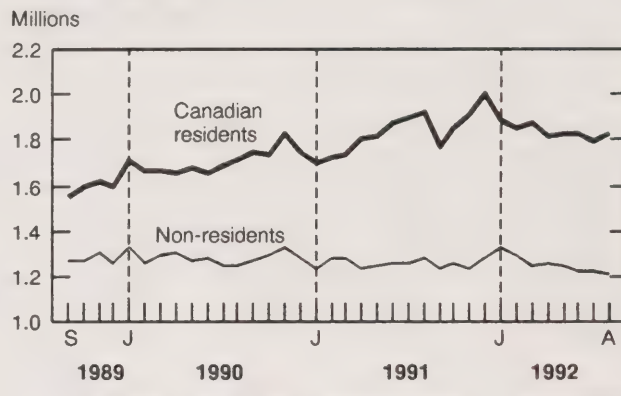
Seasonally adjusted



- The number of automobile trips of one or more nights to the United States increased 1.3% to 1.1 million, though it remained below the August 1991 level.
- The number of trips of one or more nights by all modes of travel (including automobile) to the United States increased 2.4% to 1.6 million in August, while the volume of trips to all other countries decreased marginally (-0.3%) to 261,000.

### **Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries**

Seasonally adjusted



- The volume of trips of one or more nights to Canada decreased: trips from the United States dropped 0.9% to 962,000 and trips from all other countries decreased 1.6% to 241,000.

## Unadjusted Data

- In terms of actual counts, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased 0.9% from August 1991 to 5.8 million. Automobile trips of one or more nights also decreased, down 5.0% to 2.3 million.
- The number of trips of one or more nights by all modes of travel to the United States decreased 3.6% from August 1991 to 2.8 million, but the volume of trips to all other countries increased 11.6% to 340,000.
- The year-over-year volume of travel to Canada decreased: down 9.0% to 2.0 million trips from the United States and down 3.0% to 472,000 trips from all other countries.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.**

The August 1992 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$6.10/\$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact  
Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel  
Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ☐



# International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

August 1992

	May 1992 <sup>r</sup>	June 1992 <sup>r</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	August 1992 <sup>p</sup>
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
<b>One or More Nights Trips<sup>1</sup></b>				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	987	969	971	962
Other Countries <sup>2</sup>	244	241	245	241
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,564	1,565	1,526	1,562
Other Countries	261	260	261	261
<b>Total Trips</b>				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,719	2,692	2,642	2,590
Other Countries	269	269	274	273
Residents of Canada:				
United States	6,381	6,527	6,392	6,409
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,783	4,858	4,835	4,838
One or More Nights	1,143	1,147	1,106	1,121
	August 1992 <sup>p</sup>	% Change 1992/1991	Jan.-Aug. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	% Change 1992/1991
	Unadjusted			
	('000)		('000)	
<b>One or More Nights Trips<sup>1</sup></b>				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,048	-9.0	8,729	-2.4
Other Countries <sup>2</sup>	472	-3.0	2,111	0.1
Residents of Canada:				
United States	2,757	-3.6	13,554	-0.6
Other Countries	340	11.6	2,238	11.6
<b>Same-day Trips</b>				
Residents of Canada:				
United States <sup>1</sup>	5,893	-0.6	41,057	0.9
Auto Re-entries	5,764	-0.9	40,228	1.0

<sup>1</sup> Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.

<sup>2</sup> Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Department Store Sales

September 1992 (Advance Release)

Department stores sales (including concessions) for September were \$1,057 million. Sales for the major department stores were \$605 million and sales for the junior category were \$453 million.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

### Export and Import Price Indexes

August 1992

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to August 1992 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to August 1992. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 3620-3629 and 3651-3685.

The August 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

### Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending October 7, 1992

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 3.2% from the same period last year.

- Piggyback traffic decreased 2.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 0.8% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of October 7, 1992 decreased 3.6% from the previous year.

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

### Tobacco Products

September 1992

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.50 billion cigarettes in September 1992, a 7.0% decrease from the 4.84<sup>r</sup> (revised) billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1991. Production from January to September 1992 totalled 32.37 billion cigarettes, down 6.7% from 34.69<sup>r</sup> billion cigarettes produced in the year-earlier period.

Domestic sales in September 1992 totalled 2.69 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 20.6% from the 3.39 billion cigarettes sold in September 1991. Year-to-date sales in September 1992 totalled 26.69 billion cigarettes, down 10.7% from the year-earlier cumulative amount of 29.89 billion cigarettes.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 46.

The September 1992 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$5/\$50) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■



**Deliveries of Major Grains**

August 1992

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from August 1991, except for durum wheat and flaxseed – where marketings increased. Deliveries for August 1991 and August 1992 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1991	1992
Wheat (excluding durum)	742.6	519.3
Durum wheat	87.3	210.4
<b>Total wheat</b>	<b>829.9</b>	<b>729.7</b>
Oats	37.3	27.1
Barley	251.6	90.8
Rye	46.5	28.3
Flaxseed	14.3	27.9
Canola	217.3	55.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 396.9</b>	<b>959.0</b>

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.**

The August 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.80/\$138) is scheduled for release in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

**Telephone Statistics**

August 1992

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,111.3 million in August 1992, up 0.7% from August 1991. Operating expenses were \$772.3 million, a decrease of 3.3% from August 1991. Net operating revenue was \$339.0 million, an increase of 11.6% from August 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.**

The August 1992 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$8.30/\$83) is scheduled for release the week of October 26. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

**Processed Fruits And Vegetables**

August 1992

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for August 1992 are now available.

*Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly* (32-011, \$5/\$50) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

**Other Textile Products Industries Including Tire Cord Fabric Industry**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other textile products industries including tire cord fabric industry (SIC 1998) totalled \$696.5 million, up 0.4% from \$694.0 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5438.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact N. Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

**Platemaking, Typesetting and Bindery Industry**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the platemarking, typesetting and bindery industry (SIC 2821) totalled \$1,272.9 million, up 1.4% from \$1,255.7 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5499.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

**Other Metal Fabricating Industries**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other metal fabricating industries n.e.c. (SIC 3099) totalled \$1,629.3 million, down 1.2% from \$1,649.4 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5539.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

## **Other Machinery and Equipment Industries**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other machinery and equipment industries n.e.c. (SIC 3199) totalled \$3,832.3 million, down 4.7% from \$4,022.5 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5547.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

## **Motor Vehicle Wheel and Brake Industry**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle wheel and brake industry (SIC 3255) totalled \$983.5 million, down 10.4% from \$1,097.2 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5559.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

## **Plastic Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles Industry**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for plastic parts and accessories for motor vehicles industry (SIC 3256) totalled \$1,139.8 million, down 20.7% from \$1,438.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5560.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

## **Railroad Rolling Stock Industry**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the railroad rolling stock industry (SIC 3261) totalled \$1,188.1 million, down 24.3% from \$1,568.8 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5563.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

## **Communications and Energy Wire and Cable Industry**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the communications and energy wire and cable industry (SIC 3381) totalled \$1,954.8 million, down 9.9% from \$2,170.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5583.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

## **Abrasives Industry**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the abrasives industry (SIC 3571) totalled \$263.4 million, down 12.1% from \$299.7 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6858.



The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

## Refractories Industry

### 1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the refractories industry (SIC 3591) totalled \$220.2 million, down 0.4% from \$221.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6860.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

## Other Manufactured Products Industries

### 1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other manufactured products industries (SIC 3999) totalled \$1,207.7 million, up 3.4% from \$1,167.6 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6897.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

**The Daily**  
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 23, 1992 For releases in 1992 only

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2  
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost was unchanged in July following a 0.1% drop in June.
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5  
The number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations, increased 0.7% in July to 1.4 million.
- Building Permits, July 1992 7  
The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 8.9% to \$2.16 billion in July, down from \$2.35 billion in June.
- Impaired Driving - Canada, 1991 10  
From 1985 to 1991, the number of persons charged with impaired driving in Canada increased 21%, from 188,048 to 227,257.

**DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS**

- Real Industry Report, August 1992 12
- Highway Funding, August 1992 12

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 13

**MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992** 14

Canada

## Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Canadian Social Trends**, Autumn 1992.

**Catalogue number 11-008E**

(Canada: \$8.50/\$34; United States: US\$10/US\$40;  
Other Countries: US\$12/US\$48).

**Financial Flow Accounts**, Quarterly Estimates,  
Second Quarter 1992.

**Catalogue number 13-014**

(Canada: \$12.50/\$50; United States: US\$15/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$17.50/US\$70).

**General Review of the Mineral Industries**, 1990.

**Catalogue number 26-201**

(Canada: \$22; United States: US\$26; Other  
Countries: US\$31).

**Farm Product Price Index**, August 1992.

**Catalogue number 62-003**

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;  
Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International  
Trade**, August 1992.

**Catalogue number 65-001P**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;  
Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Touriscope: International Travel**, April-June 1992.

**Catalogue number 66-001**

(Canada: \$38.50/\$154.00; United States:  
US\$46.25/US\$185; Other Countries: US\$54/US\$216).

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES


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**Week of October 19-23**  
(Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
<b>October</b>		
20	<b>Sales of Natural Gas</b>	August 1992
21	<b>Retail Trade</b>	August 1992
22	<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	August 1992
22	<b>Department Store Sales and Stocks</b>	August 1992
22	<b>Canada's International Transactions in Securities</b>	August 1992

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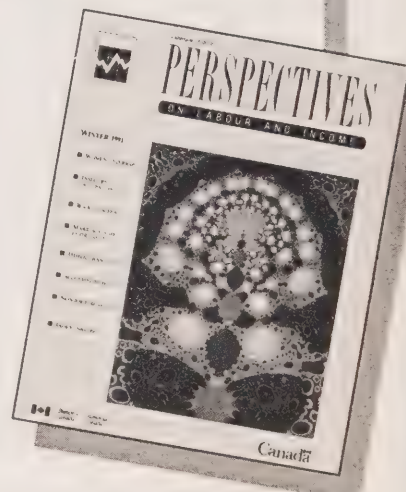
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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Monday, Octobre 19, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

### DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, October 1, 1992	2
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	
Boatbuilding and Repair Industry	2
Ready-mix Concrete Industry	2
Gypsum Products Industry	2

### PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

### REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

**CENSUS OF CANADA**  
**Short Article Series**

**Me a centenarian? Why not!**

**by Jocelyne Proulx**

The year 1991 is a special one for Canadians. It marks the 100th anniversary of Confederation. It is also a year when many Canadians will reach the age of 100. In fact, there are about 3,700 centenarians in Canada today. By the year 2000, this number is expected to reach about 1,200. This is a significant increase, especially considering that the life expectancy at birth in 1900 was only about 47 years.

Why does this matter? Well, it's not just about the number of centenarians. It's about the quality of life. Centenarians are people who have lived long enough to see many changes in society. They have experienced the growth of the country, the development of the economy, and the evolution of the culture. They are a valuable part of our heritage and a source of wisdom and experience.

The 1991 Census has provided us with a wealth of information about the Canadian population. One of the most interesting findings is the increase in the number of centenarians. This is a reflection of the improvements in health care, nutrition, and living conditions over the years. It is also a testament to the resilience and strength of the Canadian people.

As we move forward into the future, it is important that we continue to support and care for our elderly citizens. Centenarians are not just a statistic; they are real people with unique stories and experiences. Let us take the time to listen to them and learn from their wisdom.

**Statistics Canada**

### Me a Centenarian? Why Not!

1991 Census Short Article Series

Canada has about 3,700 centenarians and about 1,200 more will pass the incredible milestone this year. The 1991 Census finally measured a large enough 100+ population, so that Statistics Canada analysts could study its growth and composition.

This four-page article is part of the *Short Article Series*. New for the 1991 Census, the series has Statistics Canada analysts tracing and updating Canadian population trends. While the census databases are being created, they're also studying special interest groups (such as common-law couples) and topical subjects like family incomes. About 40 short articles will be released during 1992 and 1993.

Copies of this short article are only available while quantities last. To receive your free copy, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre, listed at the back of today's *Daily*.



## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

October 1, 1992

Data on preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at October 1, 1992 and revised figures for September 1, 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Benoit Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

### Boatbuilding and Repair Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the boatbuilding and repair industry (SIC 3281) totalled \$342.0 million, down 22.4% from \$440.9 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5565.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

### Ready-mix Concrete Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ready-mix concrete industry (SIC 3551) totalled \$2,004.6 million, down 2.3% from \$2,052.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6855.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

### Gypsum Products Industry

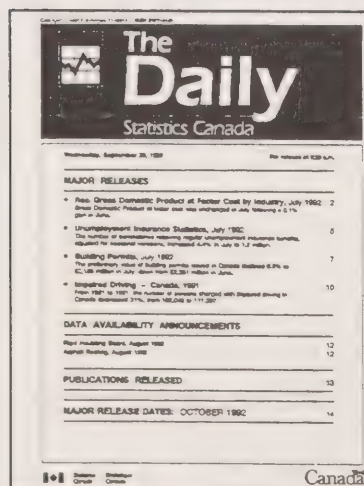
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the gypsum products industry (SIC 3593) totalled \$391.6 million, down 11.3% from \$441.7 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6862.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■



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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics,**  
August 1992.

**Catalogue number 25-001**

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73;  
Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

**Monthly Production of Soft Drinks,**  
September 1992.

**Catalogue number 32-001**

(Canada: \$2.70/\$27; United States: US\$3.20/US\$32;  
Other Countries: US\$3.80/US\$38).

**Oils and Fats, August 1992.**

**Catalogue number 32-006**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Primary Iron and Steel, August 1992.**

**Catalogue number 41-001**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**The Labour Force, September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 71-001**

(Canada: \$17.90/\$179; United States:  
US\$21.50/US\$215; Other Countries:  
US\$25.10/US\$251).

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 20, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASE

- **Sales of Natural Gas, August 1992** 2  
Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada during August 1992 totalled 2 944 million cubic metres, a 9.0% increase over the August 1991 level.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Oil Pipeline Transport, July 1992 3
- Railway Operating Statistics, July 1992 3

## PUBLICATION RELEASED 4

## REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 5

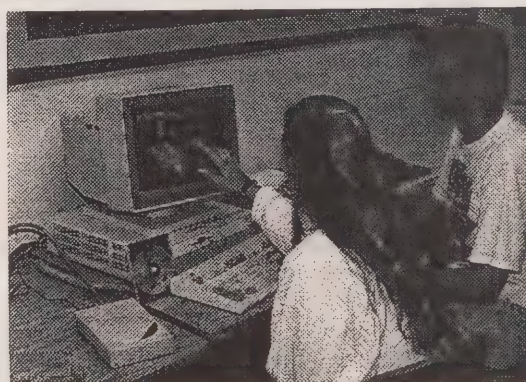
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## MAJOR RELEASE

### Sales of Natural Gas

August 1992 (Preliminary Data)

#### Highlights

- Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada during August 1992 totalled 2 944 million cubic metres, a 9.0% increase over the August 1991 level.
- On the basis of rate structure information, sales in August 1992 were as follows (the percentage changes over August 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 398 million cubic metres (+18.8%); commercial sales, 319 million cubic metres (+7.1%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 228 million cubic metres (+7.8%).
- Weather has a significant impact on residential sales of natural gas. The increase in residential sales in August 1992 was primarily due to colder

than normal weather conditions throughout most of Canada. Stronger industrial demand also contributed to the overall increase.

- From January to August 1992, sales of natural gas amounted to 36 480 million cubic metres, a 2.7% increase over the same period in 1991.
- On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were as follows (the percentage changes over 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 9 126 million cubic metres (+2.2%); commercial sales, 7 335 million cubic metres (-0.5%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 20 019 million cubic metres (+4.1%).

The August 1992 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$12.70/\$127) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Sales of Natural Gas - Preliminary Data

August 1992

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
Quebec	13 330	40 098	250 657	2 151	306 236
Ontario	181 085	122 534	505 181	164 408	973 208
Manitoba	13 802	12 002	32 116	572	58 492
Saskatchewan	32 131	14 388	2 033	175 913	224 465
Alberta	106 166	83 198	832 379	-	1 021 743
British Columbia	51 026	46 347	110 496	152 439	360 308
<b>August 1992 - Canada</b>	<b>397 540</b>	<b>318 567</b>	<b>1 732 862</b>	<b>495 483</b>	<b>2 944 452</b>
August 1991 - Canada	334 768	297 560	1 714 586	353 463	2 700 377
% change	18.8	7.1		7.8	9.0
<b>Year-to-date Canada 1992</b>	<b>9 125 978</b>	<b>7 335 018</b>	<b>16 160 938</b>	<b>3 857 627</b>	<b>36 479 561</b>
Year-to-date Canada 1991	8 928 129	7 374 500	16 224 363	2 999 344	35 526 336
% change	2.2	-0.5		4.1	2.7

Degree Days <sup>1</sup>	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
August 1992	27	16	70	103	118	23
August 1991	11	0	13	9	27	30

<sup>1</sup> A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree of deficiency below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A higher value indicates a colder month and a lower value a warmer month.

- Nil or zero.

Note: Revised figures will be available in *Gas Utilities* (55-002) and on CANSIM.



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Oil Pipeline Transport

July 1992

#### Highlights

- In July, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 4.5% from the same period last year to 15 035 996 cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>). Year-to-date receipts in July 1992, at 102 622 418 m<sup>3</sup>, were up 3.2% from 1991.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil in July increased 32.2% compared to July 1991 and pipeline imports rose 21.2% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1992 were up 8.7% from 1991 levels, while imports were up 9.9%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in July declined 0.7% from 1991, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 4.2%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.**

The July 1992 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$10/\$100) will be available the last week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

### Railway Operating Statistics

July 1992

The seven major railways in Canada reported a combined net loss of \$14.9 million in July 1992. Operating revenues of \$565.7 million were down \$16.8 million or 2.9% from the July 1991 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres in July were up 0.5% from July 1991. Freight train-kilometres decreased 0.4%, while freight car-kilometres decreased by 0.9% for the same period.

All 1991 figures have been revised.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.**

The July 1992 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$10.50/\$105) is to be released at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

## PUBLICATION RELEASED

### Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992.

#### Catalogue number 73-001

(Canada: \$14.70/\$147; United States:  
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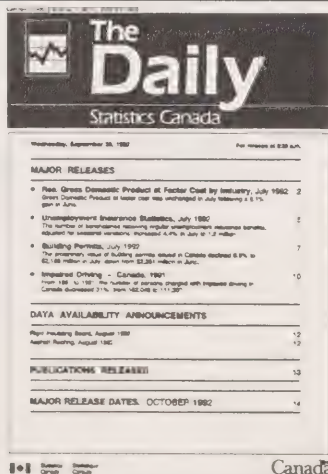
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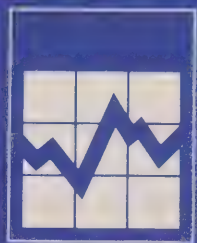
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(Cat.no.61-517) is available for \$325 in Canada, US\$390 in the United States and US\$455 in other countries. To order, write Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6. Or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Reference Centre listed in this publication. For faster ordering, fax your order to 1-613-951-1584. Or call toll-free to 1-800-267-6677 and use your VISA or MasterCard.





# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 21, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASE

- **Retail Trade, August 1992** 2  
Seasonally adjusted, retail sales increased 0.5% in August following a 0.2% gain in July.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Postcensal Estimates of Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status for Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1992 5
- Electric Lamps, September 1992 5
- Electric Lamps, Third Quarter 1992 5
- Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, August 1992 5
- Soft Drinks, September 1992 5

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 6

## REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 7

### New... Trade Data on CD-ROM 1990-91

Revised monthly Canadian merchandise trade data for 1990 and 1991 are now available on one CD-ROM, facilitating storage and access to a large trade data bank. The built-in software, TIERS, enables the user to retrieve, aggregate, rank, sort, save and print.

Exports to the eight-digit level and imports to the 10-digit level are listed separately for 200 countries and over 20,000 commodities. Data selection criteria include commodity, country, Canadian province, U.S. state, year and trade type (domestic exports, re-exports, imports). Each selection displays value, quantity, month and commodity description HS 2-10.

Integrated into this CD-ROM is the HS-6 LOOK function, which offers a means to search the required description of a commodity, or the corresponding Harmonized System code, without reference to an external directory.

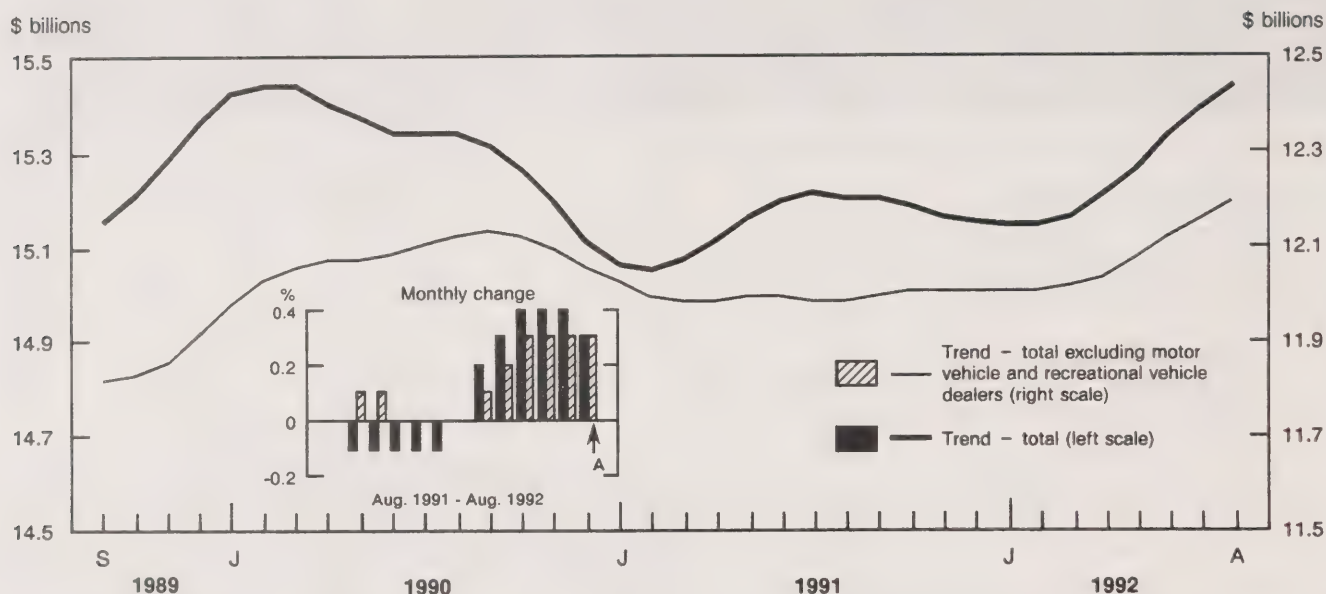
The 1990-91 Canadian Merchandise Trade Statistics CD-ROM is now available at the introductory price of \$1,250 (\$750 for educational institutions). These prices are subject to a limited-use product license agreement.

For more information, call the International Trade Division (613-951-9647), fax (613-951-0117) or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



## MAJOR RELEASE

### Retail Sales Trends<sup>1</sup> - Canada



<sup>1</sup> Trends represent smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

## Retail Trade

August 1992

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Sales in Current Dollars

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales rose 0.5% in August to \$15.5 billion, following gains in both July (+0.2%) and June (+1.4%).
- Higher sales in August were primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to increases reported by supermarkets and grocery stores (+2.0%), drug and patent medicine stores (+1.4%) and automotive parts, accessories and services (+1.4%). Partly counterbalancing these gains was a decline reported by gasoline service stations (-1.8%).
- Higher sales by supermarkets and grocery stores in August followed no growth in July and a gain of

1.3% in June. Drug and patent medicine stores continued their pattern of increasing sales apparent since January 1992. Higher sales in August by automotive parts, accessories and services mostly offset the decrease reported in July (-1.6%). Lower sales by gasoline service stations in August followed a decline of 1.2% in July.

- Seven provinces posted sales increases in August, ranging from 0.1% in Ontario to 2.1% in Prince Edward Island. Lower sales were reported for Newfoundland(-0.6%) and Quebec (-0.2%), with no change reported for Saskatchewan.

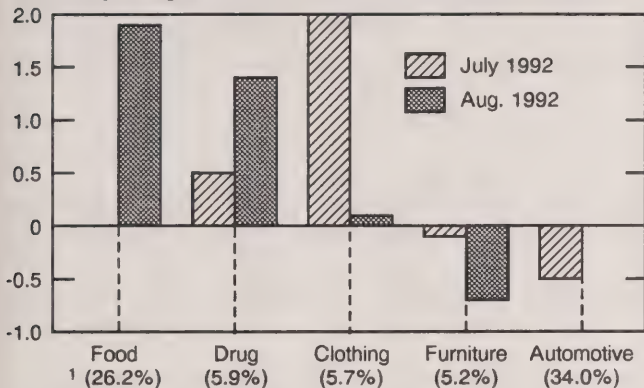
### Trends

- Excluding the variations caused by fluctuating sales of motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, the trend for retail sales was relatively stable from January 1991 to February 1992 and has risen steadily since March 1992.



# **Retail Sales, by Major Group Seasonally Adjusted**

% monthly change



<sup>1</sup> Percentage of total sales

## **Year-to-date Sales in Current Dollars**

- Cumulative retail sales in current dollars for the first eight months of 1992 amounted to \$118.6 billion, up 1.0% from the corresponding period in 1991. In July, cumulative sales were also 1.0% higher than in the same period of the previous year.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories) and 2299, 2401-2417 (quarterly trade group estimates for Canada, the provinces, territories and totals for the four census metropolitan areas).

The August 1992 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Svab (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

# Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

August 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Aug. 1991	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Aug. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Aug. 1992/ 1991	Aug. 1991	May 1992 <sup>r</sup>	June 1992 <sup>r</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Aug. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Aug./ July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Aug. 1992/ 1991
	millions of \$			%	millions of \$					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,935	3,974	3,806	-3.3	3,635	3,654	3,702	3,700	3,773	2.0	3.8
All other food stores	311	309	294	-5.5	294	290	285	285	288	0.9	-2.2
Drug and patent medicine stores	813	897	883	8.7	811	888	895	899	912	1.4	12.5
Shoe stores	140	114	132	-6.0	133	127	126	127	129	1.6	-3.1
Men's clothing stores	129	111	113	-12.9	149	131	132	133	132	-0.9	-11.8
Women's clothing stores	301	286	294	-2.2	306	304	303	307	311	1.3	1.7
Other clothing stores	326	276	315	-3.3	314	314	308	320	317	-1.1	0.8
Household furniture and appliance stores	679	635	629	-7.4	646	606	628	628	623	-0.8	-3.6
Household furnishings stores	182	193	188	3.3	174	178	186	186	185	-0.5	6.7
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,034	3,648	3,147	3.7	3,066	3,181	3,251	3,252	3,259	0.2	6.3
Gasoline service stations	1,294	1,288	1,225	-5.3	1,192	1,118	1,180	1,165	1,144	-1.8	-4.0
Automotive parts, accessories and services	882	907	837	-5.1	875	857	860	846	858	1.4	-2.0
General merchandise stores	1,738	1,640	1,698	-2.3	1,756	1,742	1,735	1,771	1,772	--	0.9
Other semi-durable goods stores	511	548	543	6.4	494	520	527	535	540	0.9	9.2
Other durable goods stores	420	410	403	-3.9	413	401	414	420	414	-1.4	0.2
All other retail stores	948	939	880	-7.2	836	848	845	833	835	0.2	-0.2
Total, all stores	15,644	16,174	15,389	-1.6	15,095	15,159	15,378	15,408	15,490	0.5	2.6
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,609	12,527	12,242	-2.9	12,029	11,978	12,127	12,157	12,231	0.6	1.7
Department store type merchandise	5,239	5,111	5,200	-0.7	5,197	5,212	5,254	5,326	5,334	0.1	2.6
Regions											
Newfoundland	303	296	282	-7.0	286	265	276	279	278	-0.6	-3.0
Prince Edward Island	72	80	75	4.3	64	66	66	68	69	2.1	7.4
Nova Scotia	521	541	515	-1.2	491	505	526	508	510	0.5	3.8
New Brunswick	405	421	404	-0.3	385	387	391	392	400	1.9	3.7
Quebec	3,926	3,989	3,753	-4.4	3,758	3,742	3,798	3,775	3,766	-0.2	0.2
Ontario	5,675	5,960	5,594	-1.4	5,583	5,608	5,661	5,748	5,752	0.1	3.0
Manitoba	535	544	524	-2.0	523	526	519	529	534	1.1	2.1
Saskatchewan	457	461	443	-3.0	440	447	438	445	446	--	1.2
Alberta	1,638	1,687	1,675	2.3	1,582	1,612	1,625	1,637	1,671	2.0	5.6
British Columbia	2,064	2,143	2,072	0.4	1,958	1,953	2,007	2,018	2,049	1.5	4.7
Yukon	17	18	18	5.7	14	14	15	15	15	2.5	7.9
Northwest Territories	31	36	33	5.9	30	31	32	33	32	-1.4	7.5

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figure.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figure.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Postcensal Estimates of Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status for Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1992

**Note:** *These figures are still based on the 1986 Census.*

Postcensal estimates of population by age, sex and marital status at June 1, 1992 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 6457-6469 (population).

These estimates will appear in *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1992* (91-210, \$29).

For more detailed information, contact the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

### Electric Lamps

September 1992

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 23,904,427 light bulbs and tubes in September 1992, a decrease of 6.2% from the 25,471,969<sup>r</sup> (revised) units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales in September 1992 amounted to 189,894,968 light bulbs and tubes, down 2.0% from the 193,804,879<sup>r</sup> sold during the same period in 1991.

The September 1992 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

### Electric Lamps

Third Quarter 1992

Data on imports, manufacturers' production, and inventories of electric lamps for the third quarter of 1992 are now available.

For more detailed information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

### Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

August 1992

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,711 million for August 1992, an increase of 3.1% over the \$1,660 million reported for the year-earlier period.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 52.

The August 1992 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$6.10/\$61) will be available in approximately three weeks. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

### Soft Drinks

September 1992

Data on soft drinks for September 1992 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 196.

*Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2.70/\$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics,**  
August 1992.

**Catalogue number 53-003**

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;  
Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

**Energy Statistics Handbook, October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 57-601**

(Canada: \$300; United States: US\$360; Other  
Countries: US\$420).

**Industry Price Indexes, August 1992.**

**Catalogue number 62-011**

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States:  
US\$21.80/US\$218; Other Countries:  
US\$25.50/US\$255).

**Touriscope: International Travel - Advance  
Information, August 1992. Vol 8. No. 8.**

**Catalogue number 66-001P**

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73;  
Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum  
requirements of American National Standard for  
Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed  
Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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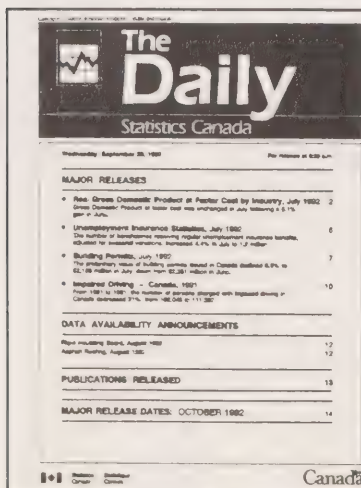
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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

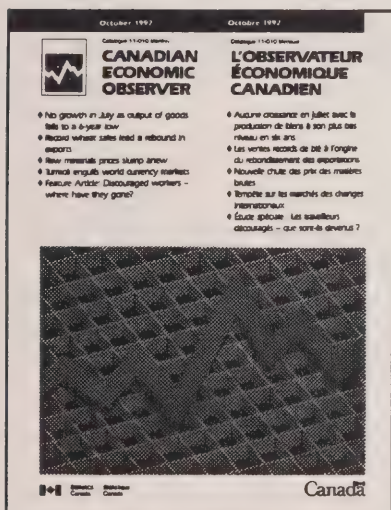
Thursday, October 22, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

### MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's International Transactions in Securities, August 1992** 3  
In August 1992, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian securities by a net \$4.7 billion, breaking a string of monthly net investments which prevailed for more than two years and which channelled \$64 billion into Canada.
- **Wholesale Trade, August 1992** 7  
Wholesale merchants' sales in August rose to \$16.1 billion, up 0.5% from July.

(Major Releases continued on page 2)



### Canadian Economic Observer

October 1992

The October issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in September and a feature article on discouraged workers. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

*Canadian Economic Observer*, October 1992 (11-010, \$22/\$220) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

### 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey

An amended *Daily* is being released today to correct the edition published October 13, 1992 concerning the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey. Due to a processing error, some adjustments were required to all of the tables. There was no impact on the analysis.

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## MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

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- **Department Store Sales and Stocks, August 1992** 11  
Seasonally adjusted, department store sales totalled \$1,103 million in August, a 0.3% increase from July 1992.
- 

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1991-92	12
Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending October 17, 1992	12
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, October 1992	12

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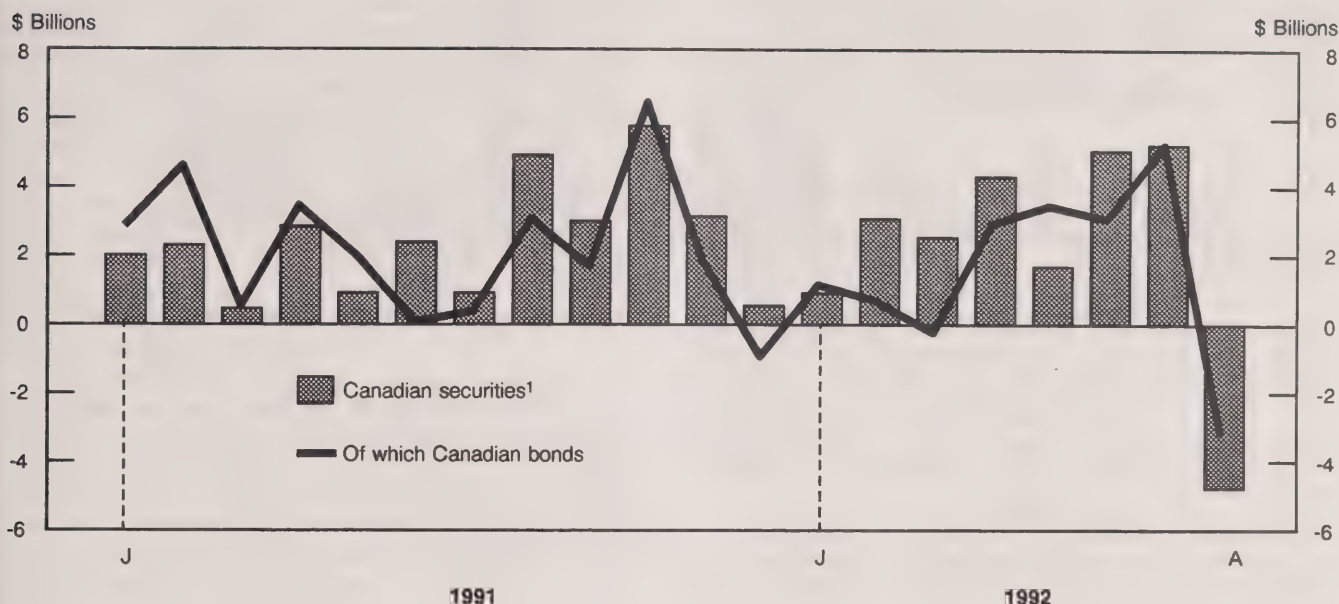
## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Securities



<sup>1</sup> Canadian securities comprise Canadian bonds, stocks and money market paper.

### Canada's International Transactions in Securities

August 1992

#### Canadian Securities

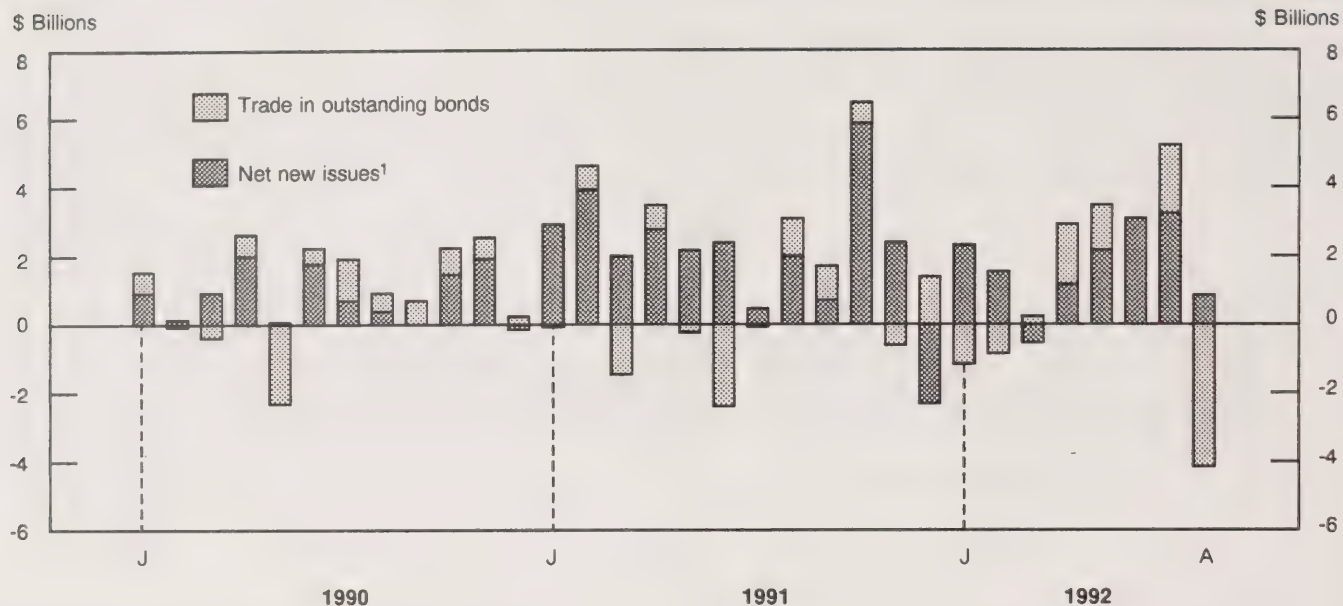
In August 1992, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian securities by a net \$4.7 billion, breaking a string of monthly net investments which prevailed for more than two years and which channelled \$64 billion into Canada. The sell-off in August was made up of \$3.3 billion of Canadian bonds and \$1.4 billion of Canadian money market instruments. At the same time, Canadian investors shifted a net \$0.2 billion into foreign securities, mainly equities.

The \$3.3 billion net foreign disinvestment in **Canadian bonds** in August originated entirely in the secondary market, where non-residents sold off a net \$4.1 billion of Canadian bonds, mainly federal issues.

Partially offsetting was continued foreign investment in net new issues of Canadian bonds (\$0.8 billion), solely in federal issues. This was down, however, from the substantial net new foreign financing which averaged \$1.8 billion for the first seven months of 1992.

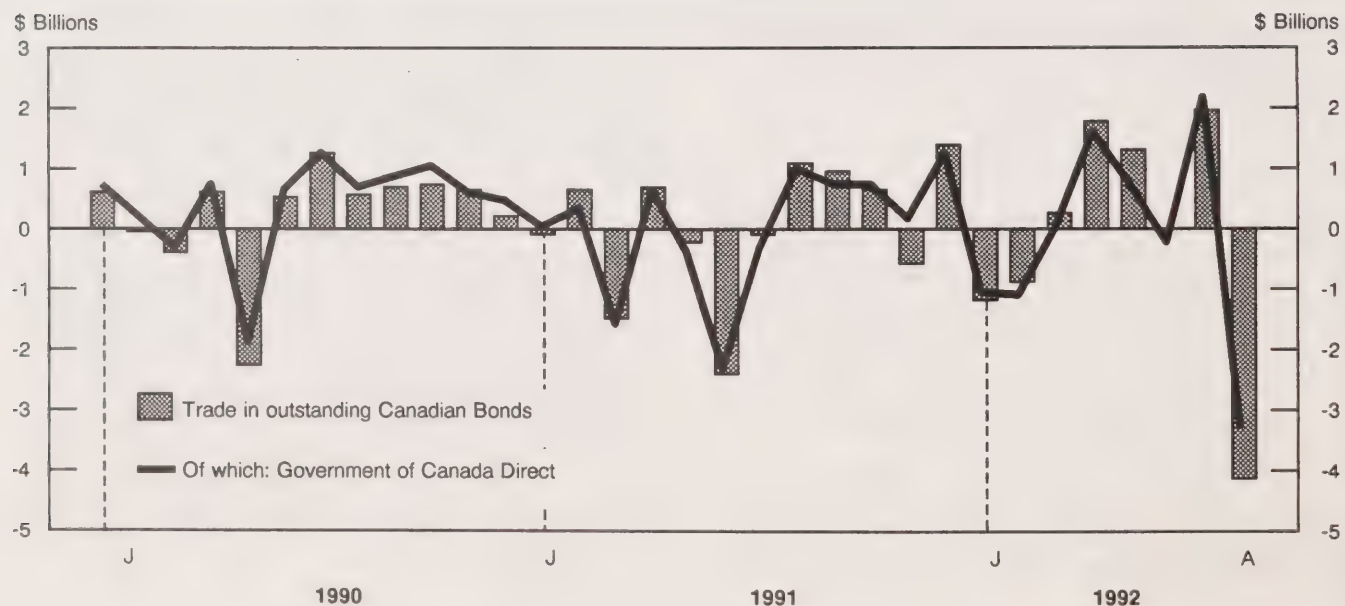
In the secondary Canadian bond market in August, the \$4.1 billion foreign net disinvestment, the largest on record, was made up of \$3.3 billion of federal issues and \$0.9 billion of provincial and provincial enterprise issues. Net selling by European (\$2.6 billion) and U.S. investors (\$2.2 billion) outweighed a net investment of \$0.7 billion by Japanese investors, who have been net buyers of \$2.5 billion of Canadian bonds over the first eight months of the year. Non-residents were again very active in the Canadian secondary market in August, trading some \$52 billion of Canadian bonds. This was down, however, from the record \$61 billion traded in the previous month.

## Non-resident Transactions in Canadian Bonds



<sup>1</sup> Net new issues are new issues less retirements.

## Non-resident Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds





New bond sales to non-residents brought in \$2.4 billion whereas retirements led to a net outflow of \$1.6 billion, resulting in the net new financing of \$0.8 billion in August. New sales of federal issues (\$1.0 billion) more than accounted for the net new foreign financing as there was an unusual absence of retirements in that sector. Net new bond financing abroad by the provinces and their enterprises, which had been the driving force in 1992, declined to a negligible amount in August as low new issues (\$0.7 billion) were entirely offset by retirements. Of the total gross new issues of \$2.4 billion, half was raised in Canadian dollars and the balance equally split between U.S. dollars and other foreign currencies. Canadian long-term interest rates declined by a further 25 basis points against their U.S. counterparts in August, leaving the differential favouring investment in Canada at its lowest point in four years.

Non-residents reduced their holdings of **Canadian money market paper** by \$1.4 billion in August, almost entirely due to foreign net selling of Government of Canada treasury bills (\$1.3 billion). Geographically, residents of the United States and European Community countries sold a net \$2.3 billion of federal bills, which was partially offset by a net \$1.0 billion investment by residents of other countries. Although some \$4 billion lower than the record volume of July, trading activity in August was again high, with \$35 billion of Canadian money market instruments being traded with non-residents.

Non-resident investment in **Canadian stocks** was virtually flat for August following a net disinvestment of \$160 million in July. In August, net selling of outstanding issues was mostly offset by similar foreign net buying of new Canadian stock issues. The gross value of trading with non-residents declined by one-third to \$1.8 billion in August, the lowest level since December 1990. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Index, declined by a small 1.2% in August.

### Foreign Securities

In August, Canadians residents resumed their net portfolio investment abroad, acquiring \$243 million of foreign securities. This followed a small net disinvestment of \$48 million in July. Some three-quarters of the net investment in August (\$178 million) went to foreign stocks, two-thirds to U.S. equities and one-third to overseas equities.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.**

The August issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, \$15.80/\$158) will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

## Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities						Foreign Securities			
	Bonds				Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	Total Canadian securities	Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	Total foreign securities
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retire- ments	Total bonds						
(\$ millions)										
January to August										
1991	-1,820	28,897	-10,318	16,758	1,069	-1,045	16,783	-1,142	-3,792	-4,935
1992	-949	29,431	-15,729	12,754	5,226	95	18,075	-2,062	-3,563	-5,625
1991										
Jan.	-88	3,451	-531	2,832	-428	-417	1,988	265	-277	-11
Feb.	670	5,208	-1,297	4,581	-1,794	-450	2,336	-439	-397	-836
Mar.	-1,466	4,373	-2,378	529	76	-143	462	-29	-80	-109
Apr.	692	3,925	-1,145	3,471	-493	-123	2,855	-603	-490	-1,093
May	-198	2,893	-731	1,964	-790	-236	938	-371	-743	-1,114
June	-2,374	3,529	-1,146	8	2,341	10	2,359	70	-1,099	-1,028
July	-98	2,620	-2,172	350	405	186	941	-491	117	-374
Aug.	1,080	2,898	-917	3,060	1,751	121	4,933	430	-577	-147
Sep.	976	3,558	-2,852	1,681	1,135	148	2,964	-540	-131	-671
Oct.	654	6,742	-930	6,467	-608	-60	5,799	1,102	-522	580
Nov.	-579	4,385	-1,974	1,833	1,356	-65	3,124	-256	-803	-1,059
Dec.	1,394	1,817	-4,151	-940	1,477	23	560	-291	-445	-737
1992										
Jan.	-1,184	3,356	-1,070	1,102	-198	-1	903	-397	-620	-1,017
Feb.	-872	3,079	-1,554	653	2,270	135	3,058	174	-572	-398
Mar.	248	1,727	-2,270	-295	2,728	78	2,511	-708	-712	-1,421
Apr.	1,763	2,244	-1,109	2,897	1,393	-10	4,280	-164	-542	-706
May	1,291	3,819	-1,666	3,444	-1,675	-44	1,725	-455	-378	-833
June	-16	7,288	-4,208	3,064	1,960	68	5,093	-765	-105	-870
July	1,937	5,511	-2,253	5,194	168	-160	5,202	321	-272	48
August	-4,121	2,408	-1,599	-3,311	-1,421	-9	-4,741	-65	-178	-243

Note: A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.



## Wholesale Trade

August 1992

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales were \$16.1 billion in August, a 0.5% increase from July and maintaining the growth that began in March.
- Four of the nine trade groups increased sales in August, but five groups decreased. The strongest growth in terms of dollar impact was reported by wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products, up 2.4% from July. This was followed by merchants of other machinery, equipment and supplies (+0.9%), marking the fourth consecutive month of growth for this group. Tempering the growth was a decline in wholesale merchants' sales of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-3.3%) and of other products (farm and paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals, etc.), down 0.7%.
- Regionally, in terms of dollar impact, British Columbia wholesalers registered the strongest growth, up 2.6% from July. Other notable increases were recorded in Ontario (+0.7%),

#### Note to Users

Wholesalers buy and sell goods from a wide range of customers in various sectors of the economy. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users and to foreign markets.

Quebec (+0.8%) and Alberta (+1.9%).  
Saskatchewan recorded a decline of 7.7%.

#### Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

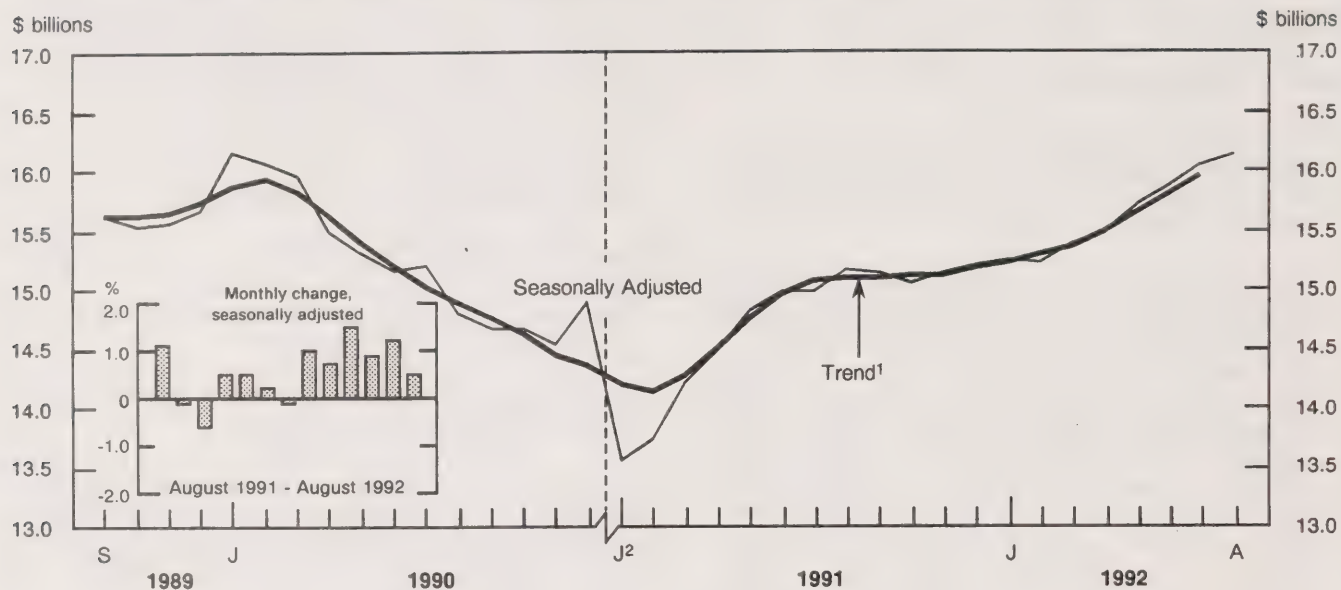
- In August, wholesale merchants' inventories were \$24.7 billion, up 0.2% from July.
- The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of August fell to 1.53:1 from 1.54:1 in July.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

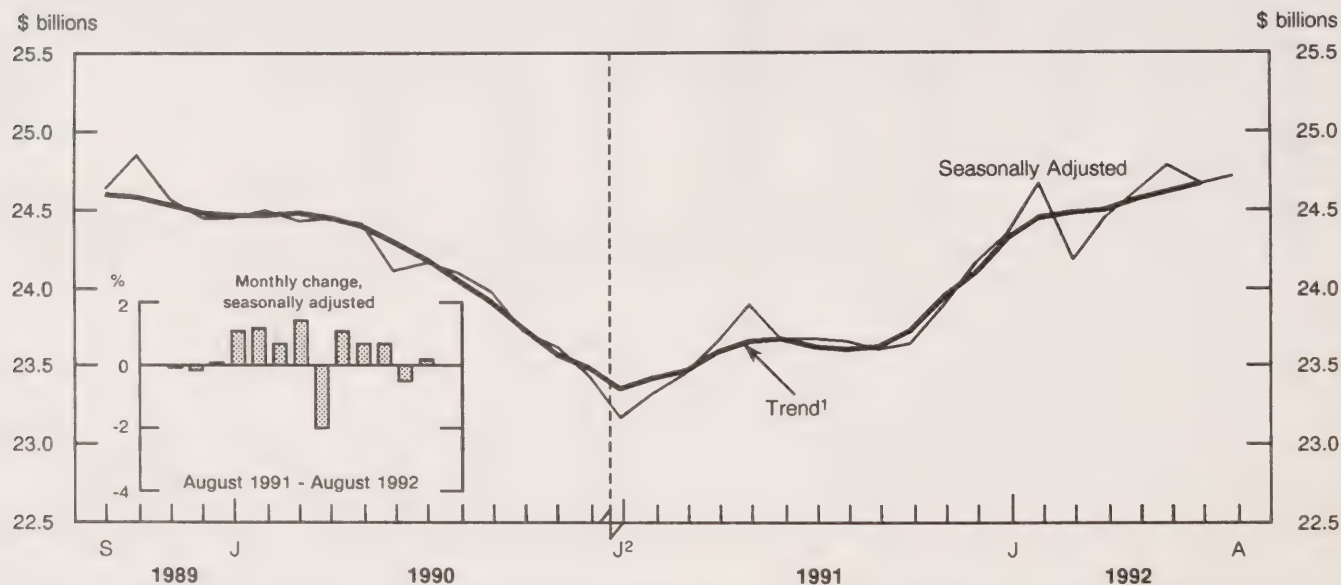
The August issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$14.40/\$144) will be available the second week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

## Wholesale Merchants' Sales



## Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



<sup>1</sup> The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to 1991, data included the Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax is not included in the 1991 and later data.



## Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

August 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Aug. 1991	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Aug. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Aug. 1992/ 1991	Aug. 1991	May 1992 <sup>r</sup>	June 1992 <sup>r</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Aug. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Aug./ July 1992	Aug. 1992/ 1991
	millions of \$			%	millions of \$				%		
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,962	4,300	4,304	8.6	3,841	4,109	4,080	4,131	4,231	2.4	10.1
Apparel and dry goods	504	448	500	-0.8	365	372	407	388	382	-1.5	4.6
Household goods	564	525	590	4.5	554	540	559	580	581	0.1	4.7
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,702	1,636	1,627	-4.4	1,790	1,732	1,764	1,741	1,736	-0.3	-3.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,148	1,105	1,071	-6.7	1,126	1,068	1,086	1,098	1,062	-3.3	-5.7
Lumber and building materials	1,575	1,740	1,676	6.4	1,381	1,480	1,475	1,482	1,494	0.8	8.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	358	377	386	7.7	305	346	345	343	342	-0.4	12.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,161	3,546	3,475	9.9	3,358	3,603	3,665	3,750	3,784	0.9	12.7
Other products	2,334	2,408	2,371	1.6	2,426	2,467	2,472	2,528	2,511	-0.7	3.5
Total, all trades	15,309	16,084	15,999	4.5	15,147	15,717	15,853	16,042	16,122	0.5	6.4
Regions											
Newfoundland	190	191	170	-10.7	171	165	169	177	160	-9.6	-6.6
Prince Edward Island	40	53	48	21.3	39	45	50	47	46	-2.7	17.3
Nova Scotia	380	399	354	-6.9	369	359	360	368	352	-4.4	-4.5
New Brunswick	275	259	251	-8.6	255	248	241	241	241	0.1	-5.5
Quebec	3,957	3,947	4,133	4.4	3,783	3,933	4,002	3,996	4,027	0.8	6.5
Ontario	6,158	6,495	6,460	4.9	6,224	6,461	6,512	6,611	6,660	0.7	7.0
Manitoba	524	630	572	9.2	510	549	587	566	557	-1.6	9.1
Saskatchewan	529	517	495	-6.5	494	477	475	510	471	-7.7	-4.7
Alberta	1,380	1,464	1,427	3.4	1,397	1,420	1,403	1,434	1,461	1.9	4.6
British Columbia	1,854	2,107	2,066	11.4	1,887	2,041	2,036	2,073	2,126	2.6	12.7
Yukon and Northwest Territories	21	22	23	13.8	19	19	18	19	21	9.6	13.1

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.<sup>r</sup> Revised.

## Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

August 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Aug. 1991	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Aug. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Aug. 1992/ 1991	Aug. 1991	May 1992 <sup>r</sup>	June 1992 <sup>r</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Aug. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Aug./ July 1992	Aug. 1992/ 1991
	millions of \$			%	millions of \$					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,813	3,068	3,089	9.8	2,792	2,965	3,025	3,039	3,036	-0.1	8.8
Apparel and dry goods	830	940	909	9.6	773	836	864	846	856	1.1	10.7
Household goods	1,121	1,216	1,236	10.2	1,121	1,189	1,181	1,216	1,236	1.7	10.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,249	3,441	3,457	6.4	3,324	3,655	3,624	3,516	3,573	1.6	7.5
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,142	2,149	2,161	0.9	2,109	2,063	2,124	2,074	2,099	1.2	-0.5
Lumber and building materials	2,223	2,483	2,427	9.2	2,208	2,446	2,442	2,445	2,412	-1.3	9.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,319	1,393	1,348	2.2	1,341	1,445	1,420	1,391	1,383	-0.6	3.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,088	7,231	7,164	1.1	6,989	7,024	7,057	7,077	7,093	0.2	1.5
Other products	3,014	3,046	3,028	0.5	2,997	2,982	3,051	3,061	3,030	-1.0	1.1
Total, all trades	23,798	24,966	24,820	4.3	23,654	24,605	24,787	24,666	24,719	0.2	4.5

<sup>r</sup> Revised figure.<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figure.



## Department Store Sales and Stocks

August 1992

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled \$1,103 million in August 1992, an increase of 0.3% from the previous month's total (revised) of \$1,100 million. The 0.3% sales increase in August 1992 was the second consecutive monthly increase.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$5,075 million at the end of August, a decrease of 1.5% from the July 1992 value (revised) of \$5,154 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 112 (series 5-6) and 113.

The August 1992 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$14.40/\$144) will be available in December.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

### Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	August 1991	July 1992	August 1992	August 1991	May 1992 <sup>r</sup>	June 1992 <sup>r</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	August 1992 <sup>p</sup>
	millions of \$							
Total Sales	1,074	970	1,040	1,091	1,085	1,072	1,100	1,103
Total Stocks	5,102	4,903	4,983	5,093	5,217	5,179	5,154	5,075
Stock to Sales Ratio	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1991-92

Preliminary 1991-92 information is now available on the operation of custodial and community corrections services in Canada. Detailed caseload, caseload characteristics and resource information is available by federal and provincial jurisdictions.

Final data will be released in February 1993 in *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1991-92* (85-211, \$39). This publication will include data analysis, graphic presentation of the data trends and descriptive information on federal and provincial correctional services in Canada.

For further information, please contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 19th Floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6. ■

### Steel Primary Forms Week Ending October 17, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending October 17, 1992 totalled 249 293 tonnes, a 7.5% decrease from the preceding week's total of 269 483 tonnes and down 8.0% from the year-earlier 270 947 tonnes. The cumulative total at October 17, 1992 was 10 889 492 tonnes, a 7.0% increase from the 10 181 414 tonnes produced in the year-earlier period.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

### Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

October 1992

#### Highlights

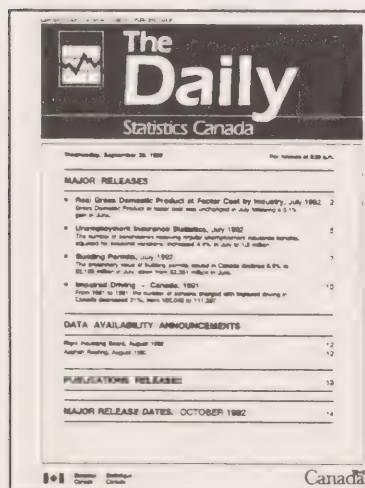
- In July 1992, as in almost all months of 1992, Canadian Level I air carriers reported increases in scheduled services, particularly in international markets. Passenger-kilometres on international scheduled services increased 11% for the January to July 1992 period compared to the year-earlier period.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.**

- In March 1992, total movements at the 56 Transport Canada towered airports increased by 2% from March 1991.
- According to preliminary first quarter 1992 data, the top three city-pairs, as usual, were: Montreal-Toronto, Ottawa-Toronto and Toronto-Vancouver. The city-pairs of Montreal-Toronto and Ottawa-Toronto reported decreases of 9% and 7%, respectively, but Toronto-Vancouver showed an increase of 9% from the year-earlier period.

The Vol. 24, No. 10 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$9.30/\$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publication".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■



### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Canadian Economic Observer**, October 1992.  
**Catalogue number 11-010**  
(Canada: \$22/\$220; United States: US\$26/US\$260;  
Other Countries: US\$31/US\$310).

**Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production**,  
June 1992.  
**Catalogue number 26-006**  
(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;  
Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**, August 1992.  
**Catalogue number 31-001**  
(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; United States:  
US\$20.80/US\$208; Other Countries:  
US\$24.20/US\$242).

**Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables -  
Monthly**, August 1992.  
**Catalogue number 32-011**  
(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other  
Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products**,  
September 1992.  
**Catalogue number 32-022**  
(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other  
Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard**,  
August 1992.  
**Catalogue number 36-003**  
(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other  
Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Electric Lamps**, September 1992.  
**Catalogue number 43-009**  
(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other  
Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Employment, Earnings and Hours**, July 1992.  
**Catalogue number 72-002**  
(Canada: \$28.50/\$285; United States:  
US\$34.20/US\$342; Other Countries:  
US\$39.90/US\$399).

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, October 23, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

### MAJOR RELEASES

- **Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada, 1991** 3  
Total operating expenditures for all federal, provincial and municipal policing services were \$5.3 billion in 1991, an increase of almost 1% from 1990. The per capita cost of policing services in 1991 was \$196, down from \$197 in 1990.
- **Construction Union Wage Rate Index, September 1992** 5  
The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (1986 = 100) for construction trades remained unchanged from August's revised level of 131.1.

(continued on page 2)



### Focus on Culture

#### Autumn 1992

The autumn issue of *Focus on Culture* contains articles on historic sites, arts consumers, sound recording, the Cultural Labour Force Project and the completely revised publication on periodicals.

#### Highlights

- Attendance at the 368 historic sites reported in the 1989-1990 Survey of Heritage Institutions reached almost 17 million. In the 1976 Heritage Survey, 200 "restorations" (historic sites) were reported and these drew over 7.8 million visitors.
- At least once a year, two-thirds of Canadians attend a live classical or popular performance, two-thirds go to a movie and just over half visit a museum or art gallery.
- Sound recording companies reported 4,665 new releases in 1990-91 (including 618 with Canadian content) and sales of \$509 million (including \$54 million from releases with Canadian content).

The Autumn 1992 issue of *Focus on Culture*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (87-004, \$6.25/\$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information, contact Iain McKellar (613-951-9038), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, September 1992	6
Selected Financial Indexes, September 1992	6
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Soft Drink Industry	6
Brewery Products Industry	7
Other Commercial Printing Industries	7
Other Stamped and Pressed Metal Products Industries	7
Construction and Mining Machinery and Materials Handling Equipment Industry	7
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Shipbuilding and Repair Industry	7
Lighting Fixture Industry	8
Electric Lamp and Shade Industry (Except Bulb and Tube)	8

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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9

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of October 26-30

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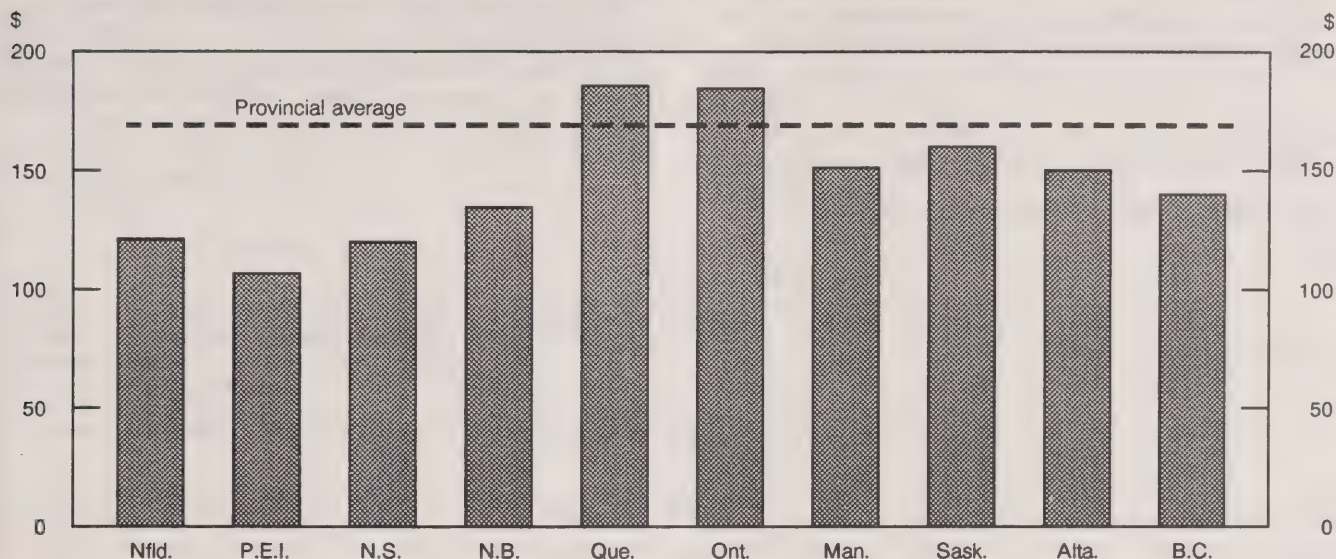
10

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Per Capita Cost of Municipal and Provincial Policing Expenditures<sup>1</sup>, Canada and the Provinces, 1991



<sup>1</sup> Includes total cost of the RCMP municipal and provincial policing contracts.

### Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada

1991

#### Highlights

- Total operating expenditures for all federal, provincial and municipal policing services were \$5.3 billion in 1991, an increase of almost 1% from 1990. The per capita cost of policing services in 1991 was \$196, down from \$197 in 1990.
- Municipal policing accounted for 56% of all policing costs in 1991, provincial policing 29%, federal policing 9% and RCMP law enforcement and administration services 6%.
- Salaries, wages and benefits accounted for 82% of total policing expenditures in 1991.
- The average per capita cost of municipal and provincial policing in the provinces during 1991 was \$169, ranging from \$107 in Prince Edward Island to \$184 in Ontario and \$185 in Quebec.
- A total of 75,771 persons were employed in policing services in 1991, an increase of 0.5% from the previous year. Of these, 56,774 were police officers and 18,997 were other personnel.
- There was one police officer for every 476 persons in Canada in 1991, unchanged from 1990.
- Females represented 21% of total policing services personnel in 1991, comprising 7% of police officers and over 60% of other personnel.

- Over the past 30 years, the number of police officers more than doubled, while Criminal Code offences reported to the police were five times greater, resulting in an increasing police workload. During the same period, police effectiveness in terms of the Criminal Code offence clearance rate per police officer also increased (7.2 to 18).

Available on CANSIM: tables 00130101 and 00130102.

*Juristat Service Bulletin: Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada, 1991*, Vol. 12, No. 20 (85-002, \$3.60/\$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023).

## Total Expenditures on Policing in Canada

1991

Province/Territory	Municipal and Provincial Policing				Per Capita Cost	RCMP Federal Policing	Other RCMP expenditures <sup>4</sup>	Total expenditures
	Population <sup>1</sup>	Municipal <sup>2</sup>	Provincial <sup>3</sup>	Total				
	000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's
Newfoundland <sup>5</sup>	573.5	...	69,608	69,608	121	9,337	6,103	85,048
Prince Edward Island	130.7	5,184	8,824	14,008	107	1,476	1,929	17,413
Nova Scotia	900.6	55,614	52,523	108,137	120	14,143	9,377	131,657
New Brunswick	726.0	54,233	43,278	97,511	134	8,043	8,364	113,918
Quebec	6,845.7	758,829	507,908	1,266,737	185	99,051	19,136	1,384,924
Ontario <sup>6</sup>	9,914.2	1,375,126	444,723	1,819,849	184	163,467	25,252	2,008,568
Manitoba	1,093.2	104,067	60,939	165,006	151	16,203	11,266	192,475
Saskatchewan <sup>7</sup>	994.0	83,587	75,209	158,796	160	13,409	10,888	183,093
Alberta	2,522.3	270,006	107,231	377,237	150	32,688	18,279	428,204
British Columbia	3,218.5	303,416	147,514	450,930	140	66,569	32,162	549,661
Yukon Territory	26.9	...	12,994	12,994	483	1,711	2,808	17,513
Northwest Territories	54.8	...	33,903	33,903	619	1,580	4,502	39,985
RCMP "HQ" and Training Academy	...	...	...			76,396	64,553	140,949
<b>Canada</b>	<b>27,000.4</b>	<b>3,010,062</b>	<b>1,564,654</b>	<b>4,574,716</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>504,073</b>	<b>214,619</b>	<b>5,293,408</b>

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary postcensal estimates, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

<sup>2</sup> Includes total cost of RCMP municipal policing contracts.

<sup>3</sup> Includes total cost of RCMP provincial policing contracts.

<sup>4</sup> At the provincial level, includes Divisional Administration not included in policing contracts. Law Enforcement Services and Departmental Administration are included under RCMP Headquarters.

<sup>5</sup> Provincial policing figures include both the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary and the RCMP.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes RCMP "HQ".

<sup>7</sup> Excludes RCMP Training Academy.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable

Note: Totals may not add up exactly due to rounding.



## Construction Union Wage Rate Index

September 1992

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) remained unchanged in September from August's revised level of 131.1.

On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 3.3%, from 126.9 in September 1991 to 131.1 in September 1992.

The accompanying table shows wage rates for labourers, sheet metal workers and painters.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

## Construction Union Wage Rates<sup>1</sup>

September 1992

	Trades					
	Labourer		Sheet Metal Worker		Painter	
	B	B + S	B	B + S	B	B + S
	(in dollars)					
St. John's	15.00	18.27	17.37	22.47	16.62	19.46
Halifax	17.33	19.80	22.79	26.65	17.79	20.07
Saint John	13.84	16.47	20.55	23.85	17.28	19.65
Montreal	17.91	22.03	23.78	28.60	21.06	25.56
Ottawa	19.98	24.08	24.45	31.72	20.79	25.77
Toronto	23.47	28.62	25.68	31.99	24.18	29.49
Thunder Bay	21.36	25.48	24.55	31.13	21.32	26.35
Winnipeg	16.50	18.57	23.20	26.31	16.95	18.64
Regina	14.89	17.87	19.77	22.41	15.93	17.83
Edmonton	17.25	20.63	19.93	23.78	22.10	25.87
Vancouver	20.26	27.51	25.88	32.08	22.35	29.00

<sup>1</sup> Rates are available for other trades and other cities.

B = Basic Rate.

B + S = Basic Rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

September 1992

Manufacturers shipped 2 799 413 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in September 1992, down 15.4% from the 3 308 797 square metres shipped a year earlier but up 39.6% from the 2 005 161 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of September 1992 totalled 22 740 021 square metres, an increase of 6.7% from the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).**

The September 1992 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

### Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

September 1992

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 191 403 thousand square metres in September 1992, an increase of 3.1% from the 185 608 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to September 1992 domestic shipments totalled 1 494 535 thousand square metres, a decrease of 1.5% from the 1 517 943<sup>r</sup> (revised) thousand square metres shipped in the year-earlier period.

The September 1992 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

### Selected Financial Indexes

September 1992

September 1992 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.**

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

### Local Government Long-term Debt

September 1992

Estimates for the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

### Soft Drink Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the soft drink industry (SIC 1111) totalled \$1,616.6 million, down 13.7% from \$1,874.3 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5402.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■



## **Brewery Products Industry**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the brewery products industry (SIC 1131) totalled \$2,843.6 million, up 4.2% from \$2,729.0 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5404.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

## **Other Commercial Printing Industries**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other commercial printing industries (SIC 2819) totalled \$5,430.1 million, up 2.7% from \$5,288.6 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5498.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

## **Other Stamped and Pressed Metal Products Industries**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other stamped and pressed metal products industries (SIC 3049) totalled \$2,357.6 million, down 13.2% from \$2,716.6 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5526.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

## **Construction and Mining Machinery and Materials Handling Equipment Industry**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the construction and mining machinery and materials handling equipment industry (SIC 3192) totalled \$3,131.0 million, down 9.2% from \$3,446.7 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5544.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

## **Other Motor Vehicle Accessories, Parts and Assemblies Industries**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other motor vehicle accessories, parts and assemblies industries (SIC 3259) totalled \$4,233.0 million, up 3.0% from \$4,110.7 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5562.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

## **Shipbuilding and Repair Industry**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the shipbuilding and repair industry (SIC 3271) totalled \$1,579.3 million, up 0.7% from \$1,568.4 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5564.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

## Lighting Fixture Industry

### 1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lighting fixture industry (SIC 3331) totalled \$547.2 million, down 6.8% from \$587.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5570.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

## Electric Lamp and Shade Industry (Except Bulb and Tube)

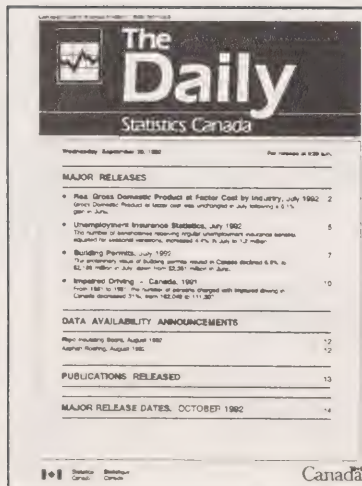
### 1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electric lamp and shade industry (except bulb and tube) (SIC 3332) totalled \$95.9 million, down 11.3% from \$108.1 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5571.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■



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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin**,  
October 1992. Vol. 24, No. 10.  
**Catalogue number 51-004**  
(Canada: \$9.30/\$93; United States:  
US\$11.20/US\$112; Other Countries: US\$13/US\$130).

**Department Store Sales and Stocks**, April 1992.  
**Catalogue number 63-002**  
(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States:  
US\$17.30/US\$173; Other Countries:  
US\$20.20/US\$202).

**Juristat Service Bulletin: Police Personnel and  
Expenditures in Canada**, 1991. Vol. 12, No. 20.  
**Catalogue number 85-002**  
(Canada: \$3.60/\$90; United States: US\$4.30/US\$108;  
Other Countries: US\$5/US\$126).

**Focus on Culture**, Autumn 1992.  
**Catalogue number 87-004**  
(Canada: \$6.25/\$25; United States: US\$7.50/US\$30;  
Other Countries: US\$8.75/US\$35).

**Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Scientific and  
Technological Activities of Provincial  
Governments**, 1985-86 to 1991-92. Vol. 16, No. 8.  
**Catalogue number 88-001**  
(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;  
Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

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Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed  
Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

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**Week of October 26-30**  
 (Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
<b>October</b>		
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	August 1992
28	Industrial Product Price Index	September 1992
28	Raw Materials Price Index	September 1992
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1992
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	September 1992
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	August 1992
30	Building Permits	August 1992
30	Major Release Dates	November 1992

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 26, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASE

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- **Provincial Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis, 1992/93 Estimates and 1991/92 Revised Estimates** 2  
 Total revenues for all provincial and territorial governments are expected to reach \$150.0 billion in fiscal year 1992/93, while expenditures are estimated to total \$171.2 billion. The resulting deficit is estimated at \$21.2 billion.
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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies, August 1992	5
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, August 1992	5
Construction Type Plywood, August 1992	5
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, October 1, 1992	5

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**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 6

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## MAJOR RELEASE

### Provincial Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis

1992/93 Estimates and 1991/92 Revised Estimates

On a Financial Management System (FMS) basis, total revenues for all provincial and territorial governments are expected to reach \$150.0 billion in fiscal year 1992/93, while expenditures are estimated to total \$171.2 billion. The resulting deficit is estimated at \$21.2 billion.

- The estimates are based on the 1992 Provincial Budgets and other financial statements that were presented in the spring of 1992 and do not include revisions made subsequent to these budget statements.
- In these estimates, provincial revenues include the federal government and producer contributions to the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (GRIP), and provincial expenditures include total indemnities paid under the same program.
- Included in these estimates are data for departments, agencies, boards and commissions; but revenues and expenditures of government business enterprises are excluded.

### Highlights

#### Revenues

- Provincial and territorial government revenues for fiscal year 1992/93 are estimated to total \$150.0 billion, an increase of 6.0% over the 1991/92 revised estimates, following a 0.1% drop in 1991/92 from 1990/91.
- Personal and corporate income taxes, which declined in 1991/92, are estimated to increase in 1992/93. Personal income taxes are expected to reach \$39.6 billion, a rise of \$1.1 billion or 2.8% over 1991/92, while corporation income taxes are estimated to grow by 6.1%, reaching \$5.2 billion in 1992/93.
- Transfers from other levels of government, which increased 0.3% in 1991/92, are estimated to rise

#### Note to Users

*The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide detailed, intergovernmentally comparable data as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.*

*A detailed reconciliation of FMS data to public accounts data is available for each province and territory.*

by 11.0% to \$29.6 billion in 1992/93. These estimates include the province of Ontario's one-time revenues of \$1.2 billion under Part II of the Federal/Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-secondary Education and Health Contributions Act and Regulations.

- General sales tax revenue is expected to increase by 4.0% in 1992/93, following a 3.2% increase in the previous year.

#### Expenditures

- Total estimated expenditures for the provincial and territorial governments are expected to be \$171.2 billion in 1992/93, an increase of 4.5% over the 1991/92 revised estimates, but lower than the 10.9% average growth rate that was recorded between 1974/75 and 1991/92. The slower growth in expenditures reflects spending restraints announced in the 1992 budgets.
- With the exception of debt charges which are expected to grow at roughly the same rate as in 1991/92 (about 9.0%), the rate of growth in all major functional groups is estimated to be lower than in the previous year. For health expenditure (\$46.0 billion), growth is expected to slow from 8.5% in 1991/92 to 4.7% in 1992/93. Education spending is expected to be \$32.0 billion in 1992/93, an increase of 3.9%, following a gain of 8.1% in the previous year. Social services expenditure growth is expected to slow from 19.1% in 1991/92 to 9.7% in 1992/93.



- The level of expenditure in a number of functional expenditure groups is expected to decline in 1992/93. Transportation and communications (\$7.1 billion), resource conservation and industrial development (\$8.4 billion) and environment (\$1.9 billion) expenditures are estimated to decline 3.2%, 7.3% and 0.8%, respectively.

## Deficit

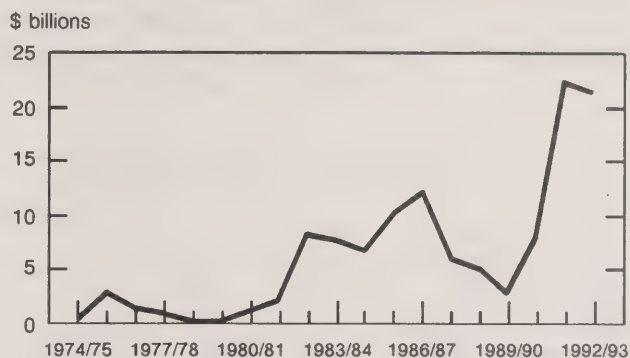
- The combined deficit of the provincial and territorial governments is estimated to total \$21.2 billion in 1992/93, a drop of \$1.0 billion from the estimated record deficit of \$22.2 billion recorded in 1991/92. (See the accompanying chart which presents the provincial and territorial deficit figures for the fiscal years 1974/75 to 1992/93.)

## Available on CANSIM: matrices 2781-2793

For further information on this release, contact Christine Dominguez (613-951-8510) or Paul Blouin (613-951-8563), Public Institutions Division.

## Provincial and Territorial Government Deficit

Financial Management System Basis



Data are also available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). □

# Provincial and Territorial Government Revenue and Expenditure

Fiscal Years 1974/75, 1990/91, 1991/92 and 1992/93

Financial Management System Basis

Revenue Source	Revenue				% of total revenue		Average annual % change from		
	1974/75	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1974/75	1992/93	1974/75 to 1991/92	1990/91 to 1991/92	1991/92 to 1992/93
millions of dollars									
Personal Income Taxes	5,615.7	39,405.6	38,556.4	39,622.6	20.2	26.4	12.0	-2.2	2.8
Corporation Income Taxes	1,887.6	5,421.6	4,924.4	5,222.5	6.8	3.5	5.8	-9.2	6.1
General Sales Tax	3,595.5	17,966.0	18,547.1	19,291.1	12.9	12.9	10.1	3.2	4.0
Motive Fuel Taxes	1,444.1	4,306.7	4,707.2	5,236.3	5.2	3.5	7.2	9.3	11.2
Natural Resource Revenues	2,376.4	5,448.5	4,594.1	4,663.6	8.6	3.1	4.0	-15.7	1.5
Sales of Goods and Services	634.0	2,390.2	2,748.7	3,830.8	2.3	2.5	9.0	15.0	39.4
Return on Investments	2,131.7	13,837.1	14,093.5	13,814.3	7.7	9.2	11.8	1.9	-2.0
Transfers from Other Levels of Governments	6,482.3	26,539.2	26,618.7	29,551.4	23.3	19.7	8.7	0.3	11.0
All Other Revenues	3,605.2	26,453.4	26,777.0	28,817.2	13.0	19.2	12.5	1.2	7.6
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>27,772.5</b>	<b>141,768.3</b>	<b>141,567.1</b>	<b>150,049.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Expenditure Function	Expenditure				% of total expenditure		Average annual % change from		
	1974/75	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1974/75	1992/93	1974/75 to 1991/92	1990/91 to 1991/92	1991/92 to 1992/93
millions of dollars									
General Government Services	1,734.2	7,554.6	8,118.0	8,227.7	6.2	4.8	9.5	7.5	1.4
Transportation and Communication	2,616.1	7,222.7	7,312.2	7,077.2	9.3	4.1	6.2	1.2	-3.2
Health	7,054.1	40,514.8	43,945.2	45,994.7	25.1	26.9	11.4	8.5	4.7
Social Services	3,580.0	23,985.1	28,574.3	31,342.2	12.7	18.3	13.0	19.1	9.7
Education	6,636.8	28,458.1	30,770.3	31,963.0	23.6	18.7	9.4	8.1	3.9
Resource Conservation and Industrial development	1,338.5	7,759.7	9,069.3	8,404.8	4.8	4.9	11.9	16.9	-7.3
Environment	352.1	1,768.4	1,921.6	1,905.7	1.2	1.1	10.5	8.7	-0.8
Debt Charges	1,815.5	17,957.3	19,545.8	21,297.1	6.5	12.4	15.0	8.8	9.0
All Other Expenditures	2,969.1	14,356.7	14,527.7	14,971.2	10.6	8.7	9.8	1.2	3.1
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>28,096.4</b>	<b>149,577.4</b>	<b>163,784.4</b>	<b>171,183.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Deficit</b>	<b>(323.9)</b>	<b>(7,809.1)</b>	<b>(22,217.3)</b>	<b>(21,133.8)</b>					



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

August 1992

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 0.5% to 1 806 101 cubic metres in August 1992, down from 1 815 658 cubic metres after revisions in August 1991.

Stocks on hand at the end of August 1992 totalled 2 549 141 cubic metres, a decrease of 11.7% compared to 2 888 365 cubic metres in August 1991.

Year-to-date production in August 1992 amounted to 15 013 715 cubic metres, an increase of 8.9% compared to 13 790 055 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).**

The August 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$10/\$100) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

### Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

August 1992

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 490 789 cubic metres of lumber and ties in August 1992, a decrease of 3.7% from the 2 585 537 cubic metres produced in August 1991.

January to August 1992 production totalled 22 025 298 cubic metres, an increase of 4.0% from the 21 174 076 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).**

The August 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

### Construction Type Plywood

August 1992

Canadian firms produced 131 881 cubic metres of construction type plywood during August 1992, a decrease of 11.4% from the 148 827 cubic metres produced during August 1991.

January to August 1992 production totalled 1 226 338 cubic metres, an increase of 9.4% from the 1 120 509 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).**

The August 1992 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publication".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

### Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

October 1, 1992

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of October 1, 1992 amounted to 30 120 tonnes, compared with 28 040 tonnes the previous month and 24 700 tonnes a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.**

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (\$11.50/\$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**The Dairy Review**, August 1992.

**Catalogue number 23-001**

(Canada: \$12.20/\$122; United States: US\$14.60/  
US\$146; Other Countries: US\$17.10/US\$171).

**Oil Pipeline Transport**, July 1992.

**Catalogue number 55-001**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;  
Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Electric Power Statistics**, Vol. 1, 1991 Actual and  
1992-2001 Forecast.

**Catalogue number 57-204**

(Canada: \$27; United States: US\$32;  
Other Countries: US\$38).

**Gas Utilities – Transport and Distribution  
Systems**, 1991.

**Catalogue number 57-205**

(Canada: \$27; United States: US\$32;  
Other Countries: US\$38).

**Education in Canada**, A Statistical Review for  
1990-91.

**Catalogue number 81-229**

(Canada: \$50; United States: US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$70).

**Policing in Canada**, 1990.

**Catalogue number 85-523**

(Canada: \$48; United States: US\$58;  
Other Countries: US\$67).

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Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 27, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASE

- **Employment, Earnings and Hours, August 1992** 2  
Seasonally adjusted estimates of payroll employment, average weekly earnings and average weekly hours for the Canada industrial aggregate were little changed between July and August.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

<b>1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures</b>	
Feed Industry	7
Narrow Fabric Industry	7
Men's and Boys' Coat Industry	7
Non-metallic Mineral Insulating Materials Industry	7

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 8

### Travel-log

Autumn 1992

The Autumn issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, is now available.

How did employment in the tourism industry perform over the period 1984-1991? According to an article in this issue, the number of employees expanded at a faster rate in the tourism industry than in all other industries between 1984 and 1990. On the other hand, tourism employment also dropped more steeply in 1991.

Also included in this issue of *Travel-log*: a look at the results of the Canadian Travel Survey for the first quarter of 1992 and Touriscope Indicators for the second quarter of 1992.

The Autumn 1992 issue of *Travel-log*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (87-003, \$10.50/\$42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, call Lise Beaulieu-Caron (613-951-1673), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



## MAJOR RELEASE

### Employment, Earnings and Hours

August 1992

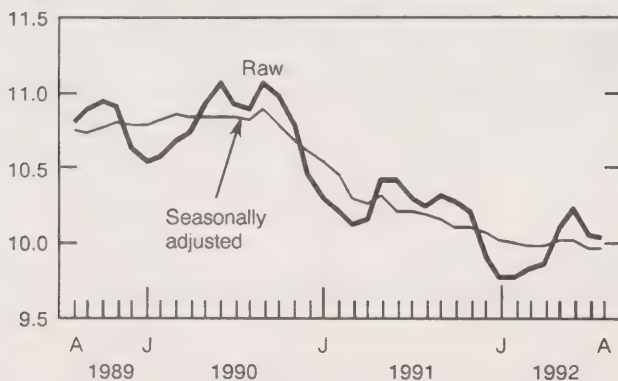
#### Highlights

##### Seasonally Adjusted Data

- The August preliminary payroll employment estimate was 9,959,000, virtually unchanged from the previous month. Payroll employment has generally remained in this range since January 1992. Revised seasonally adjusted Canada payroll employment for July was estimated at 9,960,000, a decline of 46,000 (-0.5%) from June.

#### SEPH Employment, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, August 1992

Millions



#### Note to Users

The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours (SEPH), introduced in 1983, delivers the most current monthly employment, earnings and hours data by industry.

The SEPH estimates dating back to January 1983 have been revised and are now on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. The revised time series, which incorporate corrections for major data discontinuities, present a more accurate portrait of trends in employment, earnings and hours over the history of the survey.

Some new products have been developed in conjunction with the historical revision. These include seasonally adjusted data, diffusion indices and more data disaggregated by large and small firms.

The diffusion index measures how widespread change is for a specific SEPH variable, showing the percentage of industries that posted increases for the variable. For example, between October 1990 and October 1991, industrial aggregate employment for Canada declined by approximately 697,000. Of the 214 three-digit SIC industries in SEPH (1980 SIC), 167 recorded employment declines, while 47 recorded increases. The diffusion index for October 1991 was therefore  $47/214 = 0.22$ .

Fixed-weighted and variable-weighted average hourly earnings data have been constructed to measure the impact of compositional shifts in the employment mix between industries, provinces and territories, and salaried and hourly employees. The fixed-weighted earnings series provide a better indicator of the underlying trends in wage rates than the variable-weighted earnings series.

downward trend. The August drop in employment was mainly in non-durable manufacturing (-0.9%).

- Employment in service-producing industries, estimated at 7,649,000 in August 1992, showed little change from the previous month (0.1%). Employment gains in accommodation and food services (2.0%) and education (1.1%) were partially offset by declines in wholesale trade (-1.3%) and health and social services (-0.5%).
- After declining by 1.5% in July, the seasonally adjusted estimate of construction employment rose by 0.8% in August to 425,000.
- Following an increase in manufacturing employment in July, the August employment estimate was down slightly (-0.5%), continuing its
- Average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate<sup>1</sup> were \$551.21 for August, virtually unchanged from the revised July estimate (\$550.99). The year-to-date growth in average weekly earnings stood at 0.2%, down from 0.4% for the same period in 1991.
- Average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees remained constant at 30.5 hours, unchanged for the last five months.
- In non-durable goods manufacturing, seasonally adjusted average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees fell -0.5% to 36.9 hours.

<sup>1</sup> The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.



## Unadjusted Data

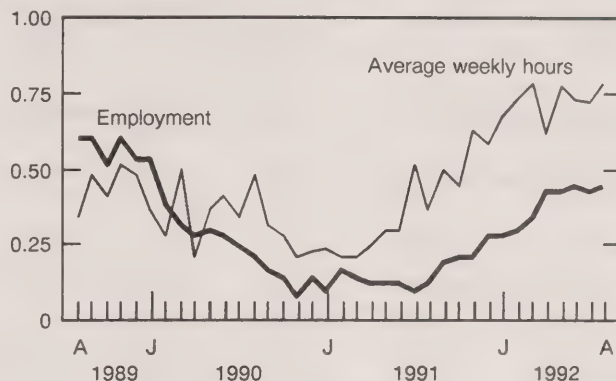
- The Canada industrial aggregate payroll employment estimate for August was 10,032,000, 2.0% lower than August 1991.
- Employment estimates for fish-processing industries in Newfoundland showed substantial year-over-year declines for July (4,550) and August (5,300).
- In August, the diffusion index for employment at the Canada industrial aggregate stood at 0.41.
- The preliminary August fixed-weighted average hourly earnings index for hourly employees rose 3.4% from August 1991, continuing a general decelerating trend evident since January 1991.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9898.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$28.50/\$285) and by special tabulation.

## Diffusion Index, Durable Goods Manufacturing, Canada, August 1992

Diffusion index value



For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090) or fax (613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

## Employment, Earnings and Hours

Seasonally adjusted estimates and change from previous month, Canada  
August 1992

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Number of employees *					
	Aug 1992 <sup>P</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	June 1992	May 1992	April 1992	March 1992
	Thousands					
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>9,959</b> <b>-1</b>	<b>9,960</b> <b>-46</b>	<b>10,006</b> <b>-1</b>	<b>10,007</b> <b>30</b>	<b>9,977</b> <b>-2</b>	<b>9,979</b> <b>-19</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>2,319</b> <b>-7</b>	<b>2,326</b> <b>-12</b>	<b>2,338</b> <b>-12</b>	<b>2,351</b> <b>5</b>	<b>2,346</b> <b>10</b>	<b>2,336</b> <b>-12</b>
Logging and forestry	55 -1	57 1	56 0	56 1	55 3	52 -1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	127 0	128 -2	130 -1	131 -2	134 5	129 -6
Manufacturing	1,573 -7	1,580 6	1,574 -22	1,595 -10	1,605 3	1,602 -2
Construction	425 4	422 -6	428 2	426 10	416 -8	424 -4
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>7,649</b> <b>7</b>	<b>7,642</b> <b>-29</b>	<b>7,672</b> <b>14</b>	<b>7,658</b> <b>24</b>	<b>7,634</b> <b>-3</b>	<b>7,637</b> <b>-3</b>
Transportation, communication and other utilities	828 4	825 -2	827 9	817 7	810 1	809 -7
Trade	1,855 -7	1,861 -14	1,875 3	1,872 -4	1,876 -8	1,884 -12
Finance, insurance and real estate	662 2	659 -9	669 4	665 6	658 0	658 7
Community, business and personal services	3,750 33	3,716 -7	3,724 0	3,724 8	3,716 5	3,711 20
Public administration	713 1	712 -5	717 7	710 -4	715 -2	717 -1
<b>Industrial aggregate – Provinces</b>						
Newfoundland	136 0	136 -2	138 0	138 -2	140 0	140 -2
Prince Edward Island	39 0	38 0	38 -1	39 0	38 0	38 0
Nova Scotia	277 -2	280 -3	282 -1	283 -1	284 1	284 2
New Brunswick	227 1	225 0	225 -1	226 2	224 -1	225 2
Quebec	2,408 4	2,404 -22	2,426 -10	2,436 3	2,433 0	2,433 -11
Ontario	4,009 -14	4,022 -14	4,037 29	4,008 2	4,006 -21	4,027 -15
Manitoba	373 -1	374 0	373 -1	374 0	374 -2	376 4
Saskatchewan	297 -1	297 -1	299 -1	300 0	300 2	298 3
Alberta	966 0	966 -6	972 -1	973 4	968 17	951 6
British Columbia	1,191 -1	1,192 2	1,190 -9	1,199 -3	1,202 1	1,201 8
Yukon	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0
Northwest Territories	20 0	20 -1	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

\* For all employees.



# Employment, Earnings and Hours

Seasonally adjusted estimates and change from previous month, Canada  
August 1992

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings *					
	Aug 1992 <sup>p</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	June 1992	May 1992	April 1992	March 1992
	Dollars					
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>551.21</b> <b>0.22</b>	<b>550.99</b> <b>2.15</b>	<b>548.84</b> <b>-0.46</b>	<b>549.30</b> <b>3.46</b>	<b>545.84</b> <b>2.67</b>	<b>543.17</b> <b>0.02</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>684.66</b> <b>1.02</b>	<b>683.64</b> <b>1.69</b>	<b>681.95</b> <b>-4.61</b>	<b>686.56</b> <b>5.71</b>	<b>680.85</b> <b>1.53</b>	<b>679.32</b> <b>0.29</b>
Logging and forestry	710.80 8.79	702.01 -3.74	705.75 -6.46	712.21 16.78	695.43 -5.35	700.78 1.33
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	925.53 1.06	924.47 -5.01	929.48 -7.94	937.42 5.70	931.72 7.71	924.01 -3.81
Manufacturing	659.22 0.99	658.23 2.87	655.36 -0.74	656.10 3.58	652.52 2.83	649.69 1.47
Construction	640.22 1.95	638.27 2.24	636.03 -18.99	655.02 25.98	629.04 -12.45	641.49 -2.01
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>510.71</b> <b>0.20</b>	<b>510.51</b> <b>2.13</b>	<b>508.38</b> <b>1.92</b>	<b>506.46</b> <b>1.86</b>	<b>504.60</b> <b>2.74</b>	<b>501.86</b> <b>0.02</b>
Transportation, communication and other utilities	705.86 1.99	703.87 1.93	701.94 -2.43	704.37 -0.15	704.52 1.35	703.17 6.42
Trade	401.03 -1.13	402.16 0.73	401.43 1.24	400.19 0.19	400.00 2.82	397.18 0.94
Finance, insurance and real estate	589.65 -2.82	592.47 1.48	590.99 1.45	589.54 1.48	588.06 5.61	582.45 4.05
Community, business and personal services	480.64 1.42	479.22 1.35	477.87 2.13	475.74 2.22	473.52 2.00	471.52 -1.67
Public administration	732.08 -2.14	734.22 10.01	724.21 -1.18	725.39 6.50	718.89 9.82	709.07 -0.56
<b>Industrial aggregate – Provinces</b>						
Newfoundland	514.04 4.93	509.11 1.42	507.69 0.41	507.28 0.14	507.14 1.98	505.16 1.81
Prince Edward Island	445.85 -0.26	446.11 -0.33	446.44 1.50	444.94 3.40	441.54 5.48	436.06 -4.78
Nova Scotia	498.95 3.30	495.65 3.92	491.73 1.10	490.63 1.39	489.24 4.16	485.08 -0.80
New Brunswick	490.69 -2.68	493.37 3.10	490.27 -3.21	493.48 -1.02	494.50 5.60	488.90 1.78
Quebec	540.70 1.24	539.46 0.99	538.47 2.10	536.37 5.94	530.43 3.66	526.77 1.12
Ontario	580.73 1.97	578.76 1.27	577.49 -2.06	579.55 4.21	575.34 3.40	571.94 1.30
Manitoba	489.42 0.25	489.17 0.91	488.26 1.63	486.63 1.31	485.32 1.55	483.77 -2.89
Saskatchewan	472.74 -0.33	473.07 -0.59	473.66 0.65	473.01 0.19	472.82 -1.70	474.52 -0.68
Alberta	547.17 0.64	546.53 3.27	543.26 2.71	540.55 -4.50	545.05 4.71	540.34 -2.38
British Columbia	546.47 -2.65	549.12 2.28	546.84 -0.51	547.35 2.59	544.76 -1.24	546.00 -4.97
Yukon	660.21 -13.70	673.91 -8.99	682.90 5.38	677.52 7.10	670.42 2.98	667.44 -6.72
Northwest Territories	710.40 -0.83	711.23 4.84	706.39 -0.65	707.04 -4.34	711.38 -4.07	715.45 -4.71

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

\* For all employees.

# Employment, Earnings and Hours

August 1992

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Number of employees *					
	August 1992 <sup>P</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	August 1991	August 1992/1991	Jan.-Dec. 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1990/1989
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>10,032.2</b>	<b>10,044.1</b>	<b>10,237.4</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>2,455.9</b>	<b>2,443.7</b>	<b>2,566.7</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>-4.4</b>
Logging and forestry	66.2	67.8	67.6	-2.1	-1.3	-8.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	131.1	133.3	150.8	-13.0	-4.8	-1.8
Manufacturing	1,624.8	1,620.8	1,698.4	-4.3	-10.4	-5.9
Construction	490.9	479.3	509.2	-3.6	-16.2	-0.8
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>7,576.3</b>	<b>7,600.5</b>	<b>7,670.7</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Transportation, communication and other utilities	833.3	829.5	837.3	-0.5	-4.3	1.7
Trade	1,863.8	1,872.6	1,924.9	-3.2	-6.8	5.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	667.1	666.5	679.4	-1.8	-0.6	2.0
Community, business and personal services	3,619.4	3,630.2	3,630.6	-0.3	-2.8	2.5
Public administration	735.6	744.1	739.1	-0.5	2.3	1.6
<b>Industrial aggregate - Provinces</b>						
Newfoundland	145.2	148.4	153.7	-5.5	-5.7	2.4
Prince Edward Island	43.0	42.1	42.0	2.3	-3.0	5.1
Nova Scotia	284.8	289.1	293.8	-3.1	-4.6	1.8
New Brunswick	239.8	236.3	244.6	-2.0	-1.9	1.7
Quebec	2,440.8	2,434.0	2,531.5	-3.6	-4.4	-0.2
Ontario	4,026.3	4,037.5	4,097.8	-1.7	-7.0	-0.4
Manitoba	370.3	373.5	364.6	1.6	-5.4	1.5
Saskatchewan	294.4	295.7	291.1	1.1	-4.6	1.5
Alberta	976.2	976.6	994.7	-1.9	-4.0	3.1
British Columbia	1,177.4	1,177.6	1,191.4	-1.2	-2.3	5.5
Yukon	12.8	12.8	11.5	11.4	-4.6	-6.6
Northwest Territories	21.1	20.5	20.8	1.3	-3.7	-0.8
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>552.16</b>	<b>551.72</b>	<b>535.07</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>676.86</b>	<b>672.08</b>	<b>656.01</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Logging and forestry	667.02	664.61	650.13	2.6	6.1	2.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	905.48	897.56	894.20	1.3	5.3	5.3
Manufacturing	650.27	645.90	622.35	4.5	4.2	5.1
Construction	644.39	636.79	640.66	0.6	2.1	5.5
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>511.74</b>	<b>513.02</b>	<b>494.60</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Transportation, communication and other utilities	714.76	710.63	695.40	2.8	5.9	3.6
Trade	402.69	404.53	395.34	1.9	4.3	4.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	595.05	599.48	571.92	4.0	3.8	0.3
Community, business and personal services	477.49	479.91	459.87	3.8	6.5	6.2
Public administration	723.71	720.28	695.77	4.0	2.0	8.3
<b>Industrial aggregate - Provinces</b>						
Newfoundland	513.25	504.54	499.55	2.7	4.7	3.2
Prince Edward Island	441.62	441.57	429.73	2.8	3.0	4.0
Nova Scotia	498.95	495.65	476.83	4.6	4.5	5.4
New Brunswick	490.69	493.37	482.69	1.7	5.3	3.8
Quebec	540.70	539.46	522.12	3.6	4.4	5.4
Ontario	582.68	582.55	561.03	3.9	5.0	4.5
Manitoba	491.91	491.24	483.88	1.7	3.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	467.46	469.84	467.23	0.0	4.4	4.8
Alberta	549.86	548.25	535.92	2.6	5.4	4.7
British Columbia	543.82	545.20	534.44	1.8	4.0	3.4
Yukon	660.21	673.91	628.80	5.0	7.8	3.9
Northwest Territories	710.40	711.23	701.37	1.3	6.0	5.1

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

\* For all employees.



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Feed Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the feed industry (SIC 1053) totalled \$2,773.5 million, down 10.3% from \$3,091.1 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5389.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Narrow Fabric Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the narrow fabric industry (SIC 1991) totalled \$135.5 million, up 2.6% from \$132.0 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5433.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact N. Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

### Men's and Boys' Coat Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' coat industry (SIC 2431) totalled \$247.6 million, down 21.2% from \$314.0 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5440.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact N. Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

### Non-metallic Mineral Insulating Materials Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-metallic mineral insulating materials industry (SIC 3594) totalled \$431.9 million, down 7.4% from \$466.3 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6863.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**New Motor Vehicle Sales, February 1992.**  
**Catalogue number 63-007**  
(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States:  
US\$17.30/US\$173; Other Countries: US\$20.20/  
US\$202).

**Travel-log: Employment in the Tourism Industry,**  
Autumn 1992.

**Catalogue number 87-003**  
(Canada: \$10.50/\$42; United States:  
US\$12.50/US\$50; Other Countries: US\$14.75/  
US\$59).

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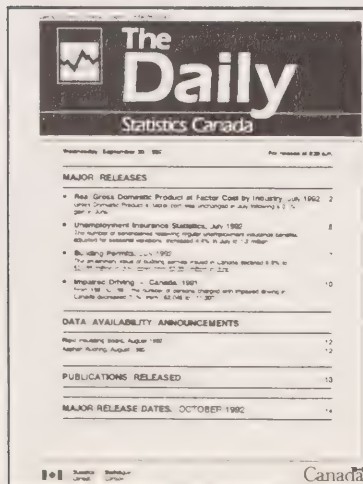
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 28, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, August 1992** 2  
The number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations, remained practically unchanged in August at 1.2 million.
  - **Industrial Product Price Index, September 1992** 4  
The IPPI (1986 = 100) rose 0.5% in September to 109.8.
  - **Raw Materials Price Index, September 1992** 6  
The RMPI was up 1.9% in September, mainly due to a 3.4% rise in the price of crude oil.
  - **Provincial Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1987-1991** 7  
The concentration of the recession in manufacturing and construction affected the distribution of economic activity among the provinces.
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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Unemployment Insurance Statistics

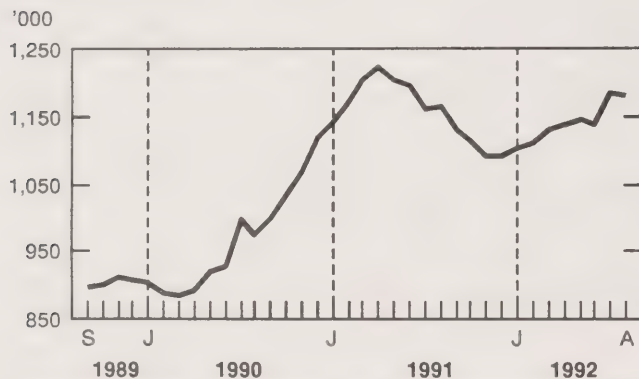
August 1992

#### Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended August 15, 1992, the number of beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,179,000, practically unchanged (-0.3%) from July.

#### Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between July and August 1992, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits increased 3.4% in Newfoundland and 1.1% in Ontario. Decreases were observed in Saskatchewan (-3.6%) and Quebec (-1.7%). The other provinces and territories had changes of less than 1%.
- In August 1992, the amount paid<sup>2</sup> for regular benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, was \$1.3 billion, up 2.5% from the previous month. The number of benefit weeks (payments for regular benefits) was 5.2 million in August, an increase of 2.0% from July.

<sup>1</sup> The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

#### Note to Users

Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request; for example, tables are available that show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations based on aggregations of postal codes can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.

#### Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In August 1992, the estimated number of beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,282,000, up 1.2% from a year earlier. Over the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries increased 1.2% to 629,000 and the number of female beneficiaries increased 1.2% to 653,000.
- In the following census metropolitan areas, the year-over-year percentage change in the number of beneficiaries was or exceeded  $\pm 10\%$ :

	Beneficiaries August 1992	% Change from August 1991
Oshawa	12,660	40%
Sudbury	7,620	19%
St. Catharines-Niagara	16,410	11%
Quebec	32,510	11%
Sherbrooke	8,220	10%
St. John's	14,170	10%
Windsor	10,470	-30%
London	11,990	-13%

- In August 1992, total disbursements for unemployment insurance benefits<sup>2,3</sup> were \$1.4 billion, up 12.6% from August 1991. Between January and August 1992, a total of \$13.5 billion

<sup>2</sup> Benefit payments, number of benefit weeks and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. These data are usually final estimates when released. Note that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

<sup>3</sup> Since February 1991, the unemployment insurance disbursements shown include monies paid to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries.



was disbursed. This represents an increase of 8.8% from the same period last year. Year-over-year, for the same eight-month period, the average weekly payment increased 4.8% to \$254.33 and the number of benefit weeks advanced 2.1% to 51.9 million.

- A total of 237,000 claims<sup>2</sup> (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in August 1992, practically unchanged from August 1991. From January to August 1992, a total of 2,379,000 claims were received, a decrease of 2.3% from the year-earlier period.

The August 1992 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$14.70/\$147) will contain data for June, July and August 1992 and will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.**

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

## Unemployment Insurance Statistics

Seasonally adjusted data	August 1992	July 1992	June 1992	August 1991	% change Aug. 1992/ July 1992
<b>Regular Benefits</b>					
Beneficiaries (000)	1,179 <sup>P</sup>	1,183 <sup>P</sup>	1,136 <sup>r</sup>	1,162	-0.3
Amount paid (\$000)	1,332,780	1,300,156	1,263,579	1,237,993	2.5
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,209	5,107	4,992	5,014	2.0
<b>Unadjusted data</b>	August 1992	July 1992	June 1992	August 1991	% change Aug. 1992/ Aug. 1991
Beneficiaries (000) – All	1,282 <sup>P</sup>	1,281 <sup>P</sup>	1,264 <sup>r</sup>	1,267	1.2
Beneficiaries (000) – Regular	1,087 <sup>P</sup>	1,087 <sup>P</sup>	1,039 <sup>r</sup>	1,084	0.3
Claims received (000)	237	323	293	236	0.0
Amount paid (\$000)	1,449,948	1,438,442	1,505,271	1,288,004	12.6
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,660	5,622	5,946	5,306	6.7
Average weekly benefit (\$)	251.68	249.35	248.71	240.41	4.7
<b>Year-to-date</b>	January to August				% change 1992/1991
	1992		1991		
Beneficiaries – Average (000)	1,446 <sup>P</sup>		1,439		0.5
Claims received (000)	2,379		2,435		-2.3
Amount paid (\$000)	13,510,231		12,414,555		8.8
Weeks of benefits (000)	51,880		50,826		2.1
Average weekly benefit (\$)	254.33		242.61		4.8

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off or a voluntary quit) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).

## Industrial Product Price Index

September 1992

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) rose 0.5% to 109.8 in September 1992 from August's revised level of 109.2. Fourteen of the 21 major groups of products registered increases in their indexes, but two decreased and five did not change. The most significant increases were for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (1.2%), paper and paper products (0.9%) and lumber, sawmill and other wood products (2.5%). The only declines were in beverages, and knitted products and clothing, both a marginal 0.1%.

During September, the value of the U.S. dollar rose 2.1% against the Canadian dollar; from the point of view of Canadian producers, export prices denominated in U.S. dollars increased by the same percentage. This phenomenon contributed heavily to the significant increases in all three of the commodity price indices mentioned above.

Compared to September 1991, the IPPI was 2.1% higher. The most important increases over the last 12 months were in lumber, sawmill and other wood products (11.7%), meat, fish, and dairy products (2.6%), primary metal products (1.8%) and paper and paper products (1.5%). The seven declines were all 1.0% or less. The 1.0% decline in rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products was the most important decline and the only one over 0.5%. If petroleum and coal products are excluded, the 12-month change for the index was 2.4%.

Both the first- and the second-stage intermediate goods indices registered increases of 0.6% from August. In final goods, the capital equipment price index rose by 0.6%, while the finished foods and feeds index showed no change and all other finished goods rose 0.5% in price. All five of these indices were higher than a year earlier, ranging from finished foods and feeds at 1.5% to capital equipment at 3.3%.

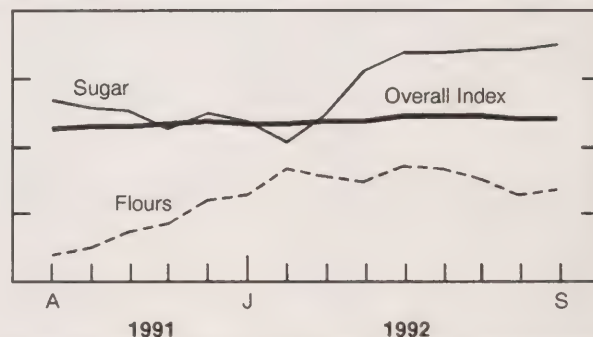
### Highlights

- The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment price index rose 1.2% in September due to the increase in the value of exports as the U.S. dollar rose. The index was 5.8% higher than a year ago.

- The paper and paper products price index increased by 0.9% in September, despite declines in the domestic price indices for both newsprint and sulphate woodpulp, because of the increases in the export values as the U.S. dollar rose. Although paper and paper products were only 1.5% higher than a year earlier, pulp was 18.8% higher while newsprint and other paper stock had declined by 5.2%.
- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed a 2.5% increase in September. Generally rising softwood prices, both at home and abroad, were reinforced by the rise in the value of the U.S. dollar. Only Coastal B.C. Red Cedar showed noticeable declines. The lumber, sawmill, and other wood products index stood 11.7% higher than in September 1991, with softwood lumber 20.7% higher.

## Fruits, Vegetables, Feeds and Miscellaneous Food Products

Index 1986 = 100



The fruits, vegetable, feed and miscellaneous food price index is made up of six principal components: fruit and vegetable preparations; feeds; flour, wheat, meal and other cereals; breakfast cereal and bakery products; sugar; and miscellaneous food products. These six break down further into 109 separate commodity indices. The overall index stood 1.2% higher in September 1992 than in September 1991. Before plateauing in July, it had risen quite steadily, supported by a rising price index for breakfast cereal



and bakery products. Flour, wheat, meal, and other cereals, and sugar have shown the largest net increases over the last 12 months. The latter tended to decline until February and then rose. The former tended to rise until February, when it plateaued, but it has declined somewhat since July.

The September 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/\$182) will be available at the end of November. See "how to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

## Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance <sup>1</sup>	Index September 1992 <sup>2</sup>	September 1992/ August 1992	September 1992/ September 1991
			% change	
<b>Industrial Product Price Index – Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Intermediate goods	60.4	108.2	0.6	1.9
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	106.2	0.6	2.7
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	108.8	0.6	1.8
Finished goods	39.6	112.2	0.4	2.6
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	116.6	0.0	1.5
Capital equipment	10.4	111.7	0.6	3.3
All other finished goods	19.3	110.2	0.5	2.8
<b>Aggregation by commodities:</b>				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	112.0	0.2	2.6
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	114.1	0.0	1.2
Beverages	2.0	122.2	-0.1	1.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	148.1	0.0	3.7
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.5	0.1	-1.0
Textile products	2.2	109.6	0.1	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.4	-0.1	-0.4
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	117.0	2.5	11.7
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.9	0.0	-0.5
Paper and paper products	8.1	107.1	0.9	1.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	127.8	0.0	2.3
Primary metal products	7.7	103.4	0.8	1.8
Metal fabricated products	4.9	111.9	0.2	-0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.2	117.1	0.3	1.4
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	104.4	1.2	5.8
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.0	0.1	0.7
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.5	0.0	-0.2
Petroleum and coal products <sup>3</sup>	6.4	92.6	0.2	-0.5
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	114.0	0.2	0.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	112.1	0.2	0.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	71.5	0.7	2.4

<sup>1</sup> Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.

<sup>2</sup> Indexes are preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> This index is estimated for the current month.

## Raw Materials Price Index

September 1992

Preliminary data indicate that the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986=100) rose 1.9% to 109.8 between August and September 1992. The main reason for the increase was a 3.3% rise in mineral fuel prices in September. Other indexes contributing to the upward trend were vegetable products (3.9%), wood (2.9%) and non-ferrous metals (2.0%). The animal and animal products index was the only component that declined significantly in September (-1.1%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was up 1.2% in September from the previous month.

The RMPI increased by a substantial 7.9% over the last 12 months. The main reasons for this year-over-year increase were higher prices for mineral fuels (10.2%) and wood (17.1%). Other contributing factors were non-ferrous metals (8.0%), vegetable products (2.5%) and animals and animal products (2.0%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels went up 6.7% between September 1991 and September 1992.

### Highlights

- The mineral fuels index was up 3.3% in September, largely due to a 3.4% rise in the crude mineral oils index. Coal prices edged up 1.1% from August levels. Since September 1991, the mineral fuels index has posted a significant increase (10.2%), primarily because of the 10.5% increment in the crude mineral oils index, but also because of more modest advances in the coal index (7.6%) over the last 12 months.
- In September the vegetable products index posted its first monthly increase (3.9%) after three consecutive declines. Contributing to the increase were higher prices for wheat (10.3%)

and oilseeds (8.8%). The vegetable products index was up 2.5% over the previous year, mainly due to increases in wheat (17.7%) and oilseed (8.4%) prices. Lower prices for cocoa, coffee and tea (-26.6%) and fresh potatoes (-20.7%) were offsetting factors.

- The wood index was up 2.9% in September, primarily because of a 3.7% increase in log and bolt prices, the 10th in as many months. Over the last 12 months, wood prices have risen 17.1%; logs and bolts led the way with a year-over-year increase of 25.4%.
- The non-ferrous metals index rose 2.0% from August to September, reflecting higher prices for gold (4.7%), zinc concentrates (3.9%) and copper concentrates (1.8%). Since September 1991, the non-ferrous metals index has advanced 8.0%, owing to increases in the indexes for zinc concentrates (24.3%), copper concentrates (8.5%), gold (6.7%) and aluminum materials (11.2%).
- The animal and animal products index posted its fourth consecutive monthly decrease in September, dropping 1.1%. This decline reflects the lower prices reported during the month for fish (-6.2%) and hogs for slaughter (-1.6%). Since September 1991, the animal and animal products index has increased 2.0%, mainly due to higher prices for cattle for slaughter (6.7%). The upward trend was moderated primarily by the fish index, which decreased 7.5% over the last 12 months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

### Raw Materials Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index September 1992 <sup>1</sup>	Sept. 1992/ August 1992	September 1992/ September 1991
			% Change	
<b>Raw Materials total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Mineral fuels	32	113.1	3.3	10.2
Vegetable products	10	91.6	3.9	2.5
Animal and animal products	26	103.0	-1.1	2.0
Wood	13	144.3	2.9	17.1
Ferrous materials	4	94.2	0.6	5.8
Non-ferrous metals	13	101.2	2.0	8.0
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.6	-0.4	-1.5
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	108.3	1.2	6.7

<sup>1</sup> These indexes are preliminary.



## Provincial Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry

1987-1991

### Highlights

#### Canada

- The recession worsened in 1991 as GDP slid 1.1% after edging down 0.2% in 1990. Goods-producers bore the brunt of the cutbacks, with output tumbling 3.9% following a 2.5% decline in 1990. Production of services inched ahead 0.4%, a smaller gain than in 1990 and the third consecutive year of slow growth.
- Cutbacks by manufacturers were by far the largest contributor to the drop in goods production. Manufacturing output fell 6.6% in 1991 after dropping 5.1% in 1990. Losses were widespread in both years, with producers of transportation equipment trimming production the most. The weakness in manufacturing was evident as early as 1989, when output edged ahead 0.2% following gains of 4.8% in 1987 and 5.1% in 1988.
- Construction output, which has lagged manufacturing by about one year in this recession, dropped 4.4% in 1991 after advancing marginally in 1990. Secondary effects from the drop in construction were evident in lower output of logging, wood, non-metallic mineral products (such as bricks, concrete and ready-mix) and other construction-related materials.
- Utilities was the only major goods-producer to record a substantial advance in output in 1991, as exports of electric energy surged while imports waned.
- Elsewhere in the goods sector, marginally higher mining output was partly offset by losses in fishing, while agriculture production remained virtually unchanged as 1991 grain crops matched the record harvest of the previous year.

#### Note to Users

*This release of Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry (15-203, \$35) presents provincial estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Industry. The principal accomplishment embodied here is the extension of coverage to include additional services-producing industries. Coverage now encompasses 75% of national GDP in the base year 1986, an increase of more than 17% since last year. All goods-producing industries and more than half of the services-producing industries are covered.*

*The analysis presented here highlights the behaviour of real output for the industries covered, by province. As background, an overview of the national economy is presented first, followed by highlights for the provinces. The accompanying table presents GDP estimates for goods-producing industries.*

- The slowdown in services was mainly due to widespread declines in community, business and personal services, although retail trade and transportation and storage also contributed.
- Cutbacks by 10 of 13 industry groups led a 3.4% decline in community, business and personal services. The previous year, prior to the introduction of the GST, output rose 1.8% and only four groups recorded lower production. An 11.3% plunge in hotel and restaurant services accounted for about two-thirds of the 1991 decline.
- Retail trade fell 3.8% after declining 1.5% in 1990, as consumer confidence waned and growth in disposable income slowed. Widespread declines led a 2.4% drop in transportation and storage output.
- Gains elsewhere in services barely offset these declines. Lower interest rates spurred sales on stock markets and in the secondary housing market and led a 3.8% gain in finance, insurance and real estate. Communications rose 4.0%, down from 7.8% the year before. Wholesale trade gained 1.1%, while government services rose 1.3%. Although advances were reported by all levels of government, defence services dropped for the second year in a row.

### Provinces and Territories, Goods and Selected Services

- The concentration of the recession in manufacturing and construction affected the distribution of activity across the country. Sharp declines in manufacturing in Central Canada, Manitoba, and British Columbia, where it accounts for at least 40% of goods production, caused a disproportionate drop in output in these provinces.
- Residential and non-residential construction declined substantially in most provinces, but cutbacks in supplying industries such as logging and manufacturers of wood products were concentrated in B.C. and, to some extent, in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.
- A spate of energy-related projects boosted engineering construction in a number of provinces. In Newfoundland, construction of new oil facilities related to the Hibernia oil field soared. The New Brunswick economy was spurred by activity on the Belledune coal-fired generating station, while the James Bay projects continued to buttress the economy of Quebec. Work on new oil and gas pipelines in Ontario increased substantially, while construction of oil and gas plants helped boost engineering construction in Saskatchewan and B.C..
- Mining output rose in a number of Western provinces, where production of coal, crude oil and natural gas dominates the mining industry.
- A number of other special factors influenced the provincial distribution of output. Scaling down of the Canadian patrol frigate program reduced shipbuilding in New Brunswick, and the closure of the Canadian Forces base in Summerside diminished output in Prince Edward Island. A poor fish catch on both coasts reduced output in fishing and fish processing in most Maritime provinces, while another near-record harvest kept agriculture output at high levels on the Prairies.
- Restaurant and hotel services and retail trade fell in almost all provinces in the first year following the introduction of the GST, while government, education, and health and social services advanced modestly in many provinces.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 7358-7369 (current price series) and 7904-7915 (constant price series).

The 1984-1991 issue of *Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-203, \$35) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Darryl Rhoades (613-951-3621) or Richard Martel (613-951-2018), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

### Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost in 1986 Prices, by Province, Goods Industries

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1990	1991
	(millions of dollars)					(% change)	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>170,259</b>	<b>177,176</b>	<b>178,739</b>	<b>174,255</b>	<b>167,380</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-3.9</b>
Newfoundland	1,936	2,207	2,154	2,129	2,055	-1.2	-5.8
Prince Edward Island	430	490	486	471	436	-3.1	-7.4
Nova Scotia	3,562	3,673	3,784	3,768	3,693	-0.4	-2.0
New Brunswick	3,263	3,310	3,313	3,270	3,281	-1.3	0.3
Quebec	38,605	40,255	40,079	38,963	37,079	-2.8	-4.8
Ontario	69,512	72,650	73,716	69,197	65,232	-6.1	-5.7
Manitoba	5,411	5,214	5,349	5,675	5,269	6.1	-7.1
Saskatchewan	6,561	5,603	5,982	6,854	7,013	14.6	2.3
Alberta	22,741	24,996	24,577	25,124	25,070	2.2	-0.2
British Columbia	17,342	17,848	18,368	17,907	17,392	-2.5	-2.9
Yukon Territory	313	325	299	309	329	3.4	6.6
Northwest Territories	584	604	633	590	581	-6.8	-1.4



## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

### Production and Value of Honey 1991-92

Production and value data for 1991 and a preliminary production estimate for 1992 are now available for honey.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1056.

To order *Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products* (\$10), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information, contact John Brunette (613-951-0374), Agriculture Division. ■

**The Daily**  
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 16, 1992 Per release of \$20 a/v

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992** 2  
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost was unchanged in July following a 1.1% gain in April.
- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992** 5  
The number of insured persons receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations, increased 4.4% in July to 1.2 million.
- **Building Permits, July 1992** 7  
The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 6.4% to \$1.18 billion in July, down from \$1.25 billion in June.
- **Impaired Driving in Canada, 1991** 10  
From 1987 to 1991, the number of persons charged with impaired driving in Canada decreased 31%, from 162,046 to 111,307.

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Canada

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry,**  
1984-1991.

**Catalogue number 15-203**

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42;

Other Countries: US\$49).

**Construction Type Plywood,** August 1992.

**Catalogue number 35-001**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of  
Sawmills East of the Rockies,** (Excluding  
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island)  
August 1992.

**Catalogue number 35-002**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;

Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of  
Sawmills in British Columbia,** August 1992.

**Catalogue number 35-003**

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;

Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

**Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers,** September 1992.

**Catalogue number 36-004**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation,**  
September 1992.

**Catalogue number 44-004**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin:  
Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey,**  
First Quarter, 1992; and **For-Hire Trucking  
(Commodity Origin and Destination) Statistics,**  
1990. Vol. 8, No. 7.

**Catalogue number 50-002**

(Canada: \$9.40/\$75; United States: US\$11.25/US\$90;

Other Countries: US\$13.15/US\$105).

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Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 29, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

### MAJOR RELEASES

- **Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1991**

3

Homeowners spent an estimated \$11.5 billion on repairs and renovations in 1991. This was a decrease of about 10% from 1990 and followed a 4% decrease between 1989 and 1990.

- **Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, September 1992**

Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products in September increased 1.8% from August 1992.

- **Health Reports, Second Quarter 1992**

A statistical chronicle tells of the successful battle against tuberculosis in Canada.



(continued on page 2)



#### Health Reports

1992, Volume 4 No. 2

Chronicle of Tuberculosis in Canada Part I

Canadian Respiratory in Caregiving in Canada

Socioeconomic - Canadian Mortality

Socioeconomic 1975-1990

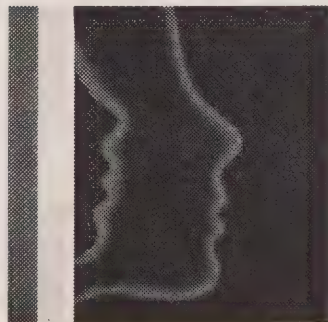
#### Rapports sur la santé

1992, Volume 4 No. 2

Une chronique de la tuberculose au Canada Partie I

Soins infirmiers dans le traitement de soins au Canada

Socioéconomique - Mortalité canadienne 1975-1990



Canada

### Health Reports Second Quarter 1992

This issue of *Health Reports* features an historical chronicle on tuberculosis that pulls together data from a 50-year period. It also presents an analytical study that compares the mortality of Canadian residents born in Canada and Scandinavia to the mortality of residents of the four Scandinavian countries. In addition, an article on care-giving in Canada analyzes the amount of time and effort spent on care-giving by both men and women.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (82-003, \$26/104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

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Canada

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending October 14, 1992	6
Livestock Report, October 1, 1992	6
Cement, September 1992	6
Rigid Insulating Board, September 1992	6

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada

1991 (Preliminary Estimates)

#### Highlights

According to the Housing Repair and Renovation Survey of March 1992, homeowners spent an estimated \$11.5 billion on repairs and renovations in 1991. This was a decrease of about 10% from 1990 and followed a 4% decrease between 1989 and 1990. During 1991, an estimated \$3.6 billion was spent on repairs, maintenance and replacements and \$7.9 billion was spent on additions, renovations and new installations.

- Of the estimated \$11.5 billion spent on repairs and renovations, \$7.7 billion was for contract work and \$3.8 billion was for separately purchased materials.
- Homeowners in cities with a population of 500,000 or more spent 76% of their repair and renovation dollar on contractors and other hired labour, compared to 60% for homeowners in other urban centres and rural areas.
- Homeowners in Ontario had the highest average expenditures on repairs and renovations at \$2,100, while those in Saskatchewan had the lowest average at \$900.
- Homeowners in Newfoundland spent the largest proportion of their repair and renovation dollar on separately purchased materials (64%) and those in Ontario spent the smallest proportion (29%).
- Over half (52%) of those homeowners who had repair and renovation expenditures in 1991 incurred expenditures of less than \$1,000.
- The very small proportion of homeowners that spent \$20,000 or more on repairs and renovations (1.2%) accounted for 24% of the total \$11.5 billion.

Preliminary tables from the Housing Repair and Renovation Survey of 1991 are now available. Data are presented by level of expenditure, province, size of area of residence and type of dwelling.

Additional tables by income and other characteristics of homeowner households and dwellings will be available in *Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1991* (62-201, \$26), which is scheduled for release in February 1993.

For further information, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4643), Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division. ■

### Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

September 1992

#### Highlights

##### Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.5 million cubic metres in September 1992, an increase of 1.8% from August 1992.
- The September increase was attributable to increased sales of motor gasoline (3.8%), "all other refined products" (2.9%), diesel fuel oil (2.0%) and light fuel oil (1.1%). Heavy fuel oil sales in September declined 9.1% from the previous month.

##### Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products increased 2.3% from September 1991, to 6.7 million cubic metres. Three of the four main products registered sales increases: light fuel oil (9.2%), motor gasoline (3.4%) and diesel fuel oil (2.7%). Only heavy fuel oil sales decreased (-16.3%).
- Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for the first nine months of 1992 amounted to 59.6 million cubic metres, up 1.1% from the year-earlier period. Within this total, heavy fuel oil sales increased 4.1%, light fuel oil 2.7% and motor gasoline 1.4%. Diesel fuel oil year-to-date sales were down 0.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

The September 1992 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

### Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	June 1992 <sup>r</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	August 1992 <sup>r</sup>	September 1992 <sup>p</sup>	September 1992/ August 1992
Seasonally Adjusted					
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
<b>Total, All Products</b>	<b>6 565.0</b>	<b>6 669.9</b>	<b>6 399.2</b>	<b>6 515.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Motor Gasoline	2 745.3	2 727.5	2 672.3	2 775.1	3.8
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 325.8	1 292.4	1 288.7	1 314.7	2.0
Light Fuel Oil	445.5	559.4	495.8	501.2	1.1
Heavy Fuel Oil	683.5	697.8	618.2	562.3	-9.1
All Other Refined Products	1 364.9	1 392.8	1 324.2	1 362.2	2.9
Total					
	September 1991	September 1992 <sup>p</sup>	January- September 1991	January- September 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Cumulative 1992/1991
Unadjusted					
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
<b>Total, All Products</b>	<b>6 552.7</b>	<b>6 700.4</b>	<b>58 917.5</b>	<b>59 573.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Motor Gasoline	2 763.4	2 856.0	24 665.7	25 021.7	1.4
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 454.6	1 493.6	11 800.8	11 787.4	-0.1
Light Fuel Oil	303.5	331.5	4 044.5	4 152.9	2.7
Heavy Fuel Oil	546.6	457.6	5 792.7	6 027.8	4.1
All Other Refined Products	1 484.6	1 561.7	12 613.8	12 584.0	-0.2

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>r</sup> Revised.



## Health Reports

Second Quarter 1992

### Highlights

#### A Statistical Chronicle of Tuberculosis in Canada: Part I. From the Era of Sanatorium Treatment to the Present

- In 1926, tuberculosis caused almost 8,000 deaths or one in 13 of all deaths that occurred – a number slightly higher than the death toll recorded at that time for cancer.
- In the 1930s, in-patient treatment was believed to be the only way to manage tuberculosis and, by 1938, Canada had 61 sanatoria and special tuberculosis units in hospitals with close to 9,000 beds.

Part one of this statistical chronicle tells of the successful battle against tuberculosis in Canada. Part two (to appear in the next issue of *Health Reports*) will focus on whether the disease can be completely controlled. It will show that the battle against tuberculosis is far from over and that complete control and eradication of the disease is elusive.

#### Mortality Differentials Between Three Populations: Residents of Scandinavia, Scandinavian Immigrants to Canada and Canadian-born Residents of Canada 1979-1985

The purpose of the study was to determine to what extent cause-specific mortality among Scandinavian peoples differs between migrants and non-migrants, and from that of non-immigrant Canadians.

- For all four countries (Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland), mortality from cardiovascular disease was systematically lower among migrants than among the population in their home countries.
- Among Finnish men, mortality from accidents, poisonings and violence was high – in Finland as well as in Finnish immigrants to Canada. This

excess mortality is likely connected with socially and culturally determined risk-behaviour shared by Finns in Finland and in Canada. Finnish men also have a high mortality from cardiovascular disease in their home country and in Canada.

- Mortality from all cancers was about 12% higher among Canadian-born women in Canada compared to women in Sweden and Norway; the difference for lung cancer was about 200%.
- For Swedish and Norwegian men, who have low lung cancer mortality in their home countries, rates among migrants were higher and had moved closer to the rates prevailing among the Canadian-born.

#### Gender Inequalities in Care-giving in Canada

This paper presents information from a number of sources in order to portray the distribution of informal care-giving in our society and the possible impact on women's lives and their well-being.

- The population is aging. Assuming present trends, there may be an increasing need for families to care for elderly relatives. Generally, it is women who care for the aging parent.
- Women also constitute the majority of health care providers in Canada's formal health care sector. Although women comprise 43% of the labour force, they represent 80% of health care workers.
- Notably, men and women devote different amounts of time and effort to providing health care to their families and informal support to members within their communities. Among volunteer jobs within health organizations, 77% were filled by women and only 23% by men.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (82-003, \$26/104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending October 24, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending October 24, 1992 totalled 282 835 tonnes, a 13.5% increase from the preceding week's total of 249 293 tonnes but down 1.5% from the year-earlier 287 054 tonnes. The cumulative total production at October 24, 1992 was 11 172 327 tonnes, a 6.7% increase from the 10 468 468 tonnes produced in the year-earlier period.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

### Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending October 14, 1992

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 4.1% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 12.8% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 15.1% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of October 14, 1992 decreased 3.6% from the previous year.

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

### Livestock Report

October 1, 1992

Total pig numbers in Canada at October 1, 1992 were estimated at 10,324,000 head, down 2% from the year-earlier total of 10,580,500 head. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,033,200 head, a decrease of 2% from the year-earlier 1,057,700 head.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.**

The October 1, 1992 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, \$16.50/\$66) will be available around November 6. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division. ■

### Cement

September 1992

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 000 718 tonnes of cement in September 1992, a decrease of 5.8% from the 1 062 242 tonnes shipped a year earlier but an increase of 6.6% from the 938 423r (revised) tonnes shipped in August 1992.

January to September 1992 shipments totalled 6 528 624r tonnes, down 9.7% from the 7 228 830 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).**

The September 1992 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

### Rigid Insulating Board

September 1992

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 252 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in September 1992, an increase of 6.3% from the 3 060 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) shipped in September 1991.

From January to September 1992, shipments amounted to 22 961 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), a decrease of 16.1% from the 27 354 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) shipped in the year-earlier period.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).**

The September 1992 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

### Fruit and Vegetable Production, October 1992.

#### Catalogue number 22-003

(Canada: \$18/\$72; United States: US\$21.50/US\$86;  
Other Countries: US\$25.25/US\$101).

### Railway Operating Statistics, July 1992.

#### Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$10.50/\$105; United States:  
US\$12.60/US\$126; Other Countries: US\$14.70/  
US\$147).

### Health Reports, Second Quarter 1992.

Vol. 4, No. 2.

#### Catalogue number 82-003

(Canada: \$26/\$104; United States:  
US\$31.25/US\$125; Other Countries: US\$36.50/  
US\$146).

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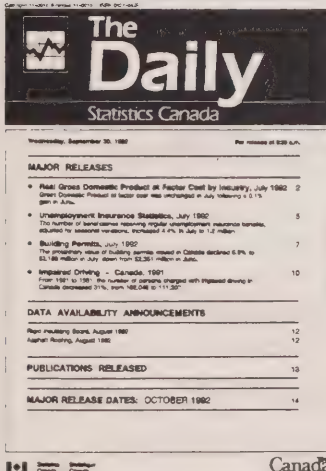
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 30, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, August 1992** 2  
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost rose 0.5% in August, its best gain in over a year.
- **Building Permits, August 1992** 5  
The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 4.3% to \$2,094 million in August, down from \$2,188 million in July.
- **Crude Oil and Natural Gas, July 1992** 8  
Production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in July increased 5.0% from July 1991.

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Other Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries	10



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)  
August 1992

#### Monthly Overview

Production rose 0.5% in August, its best gain in over a year. Almost half the increase was accounted for by resolution of a strike in pulp and paper and resumption of auto parts production following plant shutdowns in July. Excluding these special factors, GDP still advanced 0.3% and, for the entire economy, output in July and August averaged 0.5% above its second quarter level. Goods producers boosted output 1.2% in August following four monthly declines that averaged 0.4%. Output of services slowed to 0.2% following increases of 0.4% in June and 0.5% in July.

#### Goods-producing Industries

A 1.2% increase in the production of goods was its largest gain since December 1988. Manufacturers were responsible for most of the increase in dollar terms. Gains were also recorded in mining, utilities and forestry. Declines in construction, agriculture and fishing partly offset the gains.

Manufacturing output surged 1.7% as 13 of the 21 major manufacturing groups increased production. Manufacturers of paper and allied products, primary metals and transportation equipment accounted for most of the advance. Higher output of electrical products led widespread gains elsewhere in manufacturing. Cutbacks in food processing and in printing and publishing moderated the advance.

Production of paper and allied products jumped 9.6% as labour disputes in the pulp industry ended. Output of pulp and paper increased 12.6% to a level slightly higher than before the disruptions. Higher production was reflected by strong exports of pulp and newsprint.

Producers of primary metal raised output 6.8%. Although the increase was widespread, production of iron and steel and smelting and refining were responsible for most of the gain.

Following several monthly increases and decreases, output of transportation equipment advanced 3.0% but remained 1.4% lower than its

recent peak last April. Producers of motor vehicle parts (+7.7%) accounted for most of the increase. Production of motor vehicles was up 0.6%.

Output of electrical and electronic products advanced 2.2%, its fourth consecutive monthly increase. Led by higher production of telecommunication equipment and electronic parts, output of electronic equipment advanced 4.6%.

These gains in manufacturing were partly offset by losses in food processing (-1.7%), printing and publishing (-2.4%) and wood products (-1.9%). Losses in food were widespread but were dominated by a 16.6% decline in fish processing. Sawmills accounted for about half of the dollar losses in the wood products industry.

Mining output grew 2.9%, led by an increase of 2.7% of crude oil and natural gas extraction. Output of potash mines soared 49.7% and iron mines, affected by temporary closures in July, posted a 30.4% gain. Other metal mines declined 4.6%.

Following three monthly declines, output of utilities rose 1.3%. Widespread advances were led by a 1.0% increase in electric power.

Construction output dropped 0.5%, its fifth consecutive monthly decline. Lower construction of single dwellings accounted for most of the 1.6% drop in residential construction. Non-residential construction dropped a further 1.2% to a level 29.6% lower than its peak in February 1990. Engineering construction increased a marginal 0.3%.

#### Services-producing Industries

The 0.2% increase in services in August followed growth averaging 0.3% so far this year, as finance, insurance and real estate led gains by all major groups except communications.

Higher activity by mutual funds and increased royalties led a 0.4% advance in finance, insurance and real estate. Lower output by real estate agents, stock exchanges and finance companies moderated the gain.

Following several monthly increases, community, business and personal services inched ahead 0.1%. Amusement services and accommodation and food services contributed the most to the gain. Business services declined 0.2% following three consecutive monthly advances.

Higher sales by motor vehicle dealers and retailers of food led a 0.4% gain in retail trade as nine of 18 trade groups recorded higher sales.

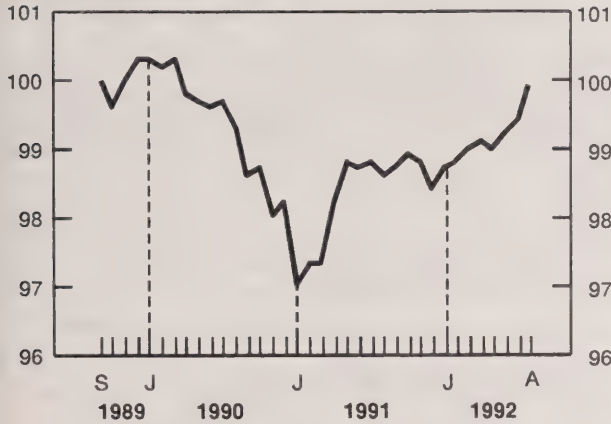


# Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

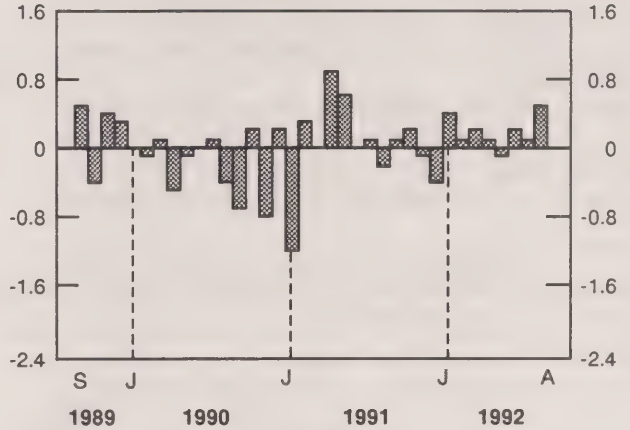
**Total Economy**

Index (September 1989 = 100)



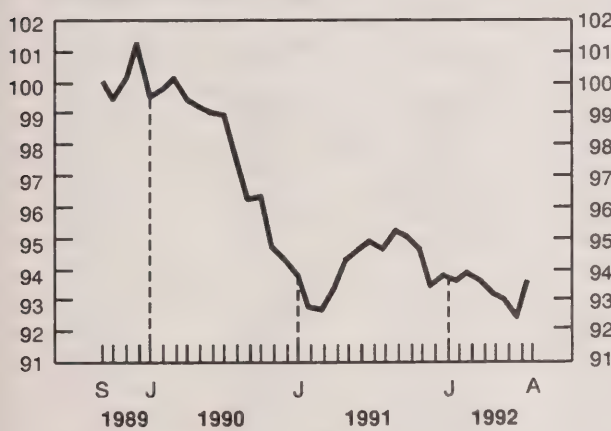
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**Total Economy**



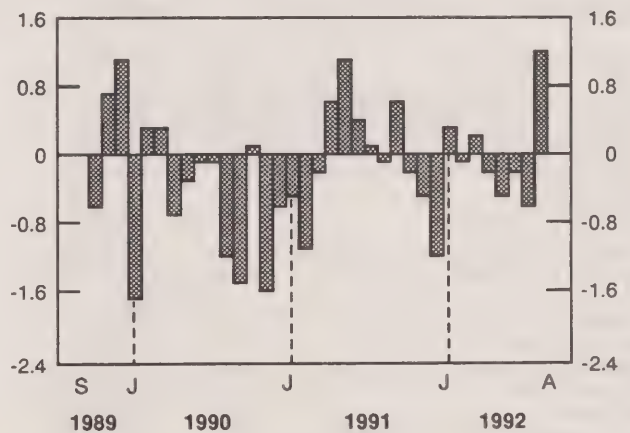
**Goods**

Index (September 1989 = 100)



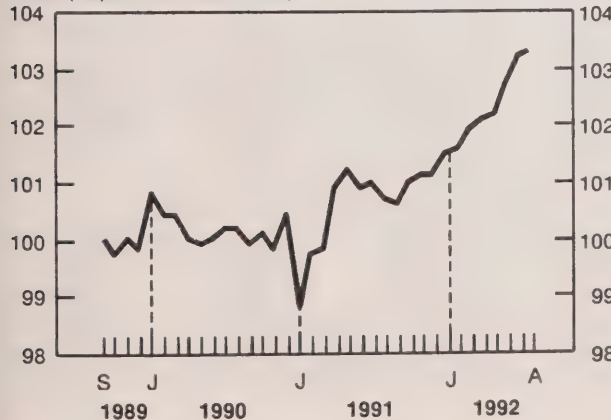
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**Goods**



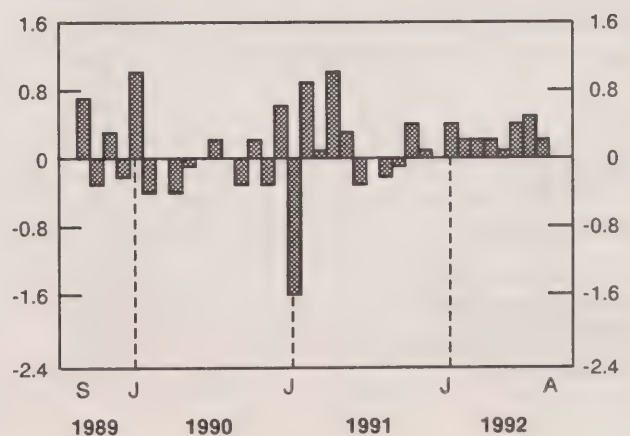
**Services**

Index (September 1989 = 100)



% change

**Services**



Following increases in June and July, transportation and storage advanced a further 0.3%. Higher throughput of natural gas led a 3.4% increase in pipelines. Storage activities also contributed to the strength, gaining 2.8%. Transportation services fell 0.4%. Losses in urban transit, railway and water services, among others, were partly offset by a gain in trucking services.

Elsewhere, communications output dropped 0.7% as output of telecommunication carriers fell 0.9%. Wholesale trade was unchanged as gains by wholesalers of food and machinery and equipment

were offset by losses by wholesalers of petroleum products, hardware and other products.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.**

The August 1992 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.70/\$127) is scheduled for release in November.

For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

**Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month**  
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1991	1992			
	August	May	June	July	August
			(\$ millions)		
<b>Total Economy</b>	<b>498,711.8</b>	<b>500,999.4</b>	<b>502,041.9</b>	<b>502,737.1</b>	<b>505,329.6</b>
<b>Business Sector:</b>	<b>407,136.3</b>	<b>408,795.3</b>	<b>409,807.7</b>	<b>410,409.3</b>	<b>412,925.2</b>
<b>Goods:</b>	<b>167,424.7</b>	<b>164,810.3</b>	<b>164,471.8</b>	<b>163,495.6</b>	<b>165,500.2</b>
Agriculture	11,275.2	10,888.4	10,719.1	10,436.7	10,343.2
Fishing and Trapping	985.2	951.8	933.7	907.2	884.2
Logging Industry	2,419.2	2,454.5	2,437.6	2,488.4	2,511.4
Mining Industries	19,918.7	20,274.7	20,216.0	20,244.6	20,826.3
Manufacturing Industries	85,499.7	84,358.4	84,606.7	84,131.6	85,591.8
Construction Industries	31,314.3	29,850.6	29,655.0	29,436.1	29,293.1
Other Utility Industries	16,012.4	16,031.9	15,903.7	15,851.0	16,050.2
<b>Services:</b>	<b>239,711.6</b>	<b>243,985.0</b>	<b>245,335.9</b>	<b>246,913.7</b>	<b>247,425.0</b>
Transportation and Storage	21,388.8	21,807.5	21,869.9	22,237.1	22,313.8
Communication Industries	18,952.4	19,435.2	19,465.2	19,646.5	19,512.1
Wholesale Trade	28,320.0	29,162.5	29,502.7	29,852.6	29,861.0
Retail Trade	29,524.5	29,841.4	30,219.8	30,269.0	30,378.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	80,601.5	83,187.1	83,708.1	84,130.6	84,496.6
Community, Business and Personal Services	60,924.4	60,551.3	60,570.2	60,777.9	60,863.2
<b>Non-business Sector:</b>	<b>91,575.5</b>	<b>92,204.1</b>	<b>92,234.2</b>	<b>92,327.8</b>	<b>92,404.4</b>
<b>Goods:</b>	<b>950.8</b>	<b>928.9</b>	<b>950.5</b>	<b>960.1</b>	<b>991.3</b>
<b>Services:</b>	<b>90,624.7</b>	<b>91,275.2</b>	<b>91,283.7</b>	<b>91,367.7</b>	<b>91,413.1</b>
Government Service Industry	33,597.6	34,018.3	34,055.5	33,953.5	34,009.9
Community and Personal Services	53,498.1	53,808.3	53,811.9	53,960.7	53,981.0
Other Services	3,529.0	3,448.6	3,416.3	3,453.5	3,422.2
<b>Other Aggregations:</b>					
Goods-producing Industries	168,375.5	165,739.2	165,422.3	164,455.7	166,491.5
Services-producing Industries	330,336.3	335,260.2	336,619.6	338,281.4	338,838.1
Industrial Production	122,381.6	121,593.9	121,676.9	121,187.3	123,459.6
Non-durable Manufacturing	39,631.7	39,240.1	38,945.3	38,952.8	39,445.8
Durable Manufacturing	45,868.0	45,118.3	45,661.4	45,178.8	46,146.0



## Building Permits

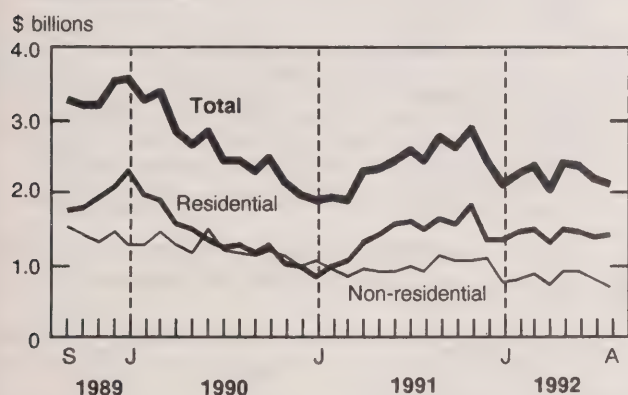
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)  
August 1992

### Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 4.3% to \$2,094 million in August, down from \$2,188 million in July. This is the first time since January 1991 that a decline was recorded for a period of three consecutive months. The non-residential sector (-16.2%) was entirely responsible for this decline, while the residential sector reported a 2.6% increase in the value of building permits. The total value of building permits was down in all regions of Canada during August.

### Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for July, preliminary data for August.

### Residential Sector

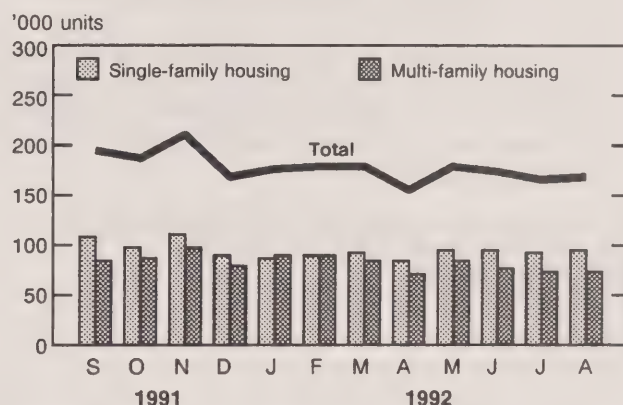
- After two consecutive declines, the preliminary value of residential building permits increased 2.6% to \$1,420 million in August, up from \$1,384 million in July.
- The value of building permits increased in both the multi-family (+3.0% to \$422 million) and single-family (+2.5% to \$998 million) dwelling sectors in August.
- Quebec (-4.1%) reported the only decline in the value of residential building permits in August. This drop came entirely from the multiple-dwelling

sector (-10.0%). All other regions reported increases, ranging from 0.9% for Ontario to 9.3% for the British Columbia region (which includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories).

- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in August increased to 167,000 units at an annual rate, up 2.0% from 164,000 units in July. Both the single-dwelling sector (+2.6% to 93,000 units) and the multiple-dwelling sector (+1.1% to 74,000 units) reported increases in the number of dwelling units authorized.

### Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for July, preliminary data for August.

### Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for September 1992

- The advance estimate for September indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada declined to \$1,413 million, down 0.7% from the revised value<sup>1</sup> for August (\$1,423 million).
- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in September increased 1.4% to 170,000 units at annual rates, up from the revised 168,000 units reported in August.

<sup>1</sup> The addition of data due to the advance estimate for September results in the revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months, including August.

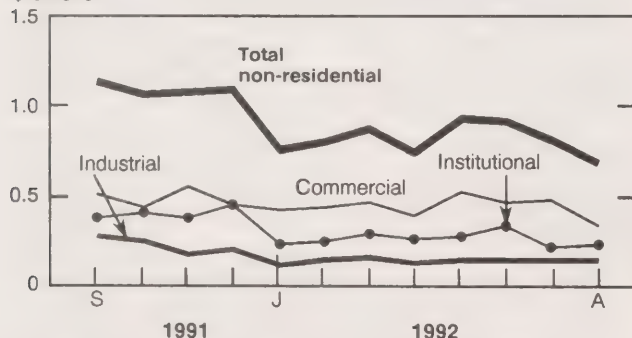
## Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits dropped 16.2% to \$674 million in August, down from \$804 million in July. This decline pushed the value of non-residential building permits to its lowest level since January 1986.
- The value of building permits for commercial projects fell 30.9% to \$322 million in August, which is the lowest level to be recorded since March 1985. Furthermore, all regions contributed to this decline. In the other non-residential sectors, the value of institutional projects was up 5.5% to \$223 million and the value of industrial projects increased 2.0% to \$129 million.
- The only increase in the value of non-residential building permits in August occurred in Quebec (+6.4%), while the Prairies (-37.3%), the British Columbia region (-19.3%) and Ontario (-18.3%) reported significant declines.

## Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted

\$ billions



Note: Revised data for July, preliminary data for August.

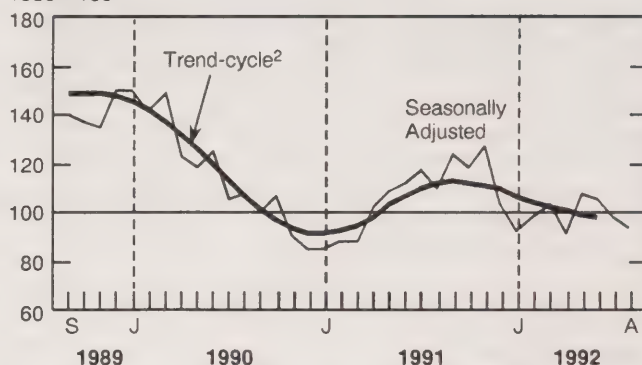
## Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) continued to fall during June, dropping 1.4% to 97.2.

- The short-term trend declined 2.8% in the non-residential sector to 81.1 and fell 0.6% in the residential sector to 109.0 in June.

## Building Permits Indices

1986 = 100<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.

<sup>2</sup> The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences, which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The August 1992 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$22.10/\$221) is scheduled for release the first week of November.

For further information on statistics, contact Monique Lavigne (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □



# Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits

August 1992

Regions and Type of Construction	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted			
	August 1992 <sup>P</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Aug./July 1992	August 1992/ 1991	August 1992 <sup>P</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Aug./July 1992	August 1992/ 1991
	\$ thousands		% change		\$ thousands		% change	
<b>Canada</b>								
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>2,094,124</b>	<b>2,187,986</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>-13.4</b>	<b>2,148,790</b>	<b>2,395,014</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>-17.1</b>
Residential	1,420,271	1,384,134	2.6	-5.5	1,419,232	1,539,302	-7.8	-6.1
Non-residential	673,853	803,852	-16.2	-26.4	729,558	855,712	-14.7	-32.4
Industrial	128,706	126,163	2.0	-39.4	148,752	124,276	19.7	-37.5
Commercial	322,103	466,216	-30.9	-13.4	331,794	467,796	-29.1	-26.8
Institutional	223,044	211,473	5.5	-32.7	249,012	263,640	-5.5	-35.9
<b>Atlantic</b>								
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>130,347</b>	<b>132,582</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>151,676</b>	<b>172,797</b>	<b>-12.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Residential	77,595	75,836	2.3	-4.1	98,274	108,319	-9.3	-1.9
Non-residential	52,752	56,746	-7.0	13.4	53,402	64,478	-17.2	13.4
Industrial	5,886	4,418	33.2	4.3	4,603	4,371	5.3	19.8
Commercial	28,745	34,494	-16.7	21.6	31,837	41,961	-24.1	16.7
Institutional	18,121	17,834	1.6	5.2	16,962	18,146	-6.5	6.3
<b>Quebec</b>								
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>424,585</b>	<b>425,958</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-20.0</b>	<b>415,886</b>	<b>364,714</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>-23.1</b>
Residential	260,094	271,291	-4.1	-18.8	240,337	226,501	6.1	-22.1
Non-residential	164,491	154,667	6.4	-21.7	175,549	138,213	27.0	-24.5
Industrial	53,237	37,451	42.2	12.4	58,154	27,133	114.3	22.5
Commercial	62,370	74,160	-15.9	-39.3	63,879	67,935	-6.0	-47.0
Institutional	48,884	43,056	13.5	-18.6	53,516	43,145	24.0	-16.8
<b>Ontario</b>								
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>704,475</b>	<b>747,488</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-31.1</b>	<b>758,314</b>	<b>846,615</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>-31.9</b>
Residential	492,421	487,810	0.9	-24.1	513,212	568,067	-9.7	-22.8
Non-residential	212,054	259,678	-18.3	-43.2	245,102	278,548	-12.0	-45.4
Industrial	45,380	50,262	-9.7	-62.8	58,576	50,513	16.0	-58.0
Commercial	83,081	149,425	-44.4	-18.0	89,486	139,115	-35.7	-38.1
Institutional	83,593	59,991	39.3	-44.3	97,040	88,920	9.1	-41.1
<b>Prairies</b>								
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>278,858</b>	<b>321,356</b>	<b>-13.2</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>287,977</b>	<b>367,235</b>	<b>-21.6</b>	<b>-22.2</b>
Residential	195,107	187,859	3.9	23.5	191,018	213,294	-10.4	20.7
Non-residential	83,751	133,497	-37.3	-48.4	96,959	153,941	-37.0	-54.3
Industrial	11,223	19,915	-43.6	-53.2	13,833	26,342	-47.5	-57.1
Commercial	46,709	69,908	-33.2	-37.6	51,994	75,030	-30.7	-41.8
Institutional	25,819	43,674	-40.9	-59.3	31,132	52,569	-40.8	-65.6
<b>British Columbia<sup>1</sup></b>								
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>555,859</b>	<b>560,602</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>534,937</b>	<b>643,653</b>	<b>-16.9</b>	<b>27.4</b>
Residential	395,054	361,338	9.3	33.7	376,391	423,121	-11.0	34.4
Non-residential	160,805	199,264	-19.3	30.2	158,546	220,532	-28.1	13.5
Industrial	12,980	14,117	-8.1	-2.9	13,586	15,917	-14.6	-11.2
Commercial	101,198	138,229	-26.8	45.6	94,598	143,755	-34.2	32.2
Institutional	46,627	46,918	-0.6	14.8	50,362	60,860	-17.2	-4.8

<sup>1</sup> Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary figure.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figure.

## Crude Oil and Natural Gas

July 1992

### Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in July amounted to 8.6 million cubic metres, an increase of 5.0% from July 1991. Year-to-date production rose 3.4% over the same period in 1991, to 57.8 million cubic metres.
- Imports of crude oil decreased 32.0% from July 1991 to 2.4 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports for 1992 amounted to 16.4 million cubic metres, a decrease of 5.9% from last year.
- Exports of crude oil increased 37.4% from July 1991 to 4.3 million cubic metres. Year-to-date exports were 28.2 million cubic metres, 9.0% higher than in 1991.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 8.9 billion cubic metres, posted an 18.3% gain over July 1991. Year-to-date production in 1992 was 9.8% higher than last year.

- Exports of natural gas, at 4.7 billion cubic metres, rose 32.5% over July 1991. Year-to-date exports, at 32.5 billion cubic metres, posted a 21.7% gain over 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 127, 128, 530-532 and 534-547.**

The July 1992 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$10/\$100) will be available during the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	July 1992	% Change from July 1991	January- July 1992	% Change from January- July 1991
	(m <sup>3</sup> thousands)		(m <sup>3</sup> thousands)	
<b>Crude oil and equivalent</b>				
Production <sup>1</sup>	8 631.6	5.0	57 764.7	3.4
Exports	4 279.9	37.4	28 185.3	9.0
Imports	2 444.3	-32.0	16 350.1	-5.9
Refinery receipts	6 975.0	-16.4	45 808.4	-3.6
	(m <sup>3</sup> millions)		(m <sup>3</sup> millions)	
<b>Natural Gas</b>				
Marketable production <sup>2</sup>	8 936.7	18.3	66 443.2	9.8
Exports	4 669.1	32.5	32 510.6	21.7
Canadian sales	2 767.2	1.9	33 564.4	2.0

<sup>1</sup> Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own use, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line pack fluctuations, etc. ■



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Asphalt Roofing

September 1992

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 150 456 metric bundles in September 1992, an increase of 8.6% from the 3 821 134 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to September 1992 shipments were 32 832 740 metric bundles, up 6.6% from 30 797 661 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).**

The September 1992 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

### Pack of Processed Strawberries

1992

Data on the pack of processed strawberries for 1992 are now available.

*Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (excluding apples)*, 1992 (32-234, \$13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Meat and Meat Products Industry (Except Poultry)

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the meat and meat products industry (except poultry) (SIC 1011) totalled \$8,962.6 million, up 2.7% from \$8,722.8 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5380.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Fish Products Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the fish products industry (SIC 1021) totalled \$2,647.1 million, up 1.2% from \$2,616.1 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5382.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Fluid Milk Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the fluid milk industry (SIC 1041) totalled \$3,044.5 million, down 1.8% from \$3,099.7 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5385.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Other Dairy Products Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other dairy products industries (SIC 1049) totalled \$4,486.2 million, up 5.6% from \$4,249.1 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5386.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

## **Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the bread and other bakery products industry (SIC 1072) totalled \$1,897.6 million, up 6.5% from \$1,782.2 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5392.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

## **Other Food Products Industries, including Malt and Malt Flour Industry**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other food products industries including malt and malt flour industry (SIC 1098) totalled \$3,317.9 million, up 4.9% from \$3,162.7 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5400.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

## **Other Clothing and Apparel Industries**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other clothing and apparel industries n.e.c. (SIC 2499) totalled \$581.1 million, down 5.0% from \$611.8 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5457.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

## **Other Electrical Products Industries, including Telecommunication Equipment Industry**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other electrical products industries, including the telecommunication equipment industry (SIC 3398), totalled \$3,490.3 million, up 9.1% from \$3,200.5 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5578.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

## **Other Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other non-metallic mineral products industries (SIC 3599) totalled \$318.7 million, down 2.0% from \$325.2 million in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6864.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Industries* (44-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**The Sugar Situation**, September 1992.

**Catalogue number 32-013**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Refined Petroleum Products**, July 1992.

**Catalogue number 45-004**

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States: US\$21.80/

US\$218; Other Countries: US\$25.50/US\$255).

**Education Statistics Bulletin: Adult Education and Training Survey**, 1990. Vol. 14, No. 6.

**Catalogue number 81-002**

(Canada: \$4.90/\$49; United States: US\$5.90/US\$59;

Other Countries: US\$6.90/US\$69).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



### How to Order Publications

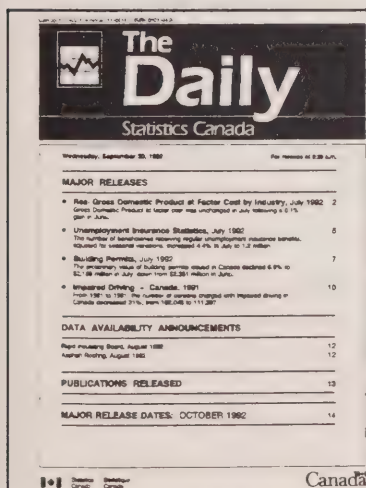
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**MAJOR RELEASE DATES: NOVEMBER 1992**


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(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>November</b>		
2	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	August 1992
2	Business Conditions Survey: Canadian Manufacturing Industries	October 1992
3	Short-term Expectations Survey	
3	Household Facilities and Equipment	1992
4	Help-wanted Index	October 1992
6	Labour Force Survey	October 1992
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	September 1992
9	Estimates of Labour Income	August 1992
10	Farm Product Price Index	September 1992
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	September 1992
12	New Housing Price Index	September 1992
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 1992
16	Department Store Sales - Advance Release	October 1992
17	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	September 1992
17	First Release of the 1991 Census of Agriculture - Population Data	
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	September 1992
19	Consumer Price Index	October 1992
19	Sales of Natural Gas	September 1992
23	Retail Trade	September 1992
24	Farm Cash Receipts	January-September 1992
24	Farm Net Income	1991
24	Farm Debt Outstanding	December 31, 1991
25	Department Store Sales and Stocks	September 1992
25	Wholesale Trade	September 1992
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	September 1992
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	September 1992
26	Employment, Earnings and Hours	September 1992
26	Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	Third Quarter 1992
26	Industrial Product Price Index	October 1992
26	Raw Materials Price Index	October 1992
27	International Travel Account	Third Quarter 1992
27	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 8 - November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada	
30	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	July-September 1992
30	Canada's Balance of International Payments	July-September 1992
30	Financial Flow Accounts	July-September 1992
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	September 1992
30	Major Release Dates	December 1992

The December 1992 release schedule will be published on November 30, 1992. **Users note:** This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1187), Communications Division.





# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 2, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canadian Composite Leading Indicator, August 1992**

The leading indicator growth continued to accelerate, to 0.4% in August from 0.3% in July and 0.2% in June.

2
- **Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries, October 1992**

On balance, Canadian manufacturers remained optimistic about the expected volume of production over the next three months. However, a smaller proportion of manufacturers, compared to the previous survey three months ago, indicate that orders received were rising.

4
- **Non-residential Building Construction Price Index, Third Quarter 1992**

The Non-residential Building Construction Price Index (1986 = 100) fell 0.4% to 121.1 in the third quarter of 1992.

7

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Basic Summary Tabulations, 1991 Census	8
Gypsum Products, September 1992	8
Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products, Third Quarter 1992	8
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, September 1992	8
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, September 1992	8

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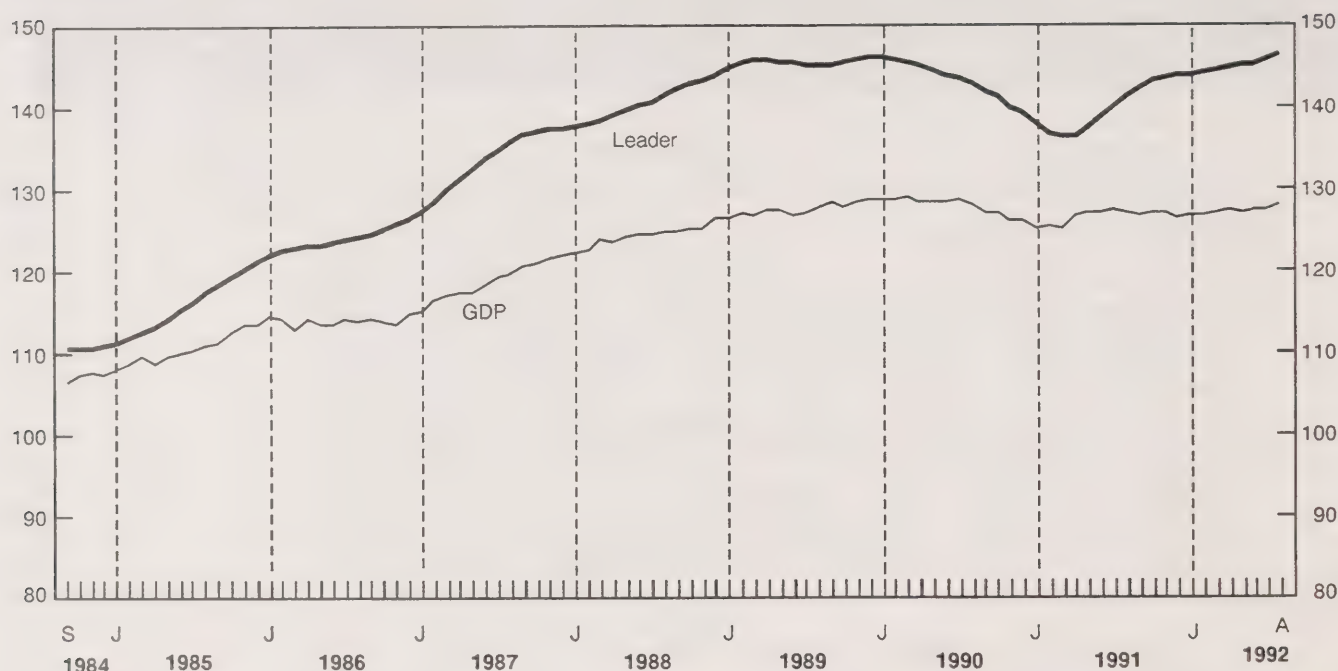
## INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: October 1992



## MAJOR RELEASES

### Composite Leading Indicator and GDP

1981 = 100



### Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

August 1992

The leading indicator growth continued to accelerate, to 0.4% in August from 0.3% in July and 0.2% in June. Eight of the 10 components grew, up from five in July, as manufacturing demand returned to a positive trend. The components related to final demand, however, posted more moderate gains. The unsmoothed index rose by 0.7% after a slight 0.2% increase in July.

The housing index lost some of its force, which led to a slowdown in furniture and appliance sales. Housing starts fell 0.4% in urban centres in August; they rebounded in September, however, encouraged by government stimulus and a drop in vacancy rates. Sales of other durable goods edged up by 0.3% in August. Slack employment and income growth were reflected in the steady decline in the services component.

New orders for durable goods, which have seen alternating increases and decreases every month since March, rose again in August. The auto industry accounted for the change for the second month in a row, as assemblies recovered from longer than usual plant shutdowns in July. Auto sales remained sluggish, however, and more layoffs were recently announced. A hike in shipments lifted the ratio of shipments to inventories by only 0.02 points. The average workweek posted its second increase in three months, after being little changed earlier in the year.

The financial market indicators remained mixed in August. The money supply expanded by 0.3% after three consecutive gains of 0.1%. Stock market prices dropped 0.3% (the sixth straight monthly drop) and were the most significant source of weakness among all the components. The TSE 300 index fell sharply in September.



The U.S. leading indicator continued to slow, from growth of 0.3% in July to 0.2% in August. Unsmoothed, the index fell for the second time in the last three months. In September, employment fell for the second month in a row.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the November issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220), which will be available the week of November 16-20. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

## Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	June	July	August	July	August
<b>Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>145.8</b>	<b>146.4</b>
Unsmoothed	1.0	0.2	0.7	147.1	148.2
<b>Retail Trade</b>					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.1	0.3	0.1	1,029.1 <sup>4</sup>	1,030.5 <sup>4</sup>
Other durable goods sales	0.0	0.1	0.3	3,533.1 <sup>4</sup>	3,544.8 <sup>4</sup>
<b>Housing index<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>133.1</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>					
New orders – durables	0.2	-0.4	0.7	8,938 <sup>4</sup>	8,999 <sup>4</sup>
Shipment to inventory ratio – finished goods <sup>2</sup>	0.01	0.00	0.02	1.38	1.40
Average workweek (hours)	0.3	0.0	0.3	38.2	38.3
<b>Business and personal services employment (thousands)</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>1,728</b>
<b>United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>204.2</b>	<b>204.6</b>
<b>TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>3,411</b>
<b>Money supply (M1) (\$1981)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>24,628<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>24,709<sup>4</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).

<sup>2</sup> Difference from previous month.

<sup>3</sup> Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

<sup>4</sup> Millions of 1981 dollars.

## Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

October 1992

### Seasonally Adjusted

The balance of Canadian manufacturers' opinions about the expected volume of production in the upcoming quarter and the current backlog of unfilled orders was virtually unchanged between the July and October 1992 surveys. However, the balance for orders received and finished product inventories on hand decreased during the same period.

### Highlights

- Canadian manufacturers remained optimistic about the **expected volume of production** over the next three months. The balance of opinion for October 1992 is +10, one point lower than in the July 1992 survey.

The balance of +10 in October is calculated by subtracting the pessimistic 21% who indicated a "lower than normal" volume of expected production from the optimistic 31% who reported a "higher than normal" volume of expected production.

- The October 1992 balance of opinion concerning the current **backlog of unfilled orders** was -31, virtually unchanged from the July 1992 survey. Nevertheless, the balance of -31 was well above the -51 of the January 1992 survey, the -58 of the April 1991 survey and the -50 of the July 1991 survey.

Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

- The balance of opinion for **orders received** was down five points to -15 in the October 1992 survey, mainly as a result of a nine-point drop in the proportion of manufacturers who indicated that orders received were rising. Although the balance remains negative, it is still an improvement over the levels of -44 to -40 registered in the December 1990 to April 1991 surveys.
- The balance of opinion concerning **finished product inventories** on hand decreased 10 points to -26 in the October 1992 survey, as a

### Note to Users

Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the 1987 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total. The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g., higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g., lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g., expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.

The Business Conditions Survey is carried out in January, April, July and October and the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.

result of a six-point increase for manufacturers who indicated that finished product inventories were too high and a four-point drop for those who indicated that they were too low. The current level of -26 is closer to the levels of about -30 posted in the January and April 1992 surveys, but it is still significantly above the -37 of the January 1991 survey and the -38 of the April 1991 survey. The transportation equipment industry accounted for most of the decrease.

### Unadjusted

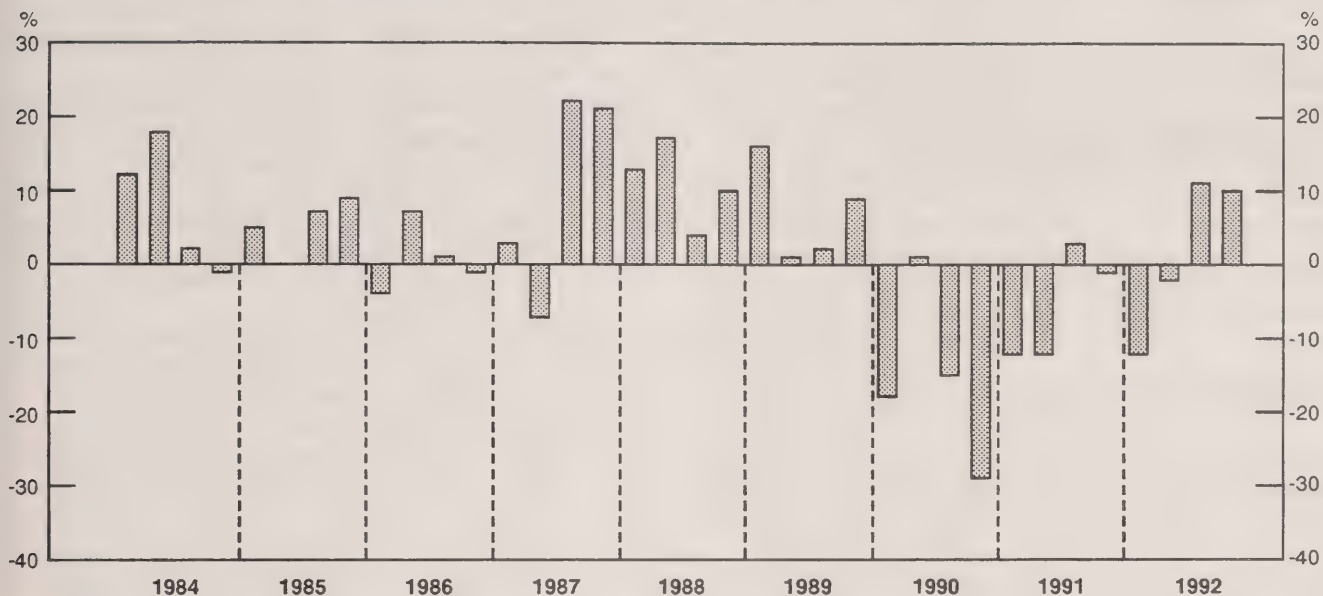
- About 80% of Canadian manufacturers did not report any particular production difficulties in the latest survey. Some 6% reported that a shortage of working capital impeded their level of production. This was down from 11% in October 1991. Another 8% reported having "other" sources of production difficulty. A review of respondents' comments in the "other" category shows that a majority indicated "lack of orders" and "weak markets" as the main sources of production difficulties. (See charts on page 5 and table on page 6.)

**Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-2845.**

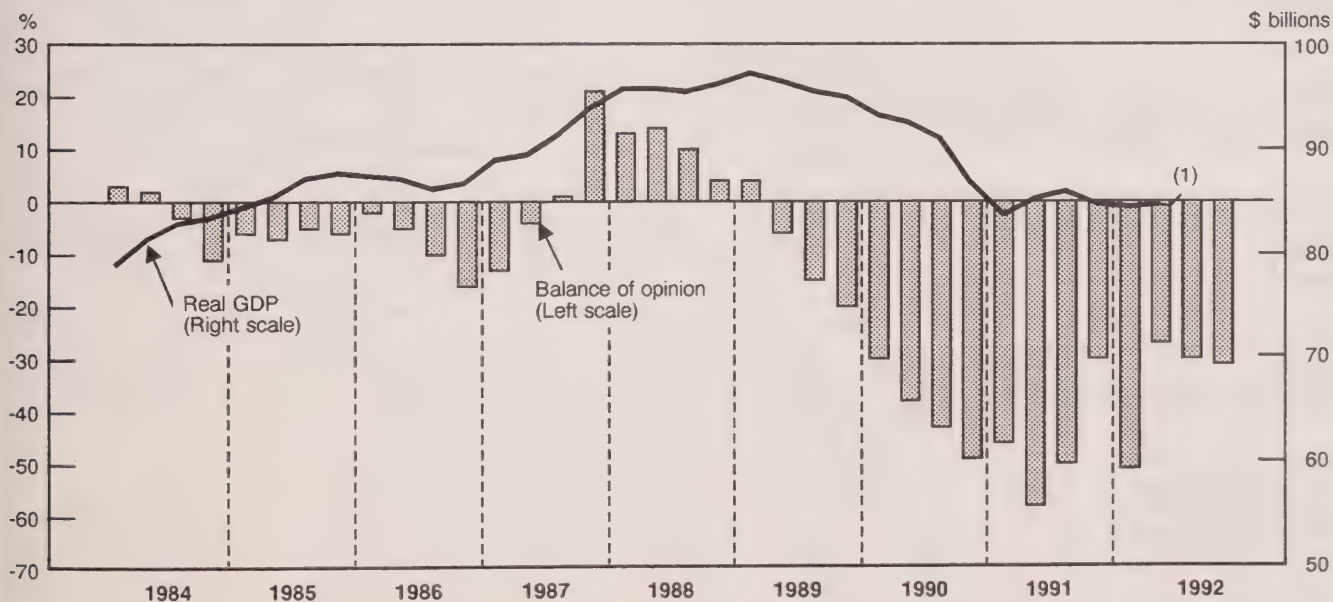
For further information, please contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □



**Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production  
Next Three Months vs Last Three Months**



**Balance of Opinion on Backlog of Unfilled Orders  
and Real GDP for Manufacturing Industries**  
Seasonally adjusted



(1) — July and August 1992

**Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries**

October 1992

	All Manufacturing Industries				
	October 1991	January 1992	April 1992	July 1992	October 1992
<b>Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:</b>					
			seasonally adjusted		
About the same	45	48	46	45	48
Higher	27	20	26	33	31
Lower	28	32	28	22	21
Balance	-1	-12	-2	11	10
			raw		
Balance	4	-23	18	-3	14
<b>Orders received are:</b>					
			seasonally adjusted		
About the same	50	50	65	48	61
Rising	21	15	11	21	12
Declining	29	35	24	31	27
Balance	-8	-20	-13	-10	-15
			raw		
Balance	-8	-26	-9	-8	-14
<b>Present backlog of unfilled orders is:</b>					
			seasonally adjusted		
About normal	36	43	45	52	57
Higher than Normal	17	3	14	9	6
Lower than Normal	47	54	41	39	37
Balance	-30	-51	-27	-30	-31
			raw		
Balance	-26	-52	-30	-28	-28
<b>Finished product inventory on hand is:</b>					
			seasonally adjusted		
About right	62	63	64	70	68
Too low	10	3	3	7	3
Too high <sup>1</sup>	28	34	33	23	29
Balance	-18	-31	-30	-16	-26
			raw		
Balance	-17	-32	-30	-16	-25
<b>Sources of production difficulties:</b>					
			raw		
Working capital shortage	11	8	8	7	6
Skilled labour shortage	3	2	2	3	2
Unskilled labour shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Raw material shortage	3	2	3	3	3
Other difficulties	8	5	6	8	8
No difficulties	75	82	80	78	80

<sup>1</sup> No evident seasonality.



## Non-residential Building Construction Price Index

Third Quarter 1992

### Highlights

The Non-residential Building Construction Price Index (1986 = 100) fell 0.4% to 121.1 in the third quarter of 1992. This decrease was largely due to an adjustment in the Montreal index because of the implementation of the Quebec Sales Tax (QST). The Canada price index in the third quarter of 1992 matched the level of the year-earlier third quarter.

- The indexes for the three western cities continued to show increases: Vancouver increased 0.8% to 118.5, Edmonton 0.8% to 125.5 and Calgary 0.7% to 123.8. Compared with the year-earlier third quarter indexes, Vancouver rose 3.0%, Edmonton 1.9% and Calgary 1.6%.
- In the third quarter of 1992, Toronto recorded its first quarterly increase (0.3% to 124.6) since the second quarter of 1990, when the index stood at 132.8. In the past year, the Toronto index has declined by 0.2%.

- The index for Ottawa maintained its climb in the third quarter, posting its fifth consecutive increase (0.1% to 125.6). The Halifax index posted its second consecutive decline of 0.1% (108.8).

On July 1, 1992, the province of Quebec implemented Phase II of the harmonization of the QST with the federal Goods and Services Tax. The price indexes for Montreal no longer include Provincial Sales Tax (which was repealed) nor do the indexes include the QST (which is the same treatment as for the GST). When combined with reported price changes, the net effect is that the index for Montreal in the third quarter of 1992 dropped 3.5% (111.4) from the previous quarter and was 2.2% lower than in the third quarter of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

## Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1992  
(1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Composite Indexes							Canada
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	
Quarterly Indexes								
1991								
Third Quarter	108.9	113.9	124.4	124.9	121.8	123.2	115.1	121.1
Fourth Quarter	109.0	114.0	124.7	124.6	121.8	123.5	115.9	121.1
1992								
First Quarter	109.0	114.4	125.1	124.3	122.1	123.7	116.1	121.1
Second Quarter	108.9	115.4	125.5	124.2	123.0	124.5	117.6	121.6
Third Quarter	108.8	111.4	125.6	124.6	123.8	125.5	118.5	121.1
Percentage Change								
Q.4 1991/Q.3 1991	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0
Q.1 1992/Q.4 1991	0.0	0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Q.2 1992/Q.1 1992	-0.1	0.9	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.4
Q.3 1992/Q.2 1992	-0.1	-3.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	-0.4
Q.3 1992/Q.3 1991	-0.1	-2.2	1.0	-0.2	1.6	1.9	3.0	0.0

**Note:** Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax, where applicable, is included (as before). The Quebec Sales Tax, Phase II harmonization with the G.S.T., became effective July 1, 1992, but is excluded from these indexes. ■

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Basic Summary Tabulations

1991 Census

The 1991 Census Basic Summary Tabulation (L9101) is now available. This table contains population counts by mother tongue and shows age groups. The geographic coverage extends from Canada, the provinces and territories to enumeration areas. The tabulation is available on magnetic tape.

Statistics Canada offers a service allowing users to request selected geographic portions of these tabulations for standard and non-standard census areas. The presentation of the selected data will be on diskette or paper.

To order the 1991 Census Basic Summary Tabulation (L9101) or to obtain further information, contact Advisory Services at the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

### Gypsum Products

September 1992

Manufacturers shipped 23 202 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in September 1992, up 18.2% from the 19 635 thousand square metres shipped in September 1991 and up 33.4% from the 17 387 thousand square metres shipped in August 1992.

Year-to-date shipments were 166 688 thousand square metres, an increase of 17.8% from the January to September 1991 period.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The September 1992 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

### Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Third Quarter 1992

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$18.0 million in the third quarter of 1992, a decrease of 1.4% from the \$18.3 million shipped during the third quarter of 1991.

Manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made, solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The 1992 third quarter issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, \$4.75/\$19) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

### Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

September 1992

Production of process cheese in September 1992 totalled 8 375 849 kilograms, an increase of 4.8% from the August 1992 figure and an increase of 2.3% from the revised September 1991 figure. From January to September 1992, production totalled 58 252 598 kilograms, compared to the year-earlier 59 285 140<sup>r</sup> (revised) kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during September was 544 020 kilograms, an increase of 107.6% from August 1992 and an increase of 48.3% from August 1991. January to September 1992 production totalled 3 434 327 kilograms, compared to the 3 333 354 kilograms produced a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The September 1992 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

September 1992

Data on the production of kitchen appliances by Canadian manufacturers are confidential for September 1992, as are data for home comfort products for September.

The September 1992 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Rigid Insulating Board**, September 1992.

**Catalogue number 36-002**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Cement**, September 1992.

**Catalogue number 44-001**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Telephone Statistics**, August 1992.

**Catalogue number 56-002**

(Canada: \$8.30/\$83; United States: US\$10/US\$100;  
Other Countries: US\$11.60/US\$116).

**Business Services**, 1988-1990.

**Catalogue number 63-232**

(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36;  
Other Countries: US\$42).

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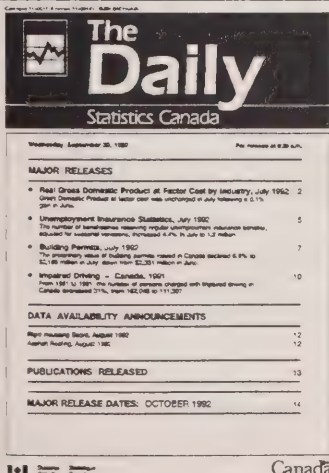
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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and Telichart, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre for more information.

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<b>Adult Correctional Services in Canada</b>	1991-92	October 22, 1992
<b>Arson in Canada</b>	1991	October 9, 1992
<b>Asphalt Roofing</b>	September 1992	October 30, 1992
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<b>Broad Knitted Fabric Industry</b>	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
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<b>Children's Clothing Industry</b>	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
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Communications and Energy Wire and Cable Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 16, 1992
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Consumer Price Index	September 1992	October 15, 1992
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Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1992	October 9, 1992
E-STAT: A New Electronic Learning Package for Canadian Schools		October 20, 1992
Electric Lamp and Shade Industry (Except Bulb and Tube)	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 23, 1992
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Feed Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 27, 1992
Field Crop Reporting Series No. 7: September Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada	1992	October 7, 1992
Fish Products Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 30, 1992
Fluid Milk Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 30, 1992
Focus on Culture	Autumn 1992	October 23, 1992
Folding Carton and Set-up Box Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
Footwear Statistics	August 1992	October 7, 1992
Foundation Garment Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
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Health Reports	Second Quarter 1992	October 29, 1992
Heating Equipment Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
Help-wanted Index	September 1992	October 7, 1992
Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada	1991	October 29, 1992
Homicide in Canada	1991	October 6, 1992
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	August 1992	October 2, 1992
Industrial Product Price Index	September 1992	October 28, 1992
Iron Foundries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 9, 1992
Labour Force Income Profiles	1990	October 5, 1992
Labour Force Survey	September 1992	October 9, 1992
Labour Market Activity Survey – Microdata Tapes	1990	October 14, 1992
Lighting Fixture Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 23, 1992
Livestock Report	October 1, 1992	October 29, 1992
Local Government Long-term Debt	September 1992	October 23, 1992
Machine Shop Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
Meat and Meat Products Industry (Except Poultry)	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 30, 1992
Men's and Boys' Coat Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 27, 1992
Men's and Boy's Pants Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
Men's and Boys' Suit and Jacket Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 9, 1992
Milling and Crushing Statistics	August 1992	October 15, 1992
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	September 1992	October 23, 1992
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 1992	October 16, 1992
Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey (Large Carriers)	Second Quarter 1992	October 5, 1992
Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
Motor Vehicle Stampings Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 9, 1992
Motor Vehicle Steering and Suspension Parts Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
Motor Vehicle Wheel and Brake Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 16, 1992
Motor Vehicle Wiring Assemblies Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
Narrow Fabric Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 27, 1992
New Housing Price Index	August 1992	October 9, 1992
New Motor Vehicle Sales	August 1992	October 9, 1992
Non-commercial Trailer Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
Non-metallic Mineral Insulating Materials Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 27, 1992

# Index to Data Releases, October 1992

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Office, Store and Business Machine Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 9, 1992
Oil Pipeline Transport	July 1992	October 20, 1992
Oils and Fats	August 1992	October 14, 1992
Other Clothing and Apparel Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 30, 1992
Other Commercial Printing Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 23, 1992
Other Concrete Products Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
Other Converted Paper Products Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
Other Dairy Products Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 30, 1992
Other Electrical Products Industries, including Telecommunication Equipment Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 30, 1992
Other Food Products Industries, including Malt and Malt Flour Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 30, 1992
Other Machinery and Equipment Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 16, 1992
Other Manufactured Products Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 16, 1992
Other Metal Fabricating Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 16, 1992
Other Motor Vehicle Accessories, Parts and Assemblies Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 23, 1992
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 30, 1992
Other Stamped and Pressed Metal Products Industries	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 23, 1992
Other Textile Products Industries Including Tire Cord Fabric Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 16, 1992
Pack of Processed Strawberries	1992	October 30, 1992
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	August 1992	October 14, 1992
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	August 1992	October 15, 1992
Performing Arts Survey	1990-91	October 5, 1992
Plastic and Synthetic Resin Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
Plastic Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 16, 1992
Plastic Pipe and Pipe Fittings Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
Platemaking, Typesetting and Bindery Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 16, 1992
Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada	1991	October 23, 1992
Postcensal Estimates of Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status for Canada, the Provinces and Territories	June 1, 1992	October 21, 1992
Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	August 1992	October 16, 1992
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder	August 1992	October 6, 1992



# Index to Data Releases, October 1992

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Processed Fruits and Vegetables	August 1992	October 16, 1992
Production and Value of Honey	1991-92	October 28, 1992
Production of Eggs	August 1992	October 15, 1992
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies	August 1992	October 26, 1992
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia	August 1992	October 26, 1992
Profile of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations - Part A	1991 Census	October 14, 1992
Profile of Federal Electoral Districts - Part A	1991 Census	October 7, 1992
Provincial Government Finance - Financial Management System Basis	1992-93 Estimates and 1991-92 Revised Estimates	October 26, 1992
Provincial Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry	1987-1991	October 28, 1992
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	August 1992	October 14, 1992
Railroad Rolling Stock Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 16, 1992
Railway Carloadings	August 1992	October 9, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending September 21, 1992	October 6, 1992
	Nine-day Period Ending September 30, 1992	October 15, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending October 7, 1992	October 16, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending October 14, 1992	October 29, 1992
Railway Operating Statistics	July 1992	October 20, 1992
Raw Materials Price Index - Early Estimates	September 1992	October 9, 1992
Raw Materials Price Index	September 1992	October 28, 1992
Ready-mix Concrete Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 19, 1992
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	August 1992	October 30, 1992
Reference Map Series - Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts	1991 Census	October 2, 1992
Refractories Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 16, 1992
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	August 1992	October 21, 1992
Retail Trade	August 1992	October 21, 1992
Rigid Insulating Board	September 1992	October 29, 1992
Sales of Natural Gas	August 1992	October 20, 1992
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	September 1992	October 29, 1992
Sawmill and Planing Mill Products Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 9, 1992
Selected Financial Indexes	September 1992	October 23, 1992
Selected Marriage Statistics - Canada	1921-1990	October 1, 1992
Shipbuilding and Repair Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 23, 1992
Shipments of Rolled Steel	August 1992	October 15, 1992
Short Article Series: Me a Centenarian? Why Not!	1991 Census of Canada	October 19, 1992
Short-term Expectations Survey		October 6, 1992

# Index to Data Releases, October 1992

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Soft Drink Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 23, 1992
Soft Drinks	September 1992	October 21, 1992
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances	August 1992	October 7, 1992
Sporting Goods Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
Statistical Portrait of Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada		October 8, 1992
Steel Pipe and Tubing	August 1992	October 9, 1992
Steel Primary Forms	August 1992	October 8, 1992
	Week Ending September 26, 1992	October 1, 1992
	Week Ending October 3, 1992	October 8, 1992
	Week Ending October 10, 1992	October 15, 1992
	Week Ending October 17, 1992	October 22, 1992
	Week Ending October 24, 1992	October 29, 1992
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	August 1992	October 7, 1992
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products	October 1, 1992	October 26, 1992
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	October 1, 1992	October 19, 1992
Sugar Sales	September 1992	October 8, 1992
Supply and Disposition of Major Grains and Oilseeds	1991-92	October 5, 1992
Telephone Statistics	August 1992	October 16, 1992
Tobacco Products	September 1992	October 16, 1992
Toilet Preparations Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
Trade Data on CD-ROM	1990-91	October 21, 1992
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1992	October 16, 1992
Travel-log	Autumn 1992	October 27, 1992
Truck and Bus Body Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 5, 1992
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1992	October 28, 1992
Wholesale Trade	1989	October 15, 1992
	August 1992	October 22, 1992
Women's Coat and Jacket Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 9, 1992
Wooden Household Furniture Industry	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 9, 1992





# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 3, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Household Facilities and Equipment, 1992** 2  
 In 1992, Canadians continue to increase their ownership of what the media has referred to as "cocooning" leisure items.
  - **Short-term Expectations Survey** 4  
 A new series of forecasts from a small group of economists is released today.
- 

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey (All Carriers), Second Quarter 1992	6
Electric Power Statistics, August 1992	6
Full-time Enrolment in Trade and Vocational Programs in Canada, 1989-1990	6

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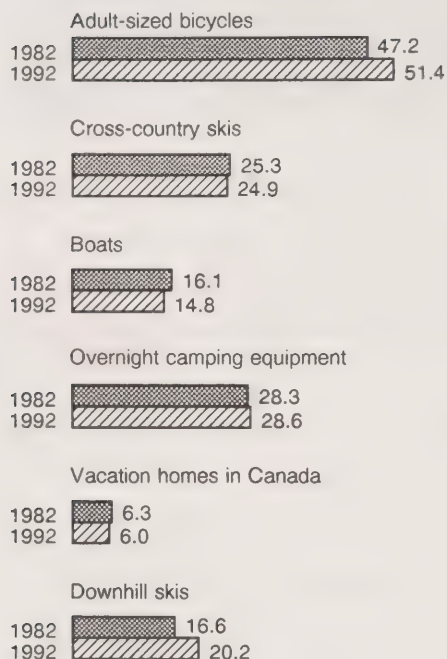
## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7

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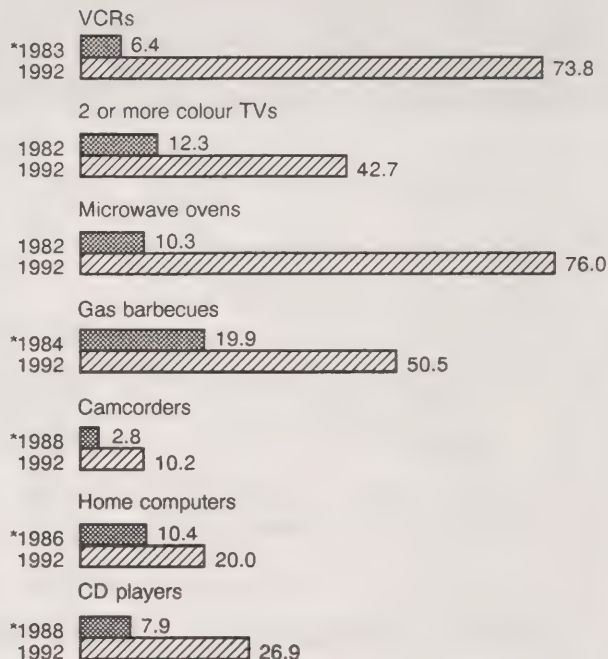
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Percentage of households with

#### Recreational items



#### Household/entertainment items



\* First time Statistics Canada included item in survey.

## Household Facilities and Equipment 1992

### Highlights

In 1992, Canadians continue to increase their ownership of what the media has referred to as "cocooning" leisure items, while the ownership of recreational items shows little change over the decade. The compact disc player is becoming a consumer favourite with 26.9% of households now having one, up sharply from 20.9% in 1991, 15.4% in 1990 and 7.9% in 1988. Over four in 10 households (42.7%) now own two or more colour television sets compared to only 12.3% in 1982.

Recreational items, however, do not show similar increases in popularity as "cocooning" items. Adult-sized bicycles are owned by 51.4% of households, virtually unchanged since 1989 (51.6%) and up only

four percentage points since 1982 (47.2%). Cross-country skis appear to have lost popularity with households: in 1992, 24.9% of households have cross-country skis, down from 26.3% in 1989 and 25.3% a decade ago. Meanwhile, one in five households (20.2%) now have downhill skis, unchanged from three years ago but up from 16.6% a decade ago.

- Video cassette recorders (VCRs) are now found in 73.8% of Canadian homes, up from 68.6% last year, 45.2% in 1987 and 6.4% in 1983. Almost one in 10 households (9.8%) now have two or more VCRs.
- The proportion of households with camcorders (or video cameras) almost doubled over the past two years. In 1992, 10.2% of households have camcorders, compared to 5.6% in 1990 and 2.8% in 1988.



- Microwave ovens continue to be popular with Canadians. In 1992, 76.0% of households have a microwave, up from 73.5% in 1991, 43.3% five years ago and 10.3% in 1982.
- More than half of all households (50.5%) have a gas barbecue, up from 48.1% in 1991, 45.9% in 1990 and 19.9% in 1984.
- The popularity of home computers almost doubled in the last six years, increasing from 10.4% in 1986 to 20.0% in 1992.
- Overnight camping equipment regained popularity in recent years with 28.6% of households having some type of equipment, up from 27.1% in 1989. In 1982, 28.3% of households had camping equipment.
- Other items owned by relatively few households in 1992 and which showed little or no change over the past decade include snowmobiles (6.3%), boats (14.8%) and vacation homes in Canada (6.0%).
- During the past decade, the proportion of households that occupy single-detached dwellings remained fairly stable (56.6% in 1992). Only slight variations were seen in the proportions that

occupy single-attached dwellings (doubles, rows, etc.), apartments (including duplexes and triplexes) and mobile homes.

- The home ownership rate, now at 63.1%, remained virtually unchanged during the past decade.
- Among homeowners, about half (50.6%) do not have mortgages, a slight increase from 49.8% in 1987 and 45.8% in 1982.
- Piped gas continues to be the most popular primary fuel for home heating, although the popularity of other fuels changed considerably over the past 10 years. Piped gas is now used as a primary fuel in 45.3% of dwellings (42.2% in 1982), electricity in 33.9% (21.4% in 1982) and oil in 16.0% (31.0% in 1982).

For both national and provincial estimates, *Household Facilities and Equipment*, 1992 (64-202, \$28) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9778 or fax: 613-951-0562), Household Surveys Division. ■

## Short-term Expectations Survey

The following are the forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for October 1992, of merchandise exports and imports for September 1992 and the month-to-month change in the Gross Domestic Product for August 1992.

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for October was forecast at 1.4%, with minimum and maximum values of 1.2% and 1.8%, respectively. In September, the mean forecast (1.3%) matched the actual outcome.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for October was 11.4% (minimum 11.3%, maximum 11.6%). For September, the mean forecast (11.5%) overestimated the outcome by 0.1 percentage points.

September merchandise exports were forecast to be \$13.1 billion, with a minimum and maximum of \$12.7 billion and \$13.3 billion, respectively. For August, the mean forecast of \$13.1 billion overestimated the outcome by \$0.1 billion. The forecast of imports for the same period was \$12.3 billion, with minimum and maximum values of \$12.0 billion and

### Note to Users

*Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 23 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators. This month, participants were asked for forecasts of the year-to-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports, as well as a forecast of the monthly change in the Gross Domestic Product.*

\$12.5 billion, respectively. For August, the mean forecast of \$12.5 billion overestimated the actual imports by \$0.3 billion.

Gross Domestic Product was forecast to have changed by 0.2% between July and August 1992, with minimum and maximum changes of -0.1% and 1.0%. On October 30, Statistics Canada announced that the actual change in GDP for August was 0.5%.

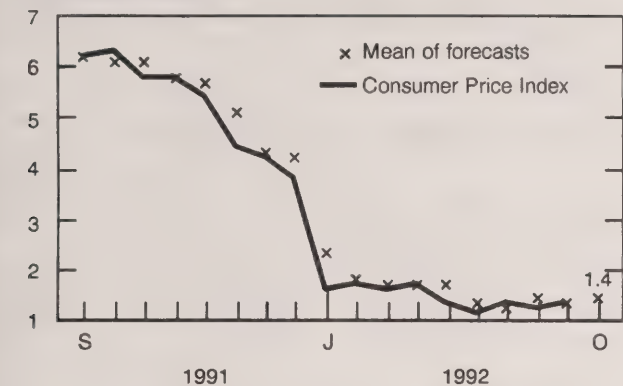
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □



## FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

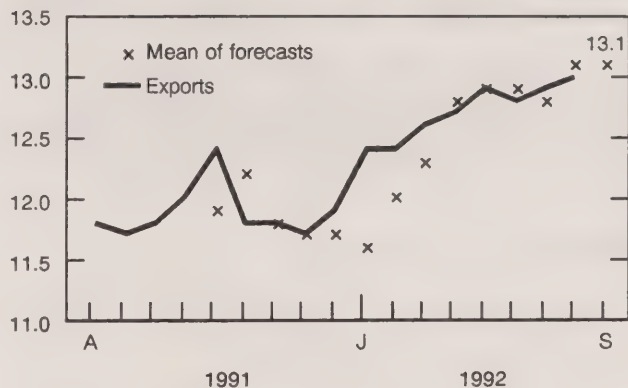
### Consumer Price Index

Year-to-year  
percentage change



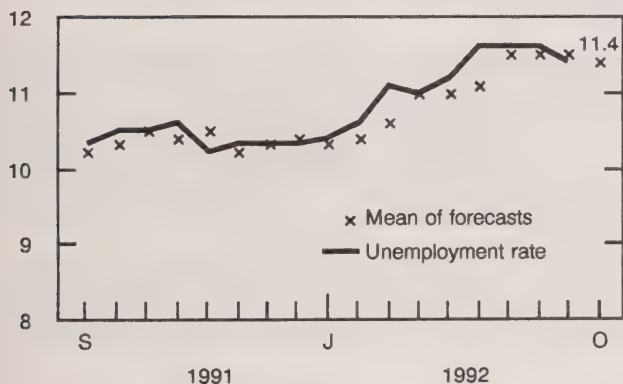
### Canadian International Trade Exports

\$ billions



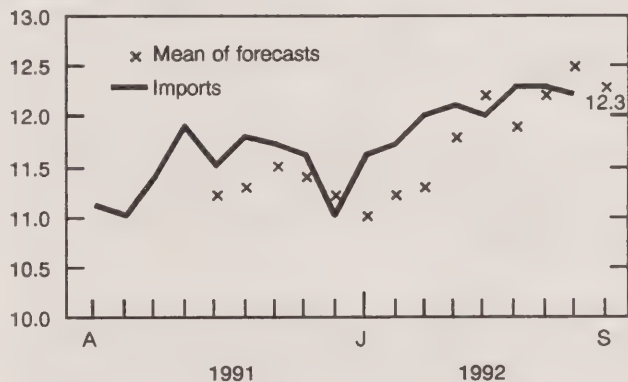
### Unemployment Rate

%



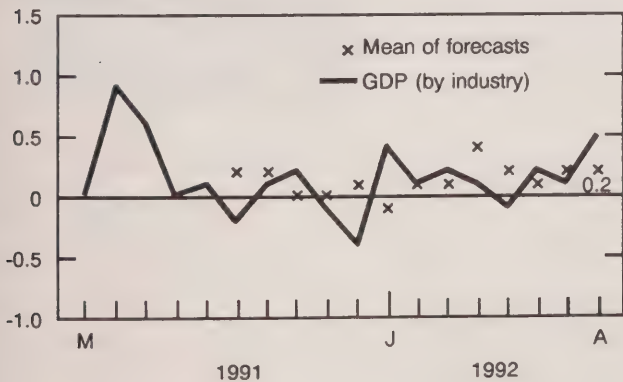
### Canadian International Trade Imports

\$ billions



### Gross Domestic Product (by Industry)

Percentage change



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey (All Carriers)

Second Quarter 1992

The results of the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, covering the activities of for-hire trucking carriers with annual operating revenues of \$1 million or more, are now available for the second quarter of 1992.

#### Highlights

- During the second quarter, 1,243 carriers earning \$1 million or more annually generated total operating revenues of \$2.1 billion.
- Total operating expenses for the second quarter of 1992 amounted to \$2.0 billion, a slight increase of 4.0% from the second quarter of 1991. The major expense was salaries and wages, which accounted for 32.7% of the total operating expenses.
- Total operating expenses over total operating revenues resulted in an operating ratio of 0.97 for the second quarter of 1992. This ratio was virtually unchanged from the second quarters of 1991 and 1990.

Detailed data for the second quarter of 1992 will appear in the December issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, \$9.40/\$75).

For further information, contact Dan Calof (613-951-2519), Transportation Division. ■

### Electric Power Statistics

August 1992

#### Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in August 1992 decreased to 37 954 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 1.2% from August 1991. For the same period, exports increased 5.2% to 3 239 GWh and imports increased from 343 GWh to 473 GWh.

- Year-to-date figures in August 1992 showed net generation at 328 746 GWh, up 1.8% over the previous year's period. Year-to-date exports, at 19 855 GWh, were up 37.1% and imports, at 4 676 GWh, were up 0.2% from the year-earlier period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The August 1992 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

### Full-time Enrolment In Trade and Vocational Programs in Canada 1989-1990

Figures for 1989-1990 are now available for full-time enrolment in trade and vocational programs.

Further information is presented in the October issue of *Education Statistics Bulletin: Full-time Enrolment in Trade and Vocational Programs in Canada, 1989-1990*, Vol. 14, No. 7 (81-002, \$4.90/49), which is now available.

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Postsecondary Education Section (613-951-8285), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

### Household Facilities and Equipment, 1992. Catalogue number 64-202

(Canada: \$28; United States: US\$34; Other Countries: US\$39).

### Imports by Commodity, August 1992.

#### Catalogue number 65-007

(Canada: \$55.10/\$551; United States: US\$66.10/US\$661; Other Countries: US\$77.10/US\$771).

### Education Statistics Bulletin: Full-time Enrolment in Trade and Vocational Programs in Canada, 1989-1990. Vol. 14, No. 7.

#### Catalogue number 81-002

(Canada: \$4.90/\$49; United States: US\$5.90/US\$59; Other Countries: US\$6.90/US\$69).

### Book Publishing, 1990-91.

#### Catalogue number 87-210

(Canada: \$17; United States: US\$20; Other Countries: US\$24).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



## How to Order Publications

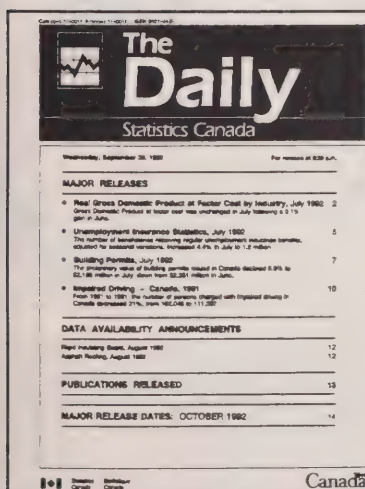
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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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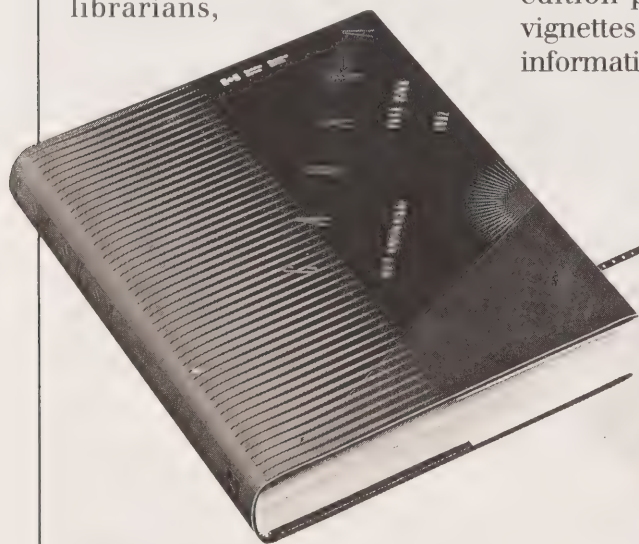
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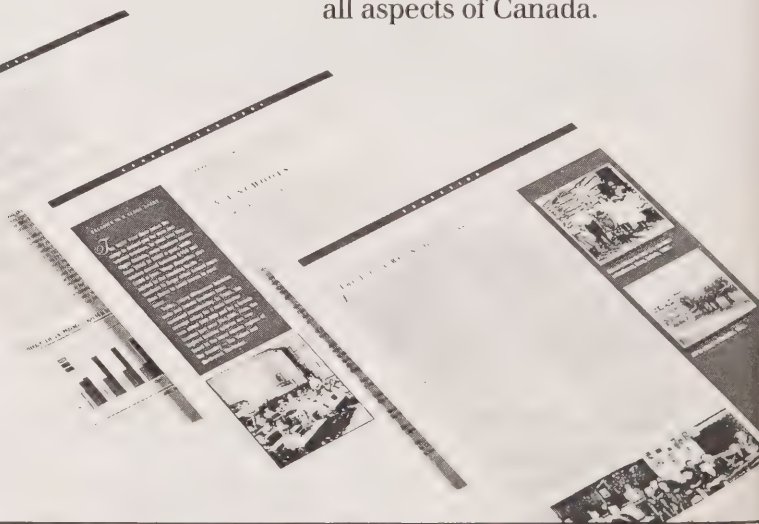
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 4, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASE

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- **Help-wanted Index, October 1992** 2  
 In October, the Canada Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100) rose two points to 65.
- 

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Completeness of Enumeration of the 1991 Census	4
Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending October 21, 1992	4
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, September 1992	5
Coal and Coke Statistics, August 1992	5

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## MAJOR RELEASE

### Help-wanted Index

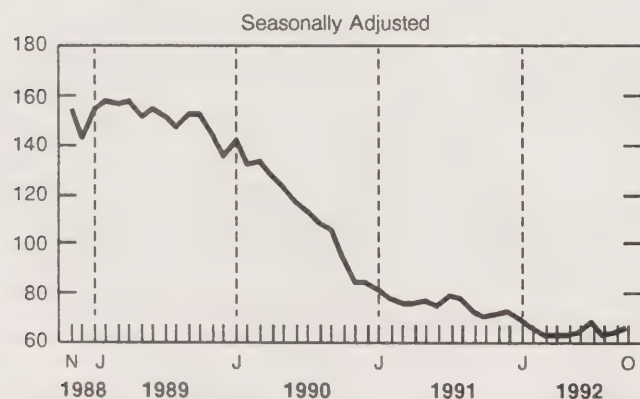
October 1992

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

#### Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- Over the past year, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) decreased from 70 in October 1991 to 62 in March 1992. With the exception of July, the index remained virtually unchanged at 62 until August. Then, in September, the Help-wanted Index rose one point to 63. This was followed by an increase to 65 in October.

#### Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



#### Changes by Region

- Between September and October 1992, the Help-wanted Index increased in all regions except Ontario, where a one-point decrease (from 61 to 60) was observed. The index rose 13 points in the Atlantic provinces (from 90 to 103), five points in British Columbia (from 69 to 74) and two points in both Quebec (from 71 to 73) and the Prairie provinces (from 41 to 43).
- Compared with October 1991, the Help-wanted Index was down in all regions except British Columbia, where it increased 1%. The index fell 12% in both Quebec and the Prairie provinces, 9% in Ontario and 2% in the Atlantic provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

Help-wanted indices for census metropolitan areas and trend-cycle estimates are available on request. The trend-cycle estimates can also be obtained directly from CANSIM.

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039), Labour Division, (fax: 613-951-4087).

□



# Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions

Seasonally Adjusted

Year and Month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
<b>1991</b>						
October	70	105	83	66	49	73
November	71	99	88	63	51	73
December	72	104	87	67	49	75
<b>1992</b>						
January	69	110	88	60	46	68
February	65	90	74	61	46	74
March	62	87	74	55	49	67
April	62	85	78	56	44	64
May	62	92	69	60	45	68
June	63	92	70	59	43	69
July	67	90	80	64	42	70
August	62	90	69	59	44	69
September	63	90	71	61	41	69
October	65	103	73	60	43	74

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Completeness of Enumeration of the 1991 Census

While the goal of the 1991 Census was to count every Canadian resident on Census Day, the results of any census will inevitably fall somewhat short of perfection. **Undercoverage** occurs if persons are missed by the Census. **Overcoverage** occurs if persons are counted when they should not be or are counted more than once. The net effect of these two types of errors (i.e., undercoverage minus overcoverage) is referred to as **net undercoverage**.

At the national level, the completeness of enumeration of the 1991 Census is estimated to be similar to that obtained in 1986. The rate of net undercoverage in the 1991 Census was estimated to be 3.2% for Canada and varied among the provinces from 1.2% for Prince Edward Island to 4.1% for Ontario.

#### Estimated Population Net Undercoverage in the 1991 Census by Province/Territory of Residence

Province or Territory	Estimated Rate (%)	Standard Error <sup>1</sup> (%)
Newfoundland	2.2	0.3
Prince Edward Island	1.2	0.3
Nova Scotia	2.3	0.4
New Brunswick	3.4	0.4
Quebec	2.8	0.2
Ontario	4.1	0.3
Manitoba	1.9	0.4
Saskatchewan	2.1	0.4
Alberta	2.3	0.3
British Columbia	3.2	0.3
Yukon	4.1	0.6
Northwest Territories	6.1	0.6
<b>Canada</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> The standard error is a statistical measure of the potential error due to sampling. Assuming no non-sampling error, 19 times out of 20 (i.e., 95% of the time) the estimate provided by the sample will be within two standard errors of the results which would have been obtained from a complete study.

The net undercoverage rates were estimated from evaluation studies based on relatively small samples and hence are themselves subject to error, including both sampling error and measurement bias. Estimates of the magnitude of sampling error are shown in the table in the form of "standard errors," which provide an indication of the range of sampling error to which the estimates are subject.

More detailed information on coverage will be released when available. For further information on coverage errors in the Census, contact D. Royce (613-951-6940), Social Survey Methods Division. ■

### Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending October 21, 1992

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 4.3% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 2.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 2.7% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of October 21, 1992 decreased 3.6% from the previous year.

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■



## Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

September 1992

Canadian chemical firms produced 130 056 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in September 1992, a 9.4% decrease from the 143 579<sup>r</sup> (revised) tonnes produced in September 1991.

January to September 1992 production totalled 1 235 294 tonnes, up 6.9% from the 1 155 623<sup>r</sup> tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for September 1992 and September 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.**

The September 1992 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5.60/\$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

## Coal and Coke Statistics

August 1992

### Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 240 kilotonnes in August 1992, down 13.4% from August 1991. In August 1992, the year-to-date production figure stood at 45 109 kilotonnes, down 3.7% from the previous year.
- Exports in August fell to 2 483 kilotonnes, down 18.2% from August 1991, while imports decreased 7.5% to 1 306 kilotonnes. From January to August 1992, exports totalled 20 719 kilotonnes, 8.1% below the year-earlier total.
- Coke production in August decreased to 330 kilotonnes, down 1.7% from August 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.**

The August 1992 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$10/\$100) will be available the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

**The Daily**  
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 30, 1992      Per issue at \$20 A/P.

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992** 2  
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost was unchanged in July, following a 1.1% gain in June.
- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992** 7  
The number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits, reduced by seasonal variations, increased 4.4% in July to 1.2 million.
- **Building Permits, July 1992** 8  
The preliminary issue of building permits issued in Canada declined 0.9% to 64,195 permits in July, down from 65,500 permits in June.
- **Impaired Driving - Canada, 1991** 10  
From 1987 to 1991, the number of persons charged with impaired driving in Canada increased 21%, from 102,000 to 123,200.

**DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS**

- **Real Gross Domestic Product, August 1992** 12
- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, August 1992** 12

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED**

- **MAJOR RELEASE DATES, OCTOBER 1992** 14

Canada

## Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, August 1992.

**Catalogue number 22-007**

(Canada: \$13.80/\$138; United States:  
US\$16.60/US\$166; Other Countries:  
US\$19.30/US\$193).

**Livestock Report**, October 1992.

**Catalogue number 23-008**

(Canada: \$16.50/\$66; United States:  
US\$19.75/US\$79; Other Countries: US\$23/US\$92).

**Asphalt Roofing**, September 1992.

**Catalogue number 45-001**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other  
Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics**,  
August 1992.

**Catalogue number 63-011**

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73;  
Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 5, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Large Company Capital Expenditures Survey, 1991-94**

A survey of 300 of the largest companies in Canada reveals that their capital spending in Canada is expected to increase by a slight 0.3% in current dollars to \$39.4 billion in 1993, but then to decline by about 1.1% to \$39.0 billion in 1994.

2
  - **Apartment Construction Price Index, Third Quarter 1992**

After increasing for two consecutive quarters, the composite price index for new apartment construction in Canada (1986 = 100) dropped 0.6% to 115.8 in the third quarter of 1992.

3
- 

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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- Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending October 31, 1992 4
  - Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, September 1992 4
  - Pack of Processed Sour Cherries, 1992 4
- 

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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- REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 6
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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Large Company Capital Expenditures Survey

1991-94

#### Highlights

- A survey of 300 of the largest companies in Canada reveals that their capital spending in Canada is expected to increase by a slight 0.3% in current dollars to \$39.4 billion in 1993, but then to decline by about 1.1% to \$39.0 billion in 1994.
- In 1993, eight of 11 industrial sectors covered expect to show increases in spending over 1992, led by the wood and paper industries with expenditures up by \$0.4 billion or 22.0%. Growth is also expected in metallic minerals and metal products (\$0.3 billion or 17.5%) and communications (\$0.2 billion or 4.8%).
- These expected increases are almost offset by declines in the remaining three sectors. The largest declines appear in machinery and equipment industries, where outlays are expected to fall by \$0.7 billion or 15.7%, and in energy industries (-\$0.5 billion or -2.8%).
- In 1994, the largest declines in intended capital spending are reported by machinery and equipment industries, where outlays are projected to fall by \$0.3 billion or 7.3%, and by energy industries (-\$0.2 billion or -1.0%).

#### Note to Users

*This survey is designed to capture the capital expenditures of the 300 largest corporations, based on the value of their fixed assets. In total, responding firms accounted for over 50% of 1991 total business spending.*

*While the spending plans of these large corporations do not perfectly reflect the intentions of all businesses, they do give an indication of what the direction of change might be. Moreover, the intentions of this group of corporations for 1993 can be made available some four months in advance of those for all businesses. This year's survey was conducted during August and September. Investment intentions for the total economy will be released on February 26, 1993, when the data on private and public investment in Canada will appear in The Daily.*

- On average, firms in the survey reported that they expect inflation to be about 3.0% in 1993 and 3.3% in 1994. Adjusted for the expected price change, investment in real terms would decline by about 2.6% in 1993 and by 4.2% in 1994.
- Firms reporting investment outside Canada (74) indicated that their actual level of spending abroad in 1991 was \$4.0 billion and that they plan to spend \$3.7 billion in 1992, \$3.9 billion in 1993 and \$3.7 billion in 1994.

For more information on this release, contact Richard Landry (613-951-2579) or Susanna Wood (613-951-0655), Investment and Capital Stock Division. Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres may also be contacted.

#### Capital Expenditures of Large Companies<sup>1</sup>

Sector <sup>2</sup>	Actual outlay 1991	Estimated outlay 1992	Intended outlay 1993	Intended outlay 1994	1992/91 % Change	1993/92 % Change	1994/93 % Change
(Current \$, Millions)							
Food, beverage and tobacco <sup>3</sup>	929	943	1,020	980	1.5	8.2	-3.9
Wood and paper	2,027	1,687	2,058	2,161	-16.8	22.0	5.0
Chemicals, chemical products and textiles	758	940	984	913	24.0	4.7	-7.2
Metallic minerals and metal products	2,182	1,944	2,284	2,374	-10.9	17.5	3.9
Machinery and equipment <sup>4</sup>	3,623	4,220	3,557	3,298	16.5	-15.7	-7.3
Energy	18,820	19,045	18,511	18,330	1.2	-2.8	-1.0
Construction and related activities	1,416	1,177	1,278	1,116	-16.9	8.6	-12.7
Transportation services	2,898	2,553	2,605	2,528	-11.9	2.0	-3.0
Communications	5,244	5,117	5,361	5,522	-2.4	4.8	3.0
Finance and insurance	1,292	1,251	1,241	1,261	-3.2	-0.8	1.6
Consumer goods and services <sup>5</sup>	591	388	497	488	-34.3	28.1	-1.8
<b>Total all industries</b>	<b>39,780</b>	<b>39,265</b>	<b>39,396</b>	<b>38,971</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-1.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Only those firms which reported for the years 1991 to 1994 inclusive have been included in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Classification is based on 1980 Standard Industrial Classification for Companies and Enterprises (12-570), reflecting vertical integration of businesses rather than homogeneous industrial activities.

<sup>3</sup> Also includes the food retailing sector.

<sup>4</sup> Also includes the transportation equipment and the electrical and electronic products industry sectors.

<sup>5</sup> Also includes the accommodation, restaurants and recreation services sector.



## Apartment Construction Price Index

Third Quarter 1992

After increasing for two consecutive quarters, the composite price index for new apartment construction in Canada (1986=100) dropped 0.6% to 115.8 in the third quarter of 1992. However, the change from the previous year (+0.2%) was the same as that posted last quarter. The decline from the second quarter was almost completely due to an adjustment in the Montreal index that reflected the implementation of the Quebec Sales Tax (QST) and its harmonization with the federal Goods and Services Tax (GST).

The index for Montreal fell 3.2% to 110.5, largely because the component price indexes no longer include the provincial sales tax on materials (repealed on July 1, 1992), nor do they include the new QST (now treated similarly to the GST). These changes, coupled with market conditions, pushed the third-

quarter index for Montreal 2.2% lower than its year-earlier level.

Of the other cities surveyed, only Toronto posted a quarterly decline (-0.1% to 119.0), while the rest of the city indexes posted increases: Halifax increased 0.1% to 108.9, Ottawa 0.1% to 124.4, Calgary 0.7% to 120.1, Edmonton 0.8% to 118.1 and Vancouver 0.7% to 119.6.

Compared to the third quarter of 1991, the percentage changes ranged as follows: Montreal -2.2%, Toronto -0.1%, Halifax 0.1%, Ottawa 0.5%, Calgary 1.5%, Edmonton 1.6% and Vancouver 2.7%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.**

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more details on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

## Apartment Construction Prices Indexes

Third Quarter 1992  
(1986=100)

Seven Cities and Composite Indexes								
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Composite
Quarterly Indexes								
<b>1991</b>								
Third Quarter	108.7	113.0	123.8	119.1	118.4	116.3	116.4	115.5
Fourth Quarter	108.6	112.9	123.8	119.0	118.1	116.0	117.1	115.6
<b>1992</b>								
First Quarter	108.9	113.2	124.0	119.0	118.5	116.5	117.4	115.8
Second Quarter	108.8	114.2	124.3	119.2	119.3	117.2	118.8	116.5
Third Quarter	108.9	110.5	124.4	119.0	120.1	118.1	119.6	115.8
Percentage Change								
Q.4 1991/Q.3 1991	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.0
Q.1 1992/Q.4 1991	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1
Q.2 1992/Q.1 1992	-0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.6
Q.3 1992/Q.2 1992	0.1	-3.2	0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	-0.6
Q.3 1992/Q.3 1991	0.1	-2.2	0.5	-0.1	1.5	1.6	2.7	0.2

**Note:** Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services Tax is excluded but provincial sales tax, where applicable, is included (as before). The Quebec Sales Tax Phase II harmonization with the GST became effective July 1, 1992, but is excluded from these indexes.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending October 31, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending October 31, 1992 totalled 287 983 tonnes, a 1.8% increase from the preceding week's total of 282 835 tonnes and up 7.7% from the year-earlier 267 396 tonnes. The cumulative total production at October 31, 1992 was 11 460 310 tonnes, a 6.7% increase from 10 735 864 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

### Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

September 1992

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for September 1992 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 62 075 tonnes in September 1992, an increase of 10.3% from the 56 275 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).**

The September 1992 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

### Pack of Processed Sour Cherries

1992

Data on the pack of processed sour cherries for 1992 are now available.

*Pack of Selected Fruits (excluding apples)*, 1992 (32-234, \$13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

**The Daily**  
Statistics Canada

Prepared by: September 30, 1992 For release at 9:30 a.m.

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992. 2  
Urban Domestic Product & Retail Sales and Imports of June following a 0.1% gain in June.
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992. 5  
The number of unemployment insurance recipients, excluding those required for medical reasons, increased 4.4% in July to 1.2 million.
- Building Permits - July 1992. 7  
The monthly issue of building permits issued in Canada decreased 4.4% to 145 million in July from 152.2 million in June.
- Impaired Driving - Canada, 1991. 10  
From 1981 to 1991, the number of persons charged with impaired driving in Canada increased 11%, from 62,000 to 68,700.

**DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS**

- Major monthly figures, August 1992. 12  
National Housing, August 1992. 12

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED**

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**MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992**

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Canada

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products**, Quarter Ended September 1992.

**Catalogue number 25-002**

(Canada: \$4.75/\$19; United States: US\$5.75/US\$23; Other Countries: US\$6.75/US\$27).

**Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production**, July 1992.

**Catalogue number 26-006**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder**, September 1992.

**Catalogue number 32-024**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Gypsum Products**, September 1992.

**Catalogue number 44-003**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Coal and Coke Statistics**, August 1992.

**Catalogue number 45-002**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Electric Power Statistics**, August 1992.

**Catalogue number 57-001**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Wholesale Trade**, August 1992.

**Catalogue number 63-008**

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States: US\$17.30/US\$173; Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

**Labour Force Information**, October 1992.

**Catalogue number 71-001P**

(Canada: \$6.30/\$63; United States: US\$7.60/US\$76; Other Countries: US\$8.80/US\$88).

**Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, November 6, 1992.**

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 6, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Labour Force Survey, October 1992** 2  
The unemployment rate in October edged down by 0.1 to 11.3.
  - **Farm Input Price Index, Third Quarter 1992** 4  
The Farm Input Price Index declined 0.6% in the third quarter.
- 

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Sugar Sales, October 1992	6
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, September 1992	6
Electric Storage Batteries, September 1992	6
Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas, 1990	6

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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<b>MAJOR RELEASE DATES:</b> Week of November 9-13	8
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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour Force Survey

October 1992

#### Overview

Seasonally adjusted estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for October 1992 indicate little change in employment and unemployment. The unemployment rate edged down by 0.1 to 11.3.

#### Employment and Employment/Population Ratio (seasonally adjusted estimates)

Over the last six months, employment has increased moderately (+64,000), in contrast to employment losses (-193,000) during the six months preceding April. For the week ending October 17, 1992, the estimate of employment edged up slightly to 12,240,000 (+13,000).

- Employment in manufacturing fell by 28,000, returning to the level of last March. October's decline was concentrated in Ontario.
- Employment increased in public administration (+18,000) with small increases in other service-producing industries.
- Employment rose in British Columbia (+16,000), Manitoba (+5,000), Saskatchewan (+3,000) and Prince Edward Island (+1,000), but it fell by 4,000 in both Newfoundland and New Brunswick. There were no significant changes noted in the other provinces.
- The employment/population ratio remained at 57.9 for the fourth consecutive month.

#### Unemployment and Participation Rate (seasonally adjusted estimates)

In October 1992, the seasonally adjusted level of unemployment was 1,561,000, little changed from September. The participation rate edged down 0.1 to 65.2.

- The continued withdrawal of youths from the labour force (-23,000) put downward pressure on their unemployment rate, which dropped 0.8 to 17.1.

#### Notes to Users

Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.

For further information call:

Doug Drew	(613) 951-4720
Vincent Ferrao	(613) 951-4750
Jean-Marc Lévesque	(613) 951-2301
Deborah Sunter	(613) 951-4740
Michael Sheridan	(613) 951-9480

General Inquiries	(613) 951-9448
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#### Note of Appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing cooperation involving Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses and governments. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

- Youths aged 15 to 24 accounted for the decline in the overall unemployment rate from 11.6 in June to 11.3 in October. Over this period, the unemployment rate and participation rate have been little changed among adults.
- Unemployment fell by 3,000 (-6.1%) in Manitoba, and by 2,000 (-4.9%) in New Brunswick, but it rose by 6,000 (+13.3%) in Newfoundland. There were no significant changes in the other provinces.
- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	October	Month-to-month Change
Newfoundland	21.6	+ 2.4
Prince Edward Island	17.0	-0.9
Nova Scotia	12.5	+ 0.2
New Brunswick	11.9	-0.4
Québec	12.7	+ 0.2
Ontario	11.2	-0.1
Manitoba	8.6	-0.6
Saskatchewan	8.4	0.0
Alberta	9.4	+ 0.2
British Columbia	10.6	0.0



### Changes since October 1991 (unadjusted estimates)

- The overall employment estimate fell by 108,000 from the level of a year earlier (-0.9%), down 81,000 among men (-1.2%) and 28,000 among women (-0.5%).
- Overall, full-time employment fell 138,000 (-1.3%). Declines were most pronounced among youths aged 15 to 24, down 86,000 (-7.5%).
- Part-time employment was up 30,000 (+ 1.4%).
- Employment was down by 127,000 in the goods-producing industries, with declines noted in all sectors except agriculture.

- The estimated level of unemployment rose by 134,000 to 1,433,000 (+ 10.3%) and the unemployment rate increased 1.0 to 10.4.
- The participation rate fell by 0.9 to 65.1 and the employment/population ratio fell by 1.5 to 58.3.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.**

The October 1992 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$17.90/\$179) will be available the third week of November. For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$6.30/\$63). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

### Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	October 1992	September 1992	October 1991
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,801	13,794	13,789
Employment ('000)	12,240	12,227	12,369
Unemployment ('000)	1,561	1,567	1,420
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.3	11.4	10.3
Participation Rate (%)	65.2	65.3	66.2
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	57.9	57.9	59.4
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,777	13,783	13,751
Employment ('000)	12,343	12,349	12,452
Unemployment ('000)	1,433	1,434	1,299
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.4	10.4	9.4
Participation Rate (%)	65.1	65.2	66.0
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.3	58.4	59.8

## Farm Input Price Index

Third Quarter 1992

The Farm Input Price Index (FIPI, 1986 = 100) for the third quarter of 1992 stood at a preliminary 107.0, down 0.6% from the previous quarter. Of the seven major group indexes that are updated quarterly, three decreased, three increased and one remained unchanged. The interest and the animal production component indexes contributed most to the quarterly change.

The index dipped 0.6% below its level in the third quarter of 1991. The year-to-year change has been negative for the last six quarters.

### Highlights

- The index for interest fell an estimated 5.4% compared to the previous quarter and contributed most to the third quarter decline of the FIPI. The non-mortgage component declined by 7.4% and the mortgage index was down 1.8%. Compared to a year earlier, the interest index was down by 13.6% with a 20.3% decrease in the non-mortgage and a 0.7% increase in the mortgage component.
- The animal production index was down 1.7% in the third quarter, mainly due to lower prices for feeder cattle (-3.2%), weanling pigs (-1.8%), feed (-0.6%) and artificial insemination (-1.4%). The index declined 2.7% from the year-earlier level, as lower prices for feeder livestock (-6.3%) were only partially offset by higher feed prices (0.8%).
- The machinery and motor vehicles index was up 1.2% over the previous quarter, partially offsetting the previously noted decreases. Petroleum product prices were up 6.0% and new machinery prices rose marginally by 0.1% but motor vehicle prices declined 0.7%. The index stood 2.1% above its year-earlier level.
- The Eastern Canada total index declined 1.5% from the second quarter as three of the major group indexes recorded an increase but three declined. The most significant decrease occurred in the animal production index (-4.2%), due mainly to a 12.2% decline in the feeder livestock component. The total index for Eastern Canada was unchanged from its year-earlier level.
- The Western Canada total index increased by 0.3% from its second-quarter level. Higher prices for petroleum (7.1%) and feeder cattle (4.3%) were the principal contributors. The total FIPI for the West was 0.9% below its year-earlier level as a drop in the interest index (-12.8%) was only partly offset by an increase in the crop production index (4.4%).
- By province, the total FIPI quarterly percentage changes ranged from -2.1% for Ontario to 0.6% for Manitoba.

### Available on CANSIM: matrices 2050-2063.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, \$12.25/\$49) will be available at the end of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □



**Farm Input Price Indexes**  
(1986 = 100)

		% Change	
	Third Quarter 1992	3 <sup>d</sup> Quarter 1992/ 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 1992	3 <sup>d</sup> Quarter 1992/ 3 <sup>d</sup> Quarter 1991
Eastern Canada			
Total Farm Input	109.8	-1.5	0.0
Building and fencing	120.7	0.6	3.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	117.7	0.5	2.6
Crop production	110.4	0.0	2.7
Animal production	97.6	-4.2	-2.1
Supplies and services	121.3	-0.2	5.9
Hired farm labour	137.3	1.7	4.6
Property taxes	123.5	0.0	1.6
Interest	93.7	-5.4	-14.7
Farm rent	123.9	0.0	1.2
Western Canada			
Total Farm Input	104.9	0.3	-0.9
Building and fencing	106.9	-0.3	-1.3
Machinery and motor vehicles	111.7	1.5	1.8
Crop production	95.4	-0.1	4.4
Animal production	104.5	1.9	-3.4
Supplies and services	107.2	0.3	0.8
Hired farm labour	122.7	0.2	0.8
Property taxes	120.1	0.0	1.2
Interest	92.6	-5.3	-12.8
Farm rent	94.0	0.0	-0.3
Canada			
Total Farm Input	107.0	-0.6	-0.6
Building and fencing	114.2	0.2	1.1
Machinery and motor vehicles	113.7	1.2	2.1
Crop production	100.4	-0.1	3.4
Animal production	100.5	-1.7	-2.7
Supplies and services	114.2	0.0	3.4
Hired farm labour	130.7	1.1	2.9
Property taxes	120.8	0.0	1.3
Interest	93.0	-5.4	-13.6
Farm rent	101.6	0.0	0.2

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Sugar Sales

October 1992

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 90 290 tonnes for all types of sugar in October 1992, comprising 77 022 tonnes in domestic sales and 13 268 tonnes in export sales. From January to October 1992, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 876 802 tonnes: 766 487 tonnes in domestic sales and 110 315 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 85 493 tonnes in October 1991, of which 78 535 tonnes were domestic sales and 6 958 tonnes were export sales. Year-to-date sales in 1991 for all types of sugar totalled 793 816 tonnes: 731 472 tonnes in domestic sales and 62 344 tonnes in export sales.

The October 1992 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

September 1992

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 374 786 cubic metres in September 1992, a decrease of 11.1% from 3 794 307<sup>r</sup> (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 672 788 cubic metres, up 16.8% from 4 855 650<sup>r</sup> cubic metres in September 1991. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was 7 937 398 cubic metres, an increase of 4.9% from 7 570 161<sup>r</sup> cubic metres the previous year. The September closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 16.0% to 14 735 685 cubic metres, down from 17 551 866<sup>r</sup> cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 26 050 088 cubic metres in September, a decrease of 12.0% from 29 614 870<sup>r</sup> cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 2.3% to 45 296 938 cubic metres from the year-earlier

44 271 294<sup>r</sup> cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 73 365 677 cubic metres, was down 3.2% from 75 811 274<sup>r</sup> cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The September 1992 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$6.10/\$61) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

### Electric Storage Batteries

September 1992

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 266,053 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in September 1992.

From January to September 1992, units sold totalled 1,368,608 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries, down 15.0% from the 1,609,992 units sold the previous year.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The September 1992 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

### Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas

1990

Income estimates for census divisions, census metropolitan areas and subprovincial regions for 1990 are now available.

For further information, contact Tom Greenberg (613-951-0179), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada,**  
Second Quarter 1992.

**Catalogue number 31-003**

(Canada: \$11/\$44; United States: US\$13.25/US\$53; Other  
Countries: US\$15.50/US\$62).

**Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, September**  
1992.

**Catalogue number 43-003**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other  
Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**New Motor Vehicle Sales, March 1992.**

**Catalogue number 63-007**

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States: US\$17.30/US\$173;  
Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

**Summary of Canadian International Trade,**  
August 1992.

**Catalogue number 65-001**

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States: US\$21.80/US\$218;  
Other Countries: US\$25.50/US\$255).

**Unemployment Insurance Statistics, August 1992.**

**Catalogue number 73-001**

(Canada: \$14.70/\$147; United States: US\$17.60/US\$176;  
Other Countries: US\$20.60/US\$206).

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Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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The Daily  
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 23, 1992 For release at 9:30 a.m.

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992:** 2  
Direct Domestic Product at basic price was unchanged in July following a 0.1%  
gain in June.
- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992:** 5  
The number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits,  
adjusted for seasonal variations, increased 0.4% in July to 1.2 million.
- **Building Permits, July 1992:** 7  
The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada totaled 0.9% to  
\$2.18 billion in July, down from \$2.30 billion in June.
- **Impaired Driving - Canada, 1991:** 10  
From 1981 to 1991, the number of persons charged with impaired driving in  
Canada decreased 21%, from 16,048 to 11,267.

**DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS**

- **Real Gross Domestic Product, August 1992:** 12
- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, August 1992:** 12

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 13

**MAJOR RELEASE DATES, OCTOBER 1992** 14

Canada

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

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### Week of November 9-13

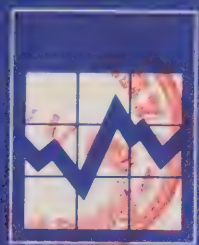
(Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
November		
9	New Motor Vehicles Sales	September 1992
9	Estimates of Labour Income	August 1992
10	Farm Product Price Index	September 1992
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	September 1992
12	New Housing Price Index	September 1992

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 9, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Estimates of Labour Income, August 1992** 2  
Labour income grew by 2.4% between August 1991 and August 1992.
  - **New Motor Vehicles Sales, September 1992** 4  
Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales increased 1.6% in September.
- 

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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- Railway Carloadings, September 1992 6
- Footwear Statistics, September 1992 6

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Estimates of Labour Income

August 1992

#### Highlights

The August 1992 preliminary estimate of labour income<sup>1</sup> was \$33.0 billion, an increase of 2.4% from August 1991. The year-to-date growth in labour income in August was 2.6%, similar to the 1991 annual increase of 2.8%.

#### Seasonally Adjusted – Wages and Salaries

- The August seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries was unchanged (+0.1%) for the third consecutive month.
- In August, wages and salaries rose in forestry (4.0%), construction (1.5%), finance, insurance and real estate (0.9%), local administration (0.8%), education and related services (0.6%) and manufacturing (0.4%). However, these gains were offset by declines in mines, quarries and oil wells (-2.2%), trade (-1.2%) and provincial administration (-1.1%).
- Newfoundland (1.3%), British Columbia (1.1%), Prince Edward Island (0.5%) and Alberta (0.4%) recorded increases in wages and salaries in August. New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba totals were unchanged, but declines were noted in the remaining provinces and territories.

#### Unadjusted

- In August, wages and salaries grew by 2.2% from a year earlier, bringing the year-to-date increase to 2.2%.

- The strongest year-to-date growth in wages and salaries occurred in education and related services (6.4%), health and welfare services (5.0%), local administration (5.0%) and transportation, communications and other utilities (4.0%). However, year-to-date declines in wages and salaries were noted in construction (-5.1%), forestry (-2.9%) and in mines, quarries and oil wells (-2.0%). Wages and salaries in manufacturing were virtually unchanged on a year-to-date basis, changing by -0.3%.
- British Columbia (4.1%), the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (3.2%) and Alberta (2.9%) recorded larger year-to-date increases in wages and salaries than the national growth of 2.2%. The growth in these provinces and territories was moderated by smaller increases in the other provinces and by a decline in Newfoundland (-0.5%).

#### Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The July-September 1992 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$22.50/\$90) will be available in January. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on the estimates, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

<sup>1</sup> Labour income is composed of wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for approximately 90% of labour income, while supplementary labour income makes up the remaining 10%. Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income-in-kind, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income includes employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income estimates account for approximately 57% of Gross Domestic Product. □



# Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income (millions of dollars)

	August 1992 <sup>p</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	June 1992 <sup>f</sup>	August 1991
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	370.4	332.9	271.1	376.6
Forestry	257.9	257.2	260.4	257.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	622.5	637.6	661.8	673.2
Manufacturing industries	5,121.8	5,229.9	5,262.4	5,131.6
Construction industry	1,925.5	1,857.0	1,812.0	2,003.6
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,929.6	2,941.2	2,918.3	2,793.4
Trade	4,026.4	4,085.3	4,101.6	3,963.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,583.9	2,580.1	2,572.1	2,487.8
Commercial and personal services	4,164.4	4,166.0	4,102.1	4,063.8
Education and related services	2,242.5	2,310.6	2,803.9	2,103.6
Health and welfare services	2,712.5	2,749.8	2,675.7	2,570.6
Federal administration and other government offices	995.3	1,005.4	1,004.5	950.8
Provincial administration	740.1	751.7	728.1	703.2
Local administration	669.5	679.1	677.7	642.6
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>	<b>29,362.3</b>	<b>29,583.9</b>	<b>29,851.6</b>	<b>28,721.6</b>
Supplementary labour income	3,590.1	3,684.2	3,647.4	3,470.4
<b>Labour income</b>	<b>32,952.5</b>	<b>33,268.0</b>	<b>33,499.0</b>	<b>32,191.9</b>
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	223.8	228.1	231.6	233.5
Forestry	226.4	217.8	225.1	226.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	613.7	627.6	637.3	663.9
Manufacturing industries	5,062.9	5,043.2	5,048.8	5,094.1
Construction industry	1,664.7	1,640.6	1,678.5	1,729.8
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,886.6	2,883.5	2,852.1	2,742.8
Trade	4,010.4	4,057.3	4,036.2	3,948.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,541.7	2,519.9	2,510.3	2,447.6
Commercial and personal services	4,010.9	4,015.4	4,018.0	3,898.9
Education and related services	2,713.6	2,696.8	2,703.5	2,550.1
Health and welfare services	2,682.7	2,691.9	2,631.2	2,543.2
Federal administration and other government offices	971.1	971.9	963.4	927.3
Provincial administration	713.4	721.1	708.4	678.1
Local administration	655.4	650.2	653.5	628.8
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>	<b>28,922.2</b>	<b>28,888.8</b>	<b>28,845.1</b>	<b>28,293.9</b>
Supplementary labour income	3,536.3	3,597.6	3,524.4	3,420.8
<b>Labour income</b>	<b>32,458.5</b>	<b>32,486.4</b>	<b>32,369.5</b>	<b>31,714.8</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>f</sup> Final estimates.

## New Motor Vehicle Sales

September 1992

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that new motor vehicle sales totalled 104,000 units in September 1992, an increase of 1.6% from the revised August total. This increase was due to stronger truck sales (+4.8%). Passenger car sales declined 0.2% in September.

#### Note to Users

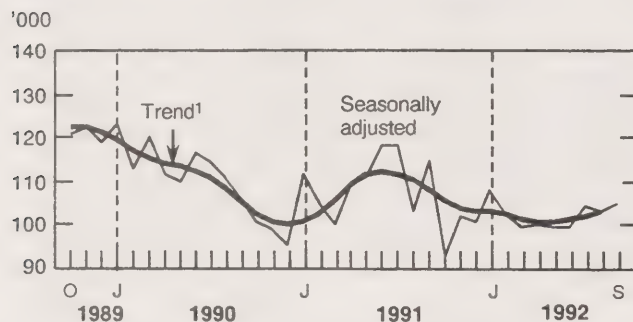
*North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

*Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

#### Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles for September 1992 were 104,000 units, unchanged from the September 1991 level. Sales of passenger cars declined 4.8%, but truck sales increased by 10.0% in September.
- The September decrease in passenger car sales stemmed from a drop of 11.8% for passenger cars manufactured in North America that was partly offset by an increase of 10.3% for cars manufactured in Japan.
- The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market fell to 61% in September 1992, down from 66% a year earlier; the Japanese share rose from 28% to 32% for the same period.

**Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1989-1992**



<sup>1</sup> The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.**

The September 1992 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$14.40/\$144) will be available in January 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □



# New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

September 1992

	Seasonally Adjusted Sales			
	June 1992 <sup>r</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	August 1992 <sup>r</sup>	September 1992 <sup>p</sup>
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
<b>Total New Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>98,941</b> <b>-0.1</b>	<b>104,053</b> <b>+ 5.2</b>	<b>102,789</b> <b>-1.2</b>	<b>104,433</b> <b>+ 1.6</b>
<b>Passenger Cars by Origin:</b>				
North America	40,937 + 0.8	44,020 + 7.5	41,984 -4.6	40,884 -2.6
Overseas	24,074 -3.5	24,516 + 1.8	24,047 -1.9	25,026 + 4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,011</b> <b>-0.8</b>	<b>68,536</b> <b>+ 5.4</b>	<b>66,030</b> <b>-3.7</b>	<b>65,910</b> <b>-0.2</b>
<b>Trucks, Vans and Buses</b>	<b>33,930</b> <b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>35,518</b> <b>+ 4.7</b>	<b>36,759</b> <b>+ 3.5</b>	<b>38,523</b> <b>+ 4.8</b>
	Unadjusted Sales			
	September 1992	Change 1992/1991	January - September 1992	Change 1992/1991
	Units	%	Units	%
<b>Total New Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>103,782</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>958,760</b>	<b>-6.9</b>
<b>Passenger Cars by Origin:</b>				
North America	40,824	-11.8	398,263	-14.6
Japan	21,337	+ 10.3	186,465	-1.4
Other Countries	4,633	+ 2.5	46,072	-3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,794</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>630,800</b>	<b>-10.3</b>
<b>Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:</b>				
North America	31,912	+ 11.8	281,956	+ 2.6
Overseas	5,076	--	46,004	-10.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,988</b>	<b>+ 10.0</b>	<b>327,960</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figure.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figure.

-- Too small to be expressed.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Railway Carloadings

September 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 17.4 million tonnes in September 1992, a decrease of 5.2% from the September 1991 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings for the January to September 1992 period decreased 4.3% from the 1991 period. Receipts from United States connections showed an increase of 1.3% from a year earlier.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.**

The September 1992 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$8.30/\$83) will be released the fourth week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted data on revenue-freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

### Footwear Statistics

September 1992

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,238,609 pairs of footwear in September 1992, a decrease of 2.2% from the 2,288,264<sup>r</sup> (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to September 1992 totalled 17,075,395 pairs of footwear, down 8.6% from the 18,692,067<sup>r</sup> pairs produced during the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.**

The September 1992 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■





# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 10, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASE

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- **Farm Product Price Index, September 1992** 2  
 The Farm Product Price Index was down 0.2% in September.
- 

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, September 1992	3
Raw Materials Price Indexes - Early Estimates, October 1992	3
Steel Primary Forms, September 1992	3
Steel Pipe and Tubing, September 1992	4

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 5

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*The Daily will not appear tomorrow, Remembrance Day.*

## MAJOR RELEASE

### Farm Product Price Index

September 1992

The Farm Product Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 97.6 in September, down 0.2% from the revised August level of 97.8. The crops index was down 4.0% to 86.4 as decreases in the cereals and potatoes indexes more than offset an increase of 4.5% in the oilseeds index. The livestock and animal products index rose 2.0% to 104.6, with increases of 2.3% in the cattle and calves index and 2.0% in the hogs index. The overall index remained at low levels not seen since the 1979/1980 crop year. The Canadian Wheat Board initial prices for wheat and barley for the 1992/93 crop year were set at levels slightly above those prevailing in July.

#### Percentage Changes in the Index Between August and September 1992, by Province

Newfoundland	-4.2%
Prince Edward Island	-8.8%
Nova Scotia	+1.5%
New Brunswick	-8.7%
Quebec	+2.2%
Ontario	+1.8%
Manitoba	+1.9%
Saskatchewan	-7.9%
Alberta	+1.3%
British Columbia	+0.5%
<b>Canada</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>

#### Crops

The crops index was down 4.0% in September to 86.4, as the cereals and potatoes indexes both decreased. In September, the crops index fell 6.2% below its year-earlier level.

- The cereals index fell 7.3% to 72.2 in September. Both wheat and barley prices declined in response to increased marketings of lower-quality grain. The cereals index dropped 9.4% below its year-earlier level.
- The oilseeds index rose 4.5% to 106.6, mainly due to higher flaxseed and canola prices. The index stood 11.7% above its September 1991 level.
- The potatoes index fell 11.5% in September, its second consecutive monthly decline, and stood 4.8% below its year-earlier level.

#### Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 2.0% to 104.6 in September. The cattle and calves and the hogs, poultry and dairy products indexes increased, but the eggs index decreased.

- The cattle and calves index increased 2.3% in response to higher slaughter and feeder cattle and calves prices. At 110.3, the September index was 2.5% above its September 1991 level and was at its highest level since June 1991.
- The hogs index rose 2.0% to 77.0 in September. The index stood 28.3% above its January 1991 level and 2.3% above its September 1991 level.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The September issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$7.10/\$71) is scheduled for release on November 19. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■



## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

September 1992

Department stores sales including concessions totalled \$1,045.8 million in September 1992, up 4.4% from the September 1991 figure. Concessions sales totalled \$61.5 million, 5.9% of total department store sales.

Department store sales during September 1992 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

#### Department Store Sales Including Concessions and Year-over-year Percentage Changes

	Sales (\$ millions)	Year-over-year Percentage Change
<b>Province</b>		
Newfoundland	14.3	+4.3
Prince Edward Island	4.1	+4.8
Nova Scotia	33.4	+2.0
New Brunswick	23.3	+7.9
Quebec	182.1	-5.0
Ontario	437.4	+7.8
Manitoba	42.0	+2.8
Saskatchewan	27.7	+0.6
Alberta	115.3	+0.2
British Columbia	166.1	+11.5
<b>Metropolitan Area</b>		
Calgary	42.6	-0.2
Edmonton	49.9	-1.0
Halifax-Dartmouth	17.1	-3.4
Hamilton	30.6	+4.6
Montreal	99.2	-6.1
Ottawa-Hull	49.4	+2.6
Quebec City	25.6	-3.3
Toronto	169.4	+7.2
Vancouver	89.7	+8.1
Winnipeg	37.5	+3.3

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12).

The September 1992 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2.70/\$27) will be available in January 1993.

#### Note to Users

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and a seasonally adjusted estimate at the Canada level will be released in The Daily on November 25, 1992.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

### Raw Materials Price Index – Early Estimate

October 1992

The Raw Materials Price Index is estimated to have increased 1.2% in October 1992 from September 1992. The rise reflected increases for mineral fuels (4.1%), animal and vegetable products (0.7%) and wood (0.4%). The only decline was registered for metals (-2.7%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have fallen 0.2% in October.

These are early estimates of the latest Raw Materials Price Index. These numbers are based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of the month.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

### Steel Primary Forms

September 1992

Steel primary forms production for September 1992 totalled 1 200 278 tonnes, an increase of 7.7% from 1 114 864 tonnes produced the previous year.

From January to September 1992, year-to-date production amounted to 10 245 092 tonnes, up 7.3% from 9 549 275 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The September 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

## Steel Pipe and Tubing

September 1992

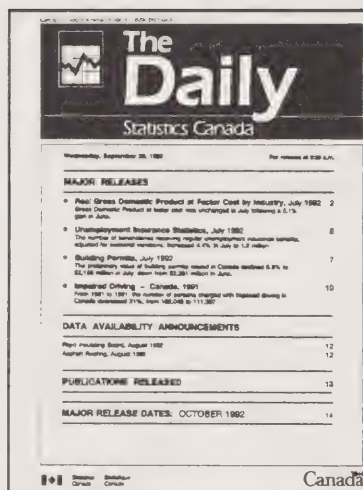
Steel pipe and tubing production for September 1992 totalled 114 014 tonnes, a decrease of 27.0% from the 156 270 tonnes produced a year earlier.

January to September year-to-date production totalled 959 151 tonnes, down 26.1% from 1 298 459 tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The September 1992 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■



## Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Retail Trade, August 1992.**

**Catalogue number 63-005**

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States:

US\$21.80/US\$218;

Other Countries: US\$25.50/US\$255).

**Exports by Commodity, August 1992.**

**Catalogue number 65-004**

(Canada: \$55.10/\$551; United States:

US\$66.10/US\$661;

Other Countries: US\$77.10/US\$771).

**Canada's International Transactions in Securities,**  
August 1992.

**Catalogue number 67-002**

(Canada: \$15.80/\$158; United States: US\$19/

US\$190; Other Countries: US\$22.10/US\$221).

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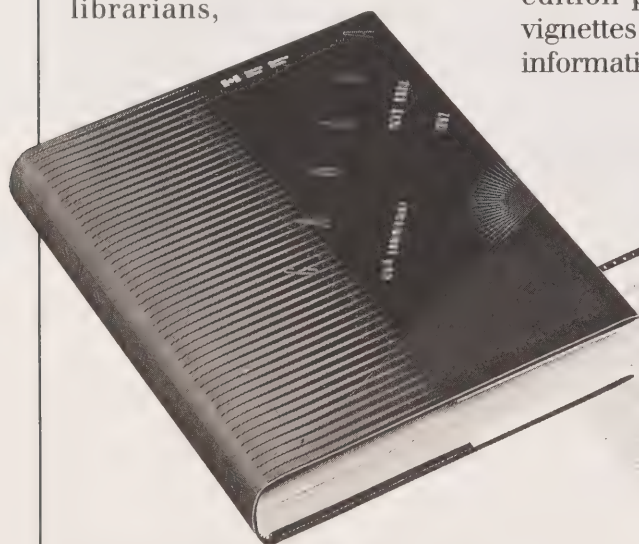
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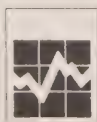
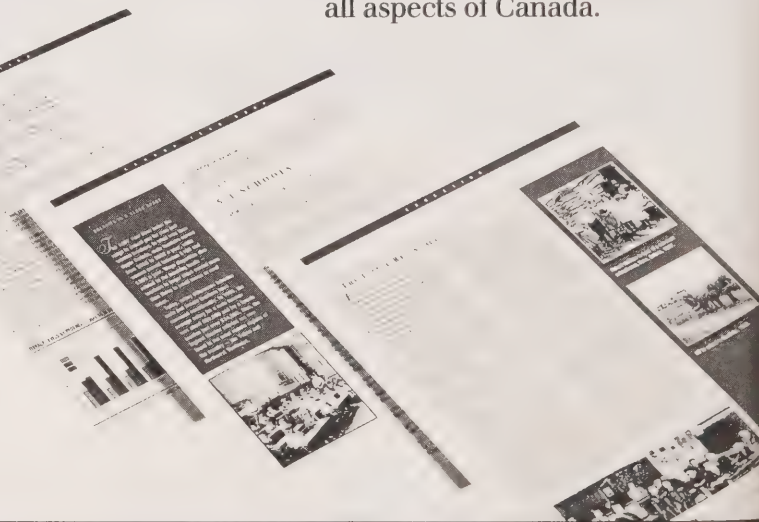
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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 12, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

### MAJOR RELEASE

- **New Housing Price Index, September 1992** 2  
The Canada Total New Housing Price Index in September decreased 0.1% from August.

### DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Railway Carloadings, 10-day Period Ending October 31, 1992 4
- Oils and Fats, September 1992 4
- Production and Value of Maple Products, 1991 and 1992 4

### PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

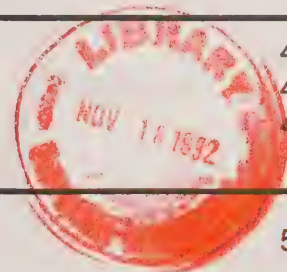
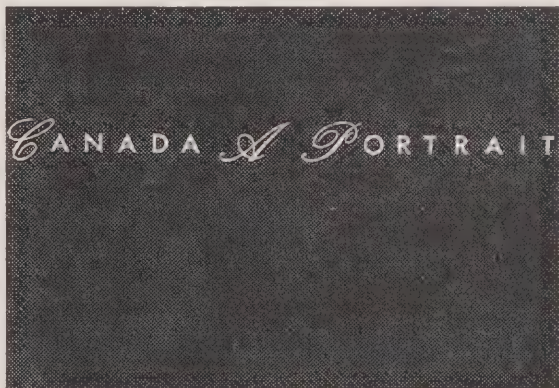
#### Canada: A Portrait 1993

Statistics Canada is pleased to announce the release of the 54<sup>th</sup> edition of *Canada: A Portrait*. With a new format and select colour photographs of life in Canada, this publication once again offers readers an interesting overview of the social, economic, cultural and demographic life of the country.

Among its many innovations are a new chapter on Canada's place in the world community, a new cultural chapter featuring a colour gallery of contemporary Canadian art, and special contributions from Canadians who have made enduring contributions to the cultural and scientific life of the country.

Drawn largely from Statistics Canada's rich palette of data, *Canada: A Portrait* will prove an invaluable source of information for teachers, students, academics, business people and all who seek a wide-ranging and topical collection of information.

*Canada: A Portrait* (11-403E, \$34.95 plus GST) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".



## MAJOR RELEASE

### New Housing Price Index

September 1992

The New Housing Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 134.5 in September, down 0.1% from August 1992. The estimated House Only index decreased 0.3% but the Land Only index increased 0.1%.

The largest monthly decreases in new housing prices were registered in Quebec City (-0.8%), Toronto (-0.8%) and St.Catharines-Niagara (-0.7%), while the largest monthly increases were recorded for Windsor (0.6%), Halifax (0.5%) and Victoria (0.5%).

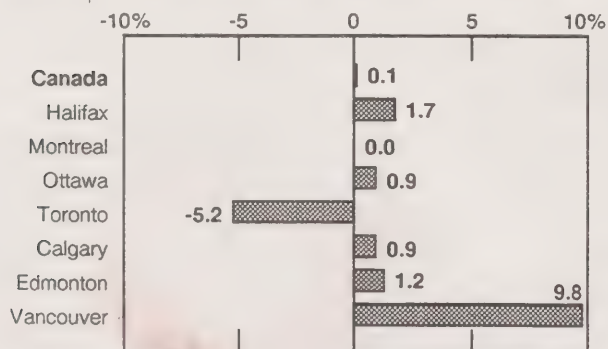
This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices was up 0.1% in September from the year-earlier level. This movement mainly reflects the offsetting impacts of decreases, such as in Toronto (-5.2%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-3.4%) and Hamilton (-3.2%), compared to increases in cities such as Vancouver (9.8%), Regina (5.8%) and Victoria (4.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

**Percentage Changes in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, September 1992**





# **New Housing Price Indexes**

1986 = 100

	September 1992	August 1992	September 1991	% change	
				September 1992/ August 1992	September 1992/ September 1991
<b>Canada Total</b>	<b>134.5</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Canada (House Only)</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
<b>Canada (Land Only)</b>	<b>165.3</b>	<b>165.2</b>	<b>160.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
St. John's	127.0	127.0	126.5	-	0.4
Halifax	111.1	110.5	109.2	0.5	1.7
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.4	115.1	114.3	0.3	1.0
Quebec City	135.1	136.2	134.8	-0.8	0.2
Montreal	134.7	134.5	134.7	0.1	-
Ottawa-Hull	123.9	123.7	122.8	0.2	0.9
Toronto	139.2	140.3	146.8	-0.8	-5.2
Hamilton	130.1	130.7	134.4	-0.5	-3.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	129.7	130.6	133.7	-0.7	-3.0
Kitchener-Waterloo	124.7	124.7	129.1	-	-3.4
London	146.2	146.2	147.3	-	-0.7
Windsor	127.9	127.1	127.1	0.6	0.6
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.0	133.0	133.0	-	-
Winnipeg	108.7	108.7	108.1	-	0.6
Regina	118.2	117.7	111.7	0.4	5.8
Saskatoon	107.4	107.2	106.7	0.2	0.7
Calgary	133.6	133.5	132.4	0.1	0.9
Edmonton	142.8	142.7	141.1	0.1	1.2
Vancouver	138.6	138.2	126.2	0.3	9.8
Victoria	129.0	128.4	123.4	0.5	4.5

- Nil or zero.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending October 31, 1992

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the 10-day period totalled 5.9 million tonnes, a decrease of 12.8% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 1.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 4.4% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of October 31, 1992 decreased 3.9% from the previous year.

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

### Oils and Fats

September 1992

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in September 1992 totalled 66 186 tonnes, an increase of 10.8% from the 59 758<sup>r</sup> (revised) tonnes produced in August 1992.

January to September 1992 year-to-date production totalled 562 588<sup>r</sup> tonnes, an increase of 6.5% from the year-earlier 528 227<sup>r</sup> tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 12 515 tonnes in September 1992, up from the 11 072 tonnes sold the previous month. From January to September, sales were 89 485<sup>r</sup> tonnes compared to cumulative sales of 93 761<sup>r</sup> tonnes in 1991.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 8 845 tonnes in September 1992. The year-to-date sales in September 1992 totalled 52 593<sup>r</sup> tonnes, compared to the year-earlier 53 770<sup>r</sup> tonnes.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.**

The September 1992 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Production and Value of Maple Products

1991 and 1992

Production and value data for 1991 and preliminary 1992 production data for maple products are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 1057.**

To order *Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products* (\$10), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information, contact Gerry Mason (613-951-3857), Agriculture Division. ■

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Canada: A Portrait, 1993.**

**Catalogue number 11-403E**

Canada: \$34.95; United States: US\$41.95;

Other Countries: US\$48.95).

**Gross Domestic Product by Industry,**

August 1992.

**Catalogue number 15-001**

Canada: \$12.70/\$127; United States:

US\$15.20/US\$152; Other Countries:

US\$17.80/US\$178).

**Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics,**

September 1992.

**Catalogue number 25-001**

Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73;

Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

**Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products,**

September 1992.

**Catalogue number 41-006**

Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins,**

September 1992.

**Catalogue number 46-002**

(Canada: \$5.60/\$56; United States: US\$6.70/US\$67;

Other Countries: US\$7.80/US\$78).

**Employment, Earnings and Hours, August 1992.**

**Catalogue number 72-002**

(Canada: \$28.50/\$285; United States:

US\$34.20/US\$342; Other Countries:

US\$39.90/US\$399).

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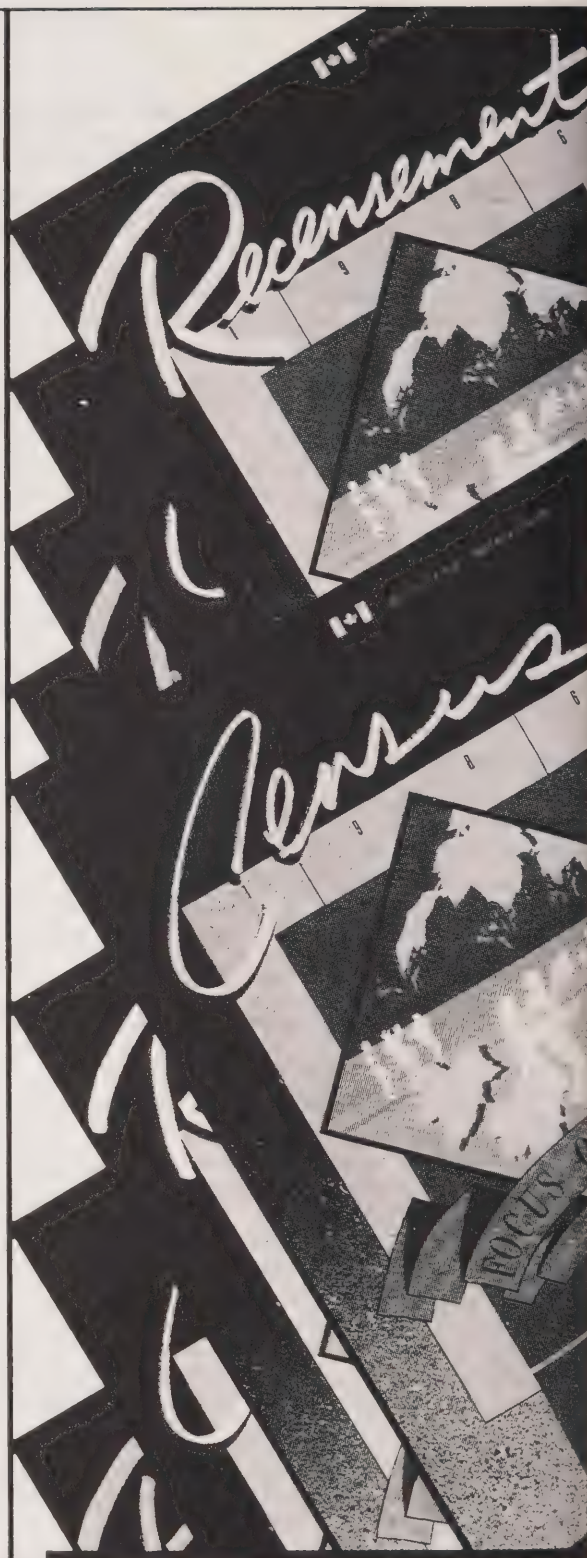


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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 13, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Trusted Pension Funds, Second Quarter 1992** 2  
The book value of the assets of trusted pension funds reached almost \$227 billion at the end of the second quarter of 1992; investment in stocks remained the primary contributor to the quarterly increase in assets (67%).
- **Highway Construction Price Index, 1991/92** 3  
The Canada Total Highway Construction Price Index (1986 = 100) for the 1991/92 fiscal year declined to 102.9, a decrease of 2.9% from 106.0 the previous fiscal year.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Dairy Review, September 1992	6
Grains and Oilseeds Consumption by Livestock and Poultry, Canada and Provinces, 1991	6
Fur Farm Report, 1991 (Preliminary Data)	6
Telephone Statistics, September 1992	6
Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending November 7, 1992	7
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, September 1992	7
Electric Lamps, October 1992	7

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## REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 9

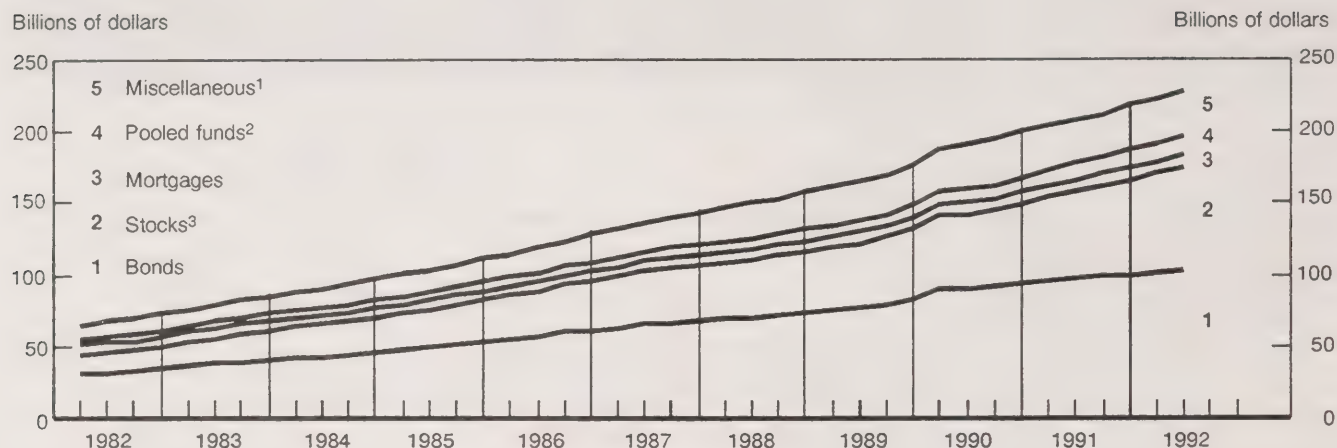
## MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of November 16-20 10





## MAJOR RELEASES

### Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1982-1992



<sup>1</sup> Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.

<sup>2</sup> Includes pooled funds of trust companies and of investment counsellors, mutual and investment funds, segregated and deposit administration funds.

<sup>3</sup> Includes venture capital investments.

### Trusteed Pension Funds

Second Quarter 1992<sup>1</sup>

#### Highlights

##### Assets

- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the second quarter of 1992 was estimated at \$226.9 billion, up \$18.7 billion (9.0%) from a year earlier. This annual growth rate, together with the one posted in the second quarter of 1991, represented the weakest year-over-year increases recorded in a second quarter since the survey began in 1970.
- Bonds and stocks continued to be the two major forms of investment, accounting for 45% and

32%, respectively, of total assets; short-term investments<sup>2</sup> accounted for 10%, while mortgage holdings and real estate each accounted about 3.5%. The remaining assets were divided among pooled, mutual and segregated funds. Although the proportion of assets invested in bonds has fluctuated within a three-percentage-point range during the past 10 years, it has exhibited a decreasing trend, falling for the first time to just below 45%. Over this same period, the percentage held in stocks has risen steadily from 22% to 32% of assets.

<sup>1</sup> Based on a survey of 191 funds, which constitute nearly 6% of all trusteed pension funds and hold 87% of the total assets.

<sup>2</sup> Includes cash, deposits, some accruals and receivables.



- In response to recent changes in tax legislation which increased the foreign investment limits of pension fund assets, the proportion of foreign assets held by the largest funds increased to 9% in the second quarter, a full percentage point over the previous quarter. This proportion has increased steadily since these legislative changes were proposed in 1990, when foreign investment hovered around 5.5% of total assets.
- Between the first and second quarters of 1992, assets grew by 2.2%; since 1988, these second-quarter growth rates have generally been about one or two percentage points lower than in the early 1980s. The largest increases in the second quarter of 1992 were seen in stocks (4.6%) and real estate (4.3%). Investment in bonds was up only 1.5%, but short-term holdings decreased by 2.5%, their sixth decline in seven consecutive quarters. Faced with continuing low interest rates and recent legislation pertaining to foreign investment, pension fund managers have invested larger amounts in both domestic and foreign stock markets and in real estate, at the expense of bonds and liquid assets.
- Continuing the trend that began in the third quarter of 1990, investment in stocks contributed most significantly to the second-quarter growth in assets; previously, bonds were the largest contributor. In the second quarter of 1992, stocks accounted for 67% of the growth in assets, the second highest contribution ever registered by this type of asset.

#### Income and Expenditures

- Second-quarter 1992 income of trustee pension funds was an estimated \$8.2 billion, up 15% from a year earlier; at the same time, expenditures increased by 21%. The net cash flow or new money entering the funds (calculated by deducting expenditures from income) amounted to \$4.6 billion in the second quarter.
- Investment income (excluding profits on the sale of securities) and employee/employer contributions were the major sources of revenue, representing 48% and 40% of total income, respectively. Second quarter investment income, which decreased from 1990 to 1991, increased by a mere 0.1% in 1992. Growth in investment income has been held back by continuing low interest rates. In 1989 and 1990, when the bank rate ranged from 12% to 14%, investment income

in the second quarter grew at rates of 15% and 19%.

- Relative to the previous quarter, net profits<sup>3</sup> from the sale of securities dropped 16%; this source of income registered positive quarterly growth rates only twice in the past 11 quarters. Profits as a proportion of total income (9%) also decreased relative to the previous two quarters, but the 9% was still the second largest proportion recorded since the third quarter of 1989 (18%).
- Payments to retired employees or their survivors were estimated at \$2.7 billion and continued to be the major component of expenditures (73% of the total). These payments increased by 13% from the second quarter of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trustee Pension Funds* (74-001, \$11/\$44) will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information about the data, contact Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division, or fax (613-951-4087).

<sup>3</sup> Profits and losses reported by any single fund are netted and recorded as either net profit or net loss. ■

#### Highway Construction Price Index 1991/92

The Highway Construction Price Index at the Canada level decreased to 102.9 in the fiscal year 1991/92, a 2.9% decrease from the 1990/91 level of 106.0. Price decreases ranged from -0.4% in Alberta to -6.7% in British Columbia; increases were recorded in Nova Scotia (2.0%), Saskatchewan (0.8%) and Manitoba (0.4%).

Contractors' bid prices (which account for more than 90% of total expenditures) decreased 2.0% in 1991/92. The bid prices for the granular-base course (gravelling) stage of construction decreased 5.6% and paving prices decreased 2.9% from the previous fiscal year, but the bid prices for grading increased by a marginal 0.7%.

Provincially, prices for the contract portion of highway construction expenditures declined compared to the previous year in British Columbia (-6.5%),

---

Ontario (-5.5%), Quebec (-0.8%), Newfoundland (-0.5%) and Manitoba (-0.3%). Year-over-year increases were recorded for Nova Scotia (4.2%), Saskatchewan (3.1%), New Brunswick (1.1%) and Alberta (0.7%).

The year-to-year changes in the indexes for grading (including the supply component) varied from -7.3% in British Columbia to 5.5% in Quebec. Compared to the previous year, the indexes for granular-base course (including the supply component) changed widely, from -14.4% in Quebec to 10.6% in Saskatchewan. Year-to-year movements in the paving indexes (including the supply component) ranged from -14.5% in Quebec to 9.3% in Newfoundland.

Price indexes for materials supplied by the provincial departments of highways decreased 9.9% from the previous year, the largest year-to-year

decrease since the 1987/88 fiscal year. Since an increasing proportion of contractors' bid prices now includes the supply components, the relative importance of the supply component provided by the provincial departments of highway declined to less than 10% of the total.

Data from the most recent year is subject to revision.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 2039.**

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Oil Pipeline Transport

August 1992

#### Highlights

- In August, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 4.9% from the same period last year to 15 810 846 cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>). Year-to-date receipts, at 118 433 264 m<sup>3</sup>, were up 3.4% from 1991.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil in August increased 12.7% compared to August 1991 and pipeline imports rose 8.4% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1992 were up 9.2% from 1991 levels, while imports were up 9.7%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in August rose 2.5% from 1991, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 6.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The August 1992 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$10/\$100) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

### Deliveries of Major Grains

September 1992

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers in September 1992 showed an increase from September 1991 – except for flaxseed and canola, where marketings decreased.

### Producer Deliveries of Major Grains by Prairie Farmers

	September 1991	September 1992
(thousand tonnes)		
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 558.1	2 690.4
Durum wheat	236.7	378.2
<b>Total wheat</b>	<b>1 794.8</b>	<b>3 068.6</b>
Oats	47.7	148.2
Barley	355.4	482.7
Rye	37.5	46.4
Flaxseed	44.8	37.6
Canola	666.8	505.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 947.0</b>	<b>4 289.4</b>

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The September 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.80/\$138) is scheduled for release in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

### Milling and Crushing Statistics

September 1992

#### Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in September 1992 was 208 885 tonnes, down 6% from the 223 258 tonnes milled in September 1991.

The resulting wheat flour production decreased 5% to 160 197 tonnes in September 1992, down from 169 258 tonnes in September 1991.

#### Crushing

Canola crushings for September 1992 amounted to 148 852 tonnes, down 7% from the 161 315 tonnes crushed in September 1991. The resulting oil production decreased 2% to 61 025 tonnes from 62 124 tonnes in September 1991. Meal production decreased 1% to 90 751 tonnes, down from 91 618 tonnes in September 1991.

Data on soybean crushings are now confidential.



Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The September 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.80/\$138) is scheduled for release in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

## Dairy Review

September 1992

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 6 100 tonnes in September 1992, a 12.9% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 900 tonnes, a decrease of 2.9% from September 1991.

An estimated 566 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in August 1992, a decrease of 9.0% from August 1991. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first eight months of 1992 to 4 688 000 kilolitres, a decrease of 4.5% from the January-August 1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The September 1992 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$12.20/\$122) is scheduled for release on November 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

## Grain and Oilseed Consumption by Livestock and Poultry, Canada and Provinces

1991

The 1991 results of the Livestock Feed Usage Study on grain and oilseed consumption by class of livestock and poultry are now available.

For further information, contact J. LeBlanc-Cooke (613-951-8715), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

## Fur Farm Report

1991 (Preliminary Data)

Production of mink in 1991 amounted to 926,632 pelts, compared to 930,904 pelts produced in 1990, a decrease of 0.5%. The value of mink pelts sold in 1991 was \$20,577,425 compared to \$24,004,265 in 1990, a decrease of 14%.

Production of fox for 1991 amounted to 40,517 pelts, compared to 79,214 pelts produced in 1990, a decrease of 49%. The value of fox pelts sold in 1991 was \$1,874,769 compared to \$2,700,202 in 1990, a decrease of 31%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3400-3416.

The 1991 issue of *Fur Farm Report* (23-208, \$34) will be available by the end of November. See "How to order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Peter Meszaros (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

## Telephone Statistics

September 1992

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,132.2 million in September 1992, up 0.1% from September 1991.

Operating expenses were \$835.9 million, an increase of 1.7% from September 1991. Net operating revenue was \$296.3 million, a decrease of 3.9% from September 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The September 1992 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$8.30/\$83) is scheduled for release the week of November 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

## Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending November 7, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending November 7, 1992 totalled 254 728 tonnes, a 11.5% decrease from the preceding week's total of 287 983 tonnes and down 5.9% from the year-earlier 270 567 tonnes. The cumulative total production at November 7, 1992 was 11 715 038 tonnes, a 6.4% increase from 11 006 431 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

## Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

September 1992

Canadian firms produced 188 301 cubic metres of waferboard in September 1992, an increase of 15.9% from the 162 427 cubic metres produced in September 1991. Particleboard production totalled 132 771 cubic metres in September, up 31.6% from 100 914<sup>r</sup> (revised) cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for September 1992 was 8 090 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, an increase of 14.6% from the 7 060<sup>r</sup> thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in September 1991.

Cumulative production of waferboard from January to September 1992 totalled 1 509 049<sup>r</sup> cubic metres, up 32.0% from the 1 143 380 cubic metres

produced during the previous year. Year-to-date particleboard production was 899 573 cubic metres, up 12.9% from the year-earlier 796 854<sup>r</sup> cubic metres. Year-to-date production of fibreboard totalled 69 132 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, down 5.1% from the year-earlier 72 878<sup>r</sup> thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).**

The September 1992 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

## Electric Lamps

October 1992

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 22,159,348 light bulbs and tubes in October 1992, a decrease of 22.4% from the 28,546,876 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1992 amounted to 212,054,316 light bulbs and tubes, down 4.6% from the 222,351,755 sold during the January to October 1991 period.

The October 1992 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Footwear Statistics, September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 33-002**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 41-011**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 43-005**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



### How to Order Publications

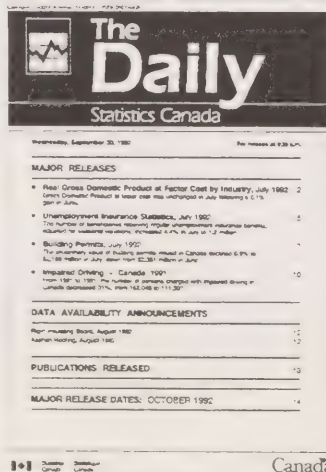
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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

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**Week of November 16-20**  
(Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
<b>November</b>		
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 1992
16	Department Store Sales - Advance Release	October 1992
17	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	September 1992
17	First Release of the 1991 Census of Agriculture - Population Data	
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	September 1992
19	Consumer Price Index	October 1992
19	Sales of Natural Gas	September 1992
20	Worker Turnover in the Canadian Economy	1978-1989

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 16, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, September 1992** 2  
Shipments dropped 2.5% in September, following an increase of 4.5% in August. However, the trend for shipments increased for the seventh consecutive month, though at a slower rate in recent months.
- **Machinery and Equipment Price Index, Third Quarter 1992** 6  
The Machinery and Equipment Price Index for the third quarter of 1992 increased 0.4% from its second-quarter revised level.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales, October 1992	7
Profiles of Census Divisions and Subdivisions – Part A, Electronic Product, 1991 Census	7
Population Estimates for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas by Age and Sex, June 1, 1990	7
Fabricated Structural Steel Price Index, Third Quarter 1992	7
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, September 1992	7
Production of Eggs, September 1992	8

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### 1991 Census of Agriculture – Population

Tomorrow, *The Daily* will contain an addendum featuring new data from the 1991 Census of Agriculture – Population. This will mark the first time that the Census of Agriculture has produced data comparing farms with one operator to those with two or more operators. These data will help measure the contribution that female farm operators make to Canada's farms and will also summarize the characteristics of the Canadian farm population.

To find out more about Census of Agriculture products and services, contact Lynda Kemp (613-951-8711 or toll-free in Canada 1-800-465-1991), User Services Unit, Census of Agriculture.



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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

September 1992

#### Seasonally Adjusted

The value of shipments dropped 2.5% in September following a 4.5% increase in August. The September decrease was broadly based as 15 of 22 major groups recorded lower shipment levels. A drop of 11.9% in motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries accounted for about three-quarters of the overall decrease in shipments. Temporary plant shutdowns due to labour disputes and poor automotive sales contributed to this decrease. The August increase was also broadly based. Again, it was motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries, with a jump of 16.7%, which accounted for most of the overall change in shipments.

Unfilled orders decreased 0.8% in September following increases in two of the previous three months. Large declines in transportation equipment and electrical and electronic products industries more than offset increases in primary metal and fabricated metal industries. Inventory levels in September increased for the second consecutive month.

The **short-term trend** smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. The trend for shipments increased for the seventh consecutive period. Increases in the trend for 14 major groups more than offset decreases in the remaining eight. The trend for motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries has dropped in the four most recent periods following three monthly increases. For the rest of manufacturing, the trend declined from March 1989 to January 1992 but it has now sustained six months of increase, although at a slower pace in the last two periods.

The trend for unfilled orders decreased at an average rate of 0.9% from September 1991 to February 1992, but since then it has been decreasing at a progressively slower pace. The inventory trend has declined for more than 30 months but has fallen at a slower pace over the last few months.

#### Highlights

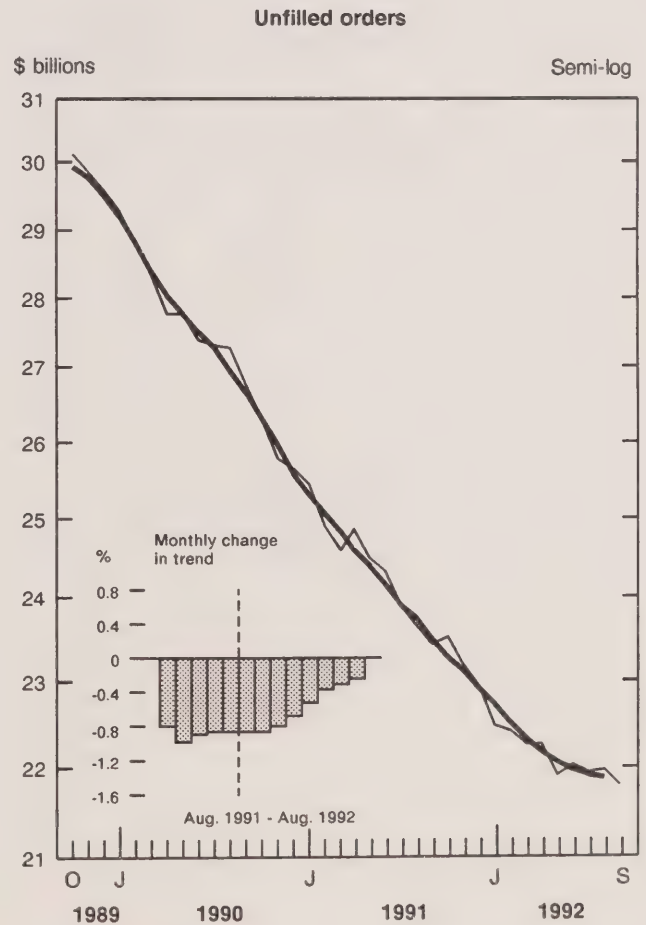
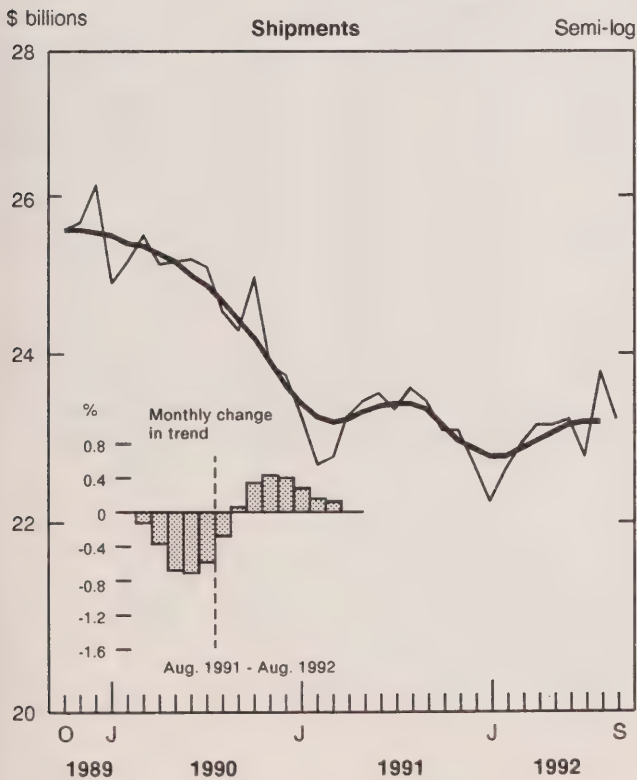
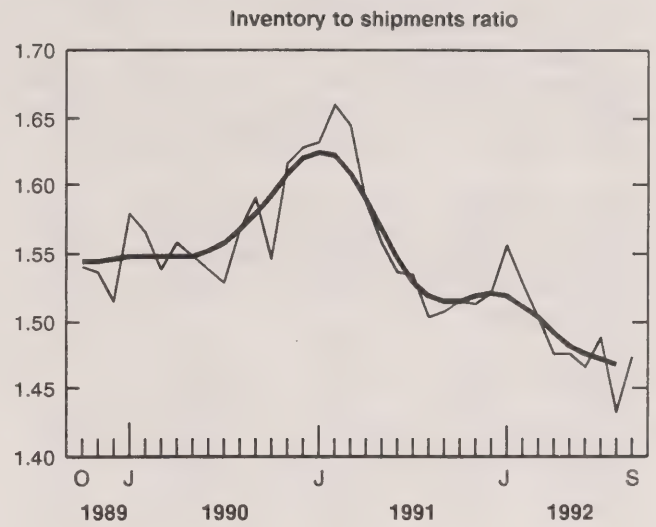
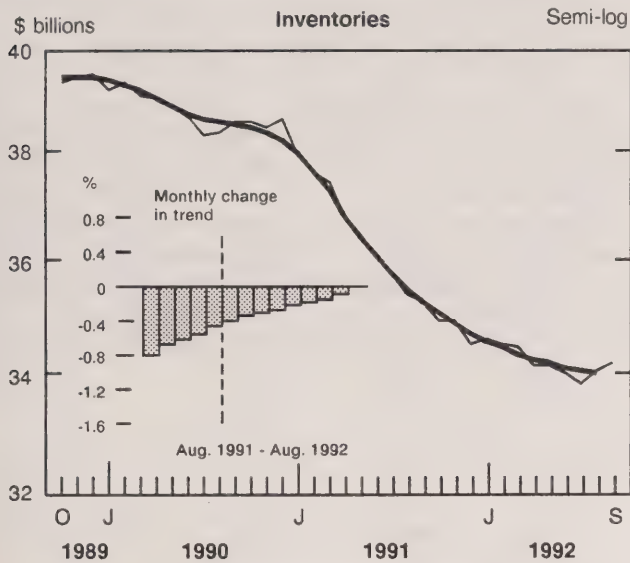
- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** dropped 2.5% to \$23.2 billion in September. Fifteen of 22 major groups (accounting for 76% of shipment values)

decreased, but seven increased. The largest decreases, in dollar terms, were recorded in the transportation equipment industry (-9.9%), notably in motor vehicle, parts and accessories, and in chemical products industries (-2.3%). The wood industry recorded the most significant gain (4.9%). This was largely due to price increases, a resumption of work following recent stoppages in the paper industry and an increase in demand for housing materials as a result of Hurricane Andrew.

- The **trend** for shipments rose for the seventh period in a row, but at a progressively slower rate for the last four months. The trend for 14 of 22 major groups (accounting for 64% of shipment values) continued to increase in the most recent period. However, nine of these 14 major groups experienced slower growth rates. The most significant of these, in order of dollar impact, were in refined petroleum and coal products and electrical and electronic products industries. Transportation equipment industries recorded the largest decline in the trend.
- **Inventories** (owned) increased 0.3% in September to \$34.1 billion, the second increase in a row. Eleven of 22 major groups recorded increases with transportation equipment (3.2%) and machinery industries (1.9%) recording the largest increases. In contrast, food (-1.3%) and wood (-1.4%) industries recorded the largest declines. The **trend** for inventories (owned) has been declining since January 1990 but the decline has slowed to a rate of -0.1% per month over the two most recent periods.
- The **inventories to shipments ratio** rose from 1.43 in August to 1.47 in September, the result of an increase in inventory levels and the drop in shipments. The **trend**, which steadily declined from January to June, remained unchanged over the three most recent periods.
- **Unfilled orders** decreased 0.8% to \$21.8 billion. Increases in primary metal (3.5%) and fabricated metal (2.4%) industries were more than offset by declines observed in transportation equipment (-1.3%) and electrical and electronic products (-1.7%) industries. The **trend** continued to fall but at a slower pace over the last six periods.



Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, Seasonally Adjusted, September 1992





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**Unfilled orders** are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

**New orders** are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** dropped 3.4% to \$23.0 billion following a 5.1% increase in August. The **trend** for new orders has continued to rise since February 1992, but at a slower pace over the last three periods.

#### Year-to-date

- Manufacturers' shipments for the first nine months of 1992 were estimated at \$206.8 billion,

1.1% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1991.

#### Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the September 1992 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, \$17.30/\$173), which will be available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

# Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

September 1992

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inven- tories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inven- tories	Unfilled orders	New orders
\$ millions								
September 1991	24,329	34,794	23,573	24,031	23,403	35,213	23,465	23,180
October 1991	25,037	34,568	23,503	24,967	23,047	34,868	23,546	23,128
November 1991	23,286	34,589	23,098	22,880	23,062	34,865	23,234	22,750
December 1991	20,873	33,825	22,555	20,331	22,684	34,465	22,960	22,410
January 1992	20,532	34,763	22,451	20,428	22,221	34,562	22,519	21,780
February 1992	21,479	35,177	22,463	21,491	22,577	34,481	22,441	22,499
March 1992	23,839	35,163	22,377	23,753	22,904	34,405	22,289	22,752
April 1992	23,458	34,648	22,397	23,478	23,122	34,092	22,291	23,123
May 1992	24,105	34,374	22,105	23,813	23,121	34,089	21,926	22,756
June 1992	25,290	33,704	22,011	25,196	23,165	33,945	22,049	23,288
July 1992	21,127	33,348	21,946	21,061	22,746	33,794	21,948	22,646
August 1992	23,180	33,732	22,155	23,389	23,764	34,016	21,992	23,808
September 1992	24,798	33,693	21,857	24,501	23,171	34,119	21,812	22,991

Seasonally Adjusted										
Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders		
S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	
Month-to-month % change				Ratio		Month-to-month % change				
September 1991	-0.7	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	1.50	1.51	-0.9	-1.0	-0.7	-0.5
October 1991	-1.5	-0.7	-1.0	-0.6	1.51	1.51	0.3	-0.9	-0.2	-0.6
November 1991	0.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.5	1.51	1.52	-1.3	-0.9	-1.6	-0.7
December 1991	-1.6	-0.6	-1.1	-0.5	1.52	1.52	-1.2	-0.8	-1.5	-0.6
January 1992	-2.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.4	1.56	1.52	-1.9	-0.8	-2.8	-0.3
February 1992	1.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	1.53	1.51	-0.3	-0.9	3.3	0.1
March 1992	1.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	1.50	1.50	-0.7	-0.8	1.1	0.4
April 1992	0.9	0.4	-0.9	-0.3	1.47	1.49	0.0	-0.7	1.6	0.6
May 1992	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.2	1.47	1.48	-1.6	-0.5	-1.6	0.6
June 1992	0.2	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	1.47	1.47	0.6	-0.4	2.3	0.4
July 1992	-1.8	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	1.49	1.47	-0.5	-0.3	-2.8	0.2
August 1992	4.5	0.1	0.7	-0.1	1.43	1.47	0.2	-0.2	5.1	0.2
September 1992	-2.5	*	0.3	*	1.47	*	-0.8	*	-3.4	*

\* The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

## Machinery and Equipment Price Index

Third Quarter 1992

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index by industry of purchase (1986 = 100) was at a preliminary 103.6 in the third quarter of 1992, up 0.4% from its revised second-quarter level. The domestic and import components increased by 0.1% and 0.7%, respectively.

The total index in the third quarter was up 3.2% over the third quarter of 1991, due to increases in the domestic (1.4%) and import (4.8%) components.

Among the industry divisions, prices in construction (1.0%) and mines, quarries and oil wells (0.8%) showed the largest increases, while prices for

agriculture showed the only decrease (-0.2%). Between the third quarters of 1991 and 1992, the greatest price increases were noted in construction (4.4%), agriculture (4.1%), public administration (4.0%), mines, quarries and oil wells (3.8%) and manufacturing (3.7%).

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023-2025.**

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

### Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes (1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance <sup>1</sup>	Index			Percentage Change	
		3rd Q. 1992	2nd Q. 1992	3rd Q. 1991	3rd Q. 1992/ 2nd Q. 1992	3rd Q. 1992/ 3rd Q. 1991
<b>Machinery and Equipment Price Index:</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>SIC Divisions:</b>						
1. Agriculture	11	116.0	116.2	111.4	-0.2	4.1
2. Forestry	1.5	113.8	113.3	110.7	0.4	2.8
3. Fishing	0.6	104.4	103.7	102.5	0.7	1.9
4. Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	6	102.1	101.3	98.4	0.8	3.8
5. Manufacturing	29.9	106.0	105.4	102.2	0.6	3.7
6. Construction	3.5	102.4	101.4	98.1	1.0	4.4
7. Transportation, Communication, Storage and Utilities	25.9	101.4	101.1	99.4	0.3	2.0
8. Trade	4	96.3	95.7	103.9	0.6	-7.3
9. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.8	97.4	97.2	95.8	0.2	1.7
10. Community, Business and Personal Services	11.1	92.7	92.6	90.9	0.1	2.0
11. Public Administration	4.7	102.3	101.6	98.4	0.7	4.0

\* These indexes are preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Division weights are based on the value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment for the years 1979-1983 at 1986 prices (Public and Private Investment in Canada, 1979-1983).



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Department Store Sales

October 1992 (Advance Release)

Department stores sales including concessions for October were \$1,146 million. Sales for the major department stores were \$629 million and sales for the junior category were \$516 million.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

### Profiles of Census Divisions and Subdivisions – Part A

#### Electronic Product

1991 Census

This product provides a statistical overview for census divisions and subdivisions in all of the provinces and territories, based on data collected on a 100% basis from the 1991 Census.

The profiles show population counts by age, sex and marital status; dwelling counts by type and tenure; households by size; and families by size, structure and presence of never-married sons and daughters. This product is offered in two formats for individual provinces and territories. One format is diskette (service number 846-031) and the other is magnetic tape (reference number A9102).

To obtain this electronic product or for more information on pricing, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

### Population Estimates for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas by Age and Sex

June 1, 1990

The postcensal annual estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas by age and sex as of June 1, 1990 are now available.

Please note that the estimates are still based on the 1986 Census counts as well as on the 1986 Census geographical boundaries. Also, they will not be the subject of any specific publication.

These data as well as those from June 1, 1981 to June 1, 1989 may be obtained by contacting Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division or the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. For information on methodology, call Robert Riordan (613-951-2287). ■

### Fabricated Structural Steel Price Index

Third Quarter 1992

Price indexes for the third quarter of 1992 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes at the Canada level decreased 0.3% from the second quarter of 1992 and decreased 3.9% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

### Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

September 1992

In September 1992, a total of 77 Canadian urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of \$1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 120.4 million fare passengers, up 2.6% compared to September 1991. Operating revenues totalled \$116.5 million, up 15.6% from September 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning \$1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 0.9 million fare passengers, down 19.9% compared to September 1991. Operating revenues from the same services totalled \$18.9 million, a 7.4% decrease from September 1991.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The September 1992 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available during the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

## **Production of Eggs**

September 1992

Canadian egg production in September 1992 was 38.8 million dozen, a 1.1% increase from September 1991. The average number of layers decreased by 0.9% between September 1991 and September 1992, but the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,231 from 2,187 during the same period.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.**

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

### Gas Utilities, July 1992.

#### Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$12.70/\$127; United States:

US\$15.20/US\$152; Other Countries:

US\$17.80/US\$178).

### Communications Service Bulletin: Telephone

Statistics, 1991. Vol. 22, No. 3.

#### Catalogue number 56-001

(Canada: \$8.20/\$49; United States: US\$9.85/US\$59;

Other Countries: US\$11.50/US\$69).

### Education Statistics Service Bulletin: The Elementary-Secondary Teaching Force.

Vol. 14, No. 8.

#### Catalogue number 81-002

(Canada: \$4.90/\$49; United States: US\$5.90/US\$59;

Other Countries: US\$6.90/US\$69).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



## How to Order Publications

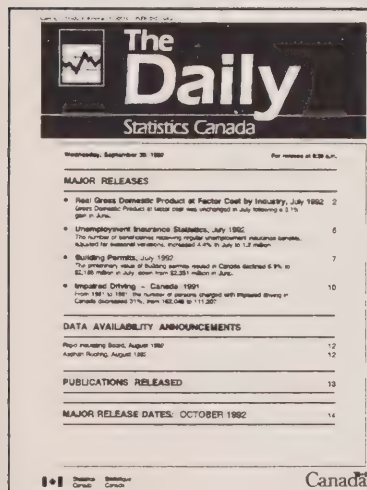
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)  
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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## REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

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Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer and CD-ROM diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and Telichart, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre for more information.

### **Newfoundland and Labrador**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
3<sup>rd</sup> floor  
Viking Building  
Crosbie Road  
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A1B 3P2

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Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255  
Fax: 1-709-772-6433

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Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404  
Fax: 1-204-983-7543

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Fax: 1-403-495-3026  
N.W.T. – Call collect (403) 495-3028

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Room 401  
138-4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South East  
Calgary, Alberta  
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Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708  
Fax: 1-403-292-4958

### **British Columbia and the Yukon**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre  
757 West Hastings Street  
Suite 440F  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

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Toll free service:  
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)  
Fax: 1-604-666-4863  
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 17, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASE

- **Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, September 1992** 2  
Seasonally adjusted data indicate that travel between Canada and other countries increased in September 1992.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of Rolled Steel, September 1992	4
Plastic Film and Bags, Third Quarter 1992	4
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, November 1, 1992	4
Processed Fruits and Vegetables, September 1992	4
Soft Drinks, October 1992	4

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 5

### 1991 Census of Agriculture-Population Data (First Release)

Addendum to today's *Daily*

New data from the 1991 Census of Agriculture-Population database are released today in an addendum to *The Daily*. These findings offer insights into Canadian agriculture by profiling the people who manage Canada's farms.

As well as presenting information on the age, sex, marital status and mother tongue of Canadian farm operators and the farm population, the addendum compares farms with one operator to those with multiple operators.



Statistics  
Canada

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Canada

## MAJOR RELEASE

### Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

September 1992

#### Highlights

##### Seasonally Adjusted Data

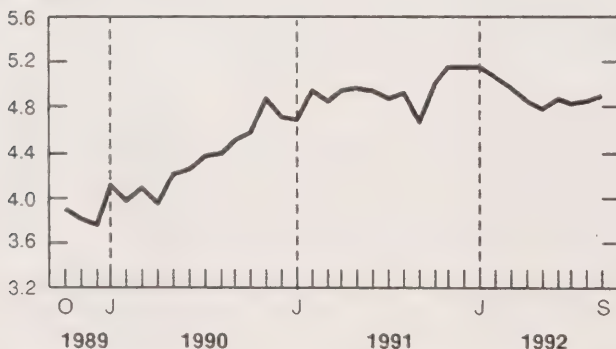
Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show that the overall volume of both non-resident travel to Canada and outbound Canadian travel increased in September.

- The number of same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States increased 0.9% to a seasonally adjusted 4.9 million trips. Same-day, cross-border automobile travel to the United States has been relatively stable in recent months.

#### Same-day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile

Seasonally adjusted

Millions



- Automobile trips of one or more nights to the United States increased 0.7% in September to 1.1 million.
- The number of trips of one or more nights by all modes of travel (including automobile) to the United States increased 0.5% to 1.6 million, while the number of trips to all other countries rose 1.5% to 266,000, continuing the long-term upward trend.

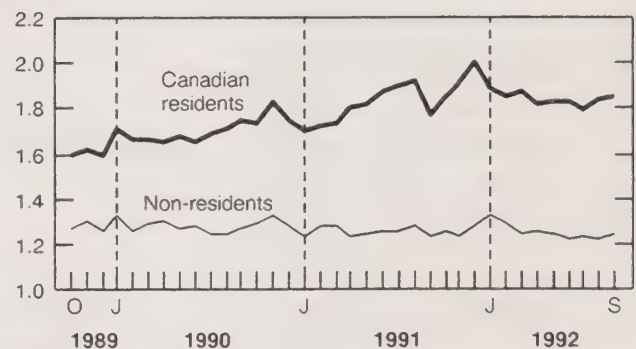
#### Note to Users

Seasonally adjusted numbers have been revised on CANSIM back to January 1989.

#### Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries

Seasonally adjusted

Millions



- Travel of one or more nights to Canada increased: trips from the United States rose 1.8% to 992,000 and trips from all other countries increased 2.7% to 249,000.

#### Unadjusted Data

- Year-over-year comparisons with September 1991 are inadvisable due to the sharp drop in cross-border traffic during that month, likely influenced by the real and perceived delays at Canada's ports of entry due to labour disputes at that time.
- In terms of actual counts, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States totalled 4.7 million in September 1992. The comparable numbers during September 1990 and 1991 were 4.5 million and 4.6 million trips, respectively.
- Automobile trips to the United States of one or more nights numbered 1.2 million in September 1992.



- The number of trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel totalled 1.6 million in September 1992, while similar trips to all other countries totalled 252,000.
- Travel of one or more nights to Canada by United States residents totalled 1.2 million trips, while comparable travel by residents of all other countries totalled 348,000 trips.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The September 1992 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$6.10/\$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

## International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

September 1992

	June 1992 <sup>r</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	August 1992 <sup>r</sup>	September 1992 <sup>P</sup>
Seasonally Adjusted				
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
<b>One or More Nights Trips<sup>1</sup></b>				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	974	977	974	992
Other Countries <sup>2</sup>	242	246	243	249
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,568	1,521	1,575	1,583
Other Countries	260	263	262	266
<b>Total Trips</b>				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,706	2,646	2,575	2,682
Other Countries	270	276	277	286
Residents of Canada:				
United States	6,539	6,395	6,408	6,543
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,861	4,833	4,851	4,894
One or More Nights	1,147	1,112	1,132	1,140
	September 1992 <sup>P</sup>	% Change 1992/1991	Jan.-Sept. 1992 <sup>P</sup>	% Change 1992/1991
Unadjusted				
	('000)		('000)	
<b>One or More Nights Trips<sup>1</sup></b>				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	1,209	3.7	9,940	-1.7
Other Countries <sup>2</sup>	348	0.4	2,459	0.2
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,578	0.3	15,132	-0.5
Other Countries	252	12.1	2,491	11.7
<b>Same-day Trips</b>				
Residents of Canada:				
United States <sup>1</sup>	4,771	2.2	45,828	1.1
Auto Re-entries	4,676	2.1	44,904	1.1

<sup>1</sup> Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.

<sup>2</sup> Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Shipments of Rolled Steel

September 1992

Rolled steel shipments for September 1992 totalled 1 070 885 tonnes, an increase of 13.5% from the preceding month's 943 629 tonnes and an increase of 6.8% from the year-earlier 1 002 967 tonnes.

From January to September 1992, shipments totalled 9 012 926 tonnes, an increase of 8.3% compared to 8 325 441 tonnes the previous year.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).**

The September 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

### Plastic Film and Bags

Third Quarter 1992

Data for the third quarter of 1992 on plastic film and bags are now available.

*Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin* (47-007, \$6.75/\$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

### Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

November 1, 1992

Preliminary data on cold storage of frozen poultry products for November 1, 1992 and revised figures for October 1, 1992 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.**

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Benoit Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

### Processed Fruits And Vegetables

September 1992

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for September 1992 are now available.

*Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly* (32-011, \$5/\$50) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Soft Drinks

October 1992

Data on soft drinks for October 1992 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.**

*Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2.70/\$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Oils and Fats, September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 32-006**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard,**

**September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 36-003**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Electric Lamps (light bulbs and tubes),**

**October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 43-009**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**The Labour Force, October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 71-001**

(Canada: \$17.90/\$179; United States: US\$21.50/US\$215; Other Countries: US\$25.10/US\$251).

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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For release at 2:30 p.m.	
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 17, 1992

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## ADDENDUM TO THE DAILY

## 1991 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE-POPULATION DATABASE

## HIGHLIGHTS

- In 1991, Canada's farm population was 867,265 – 3.2% of the total population.
- The 1991 Census of Agriculture recorded a total of 390,870 farm operators managing Canada's 280,040 farms.
- Sixty-three percent of Canada's farms were managed by 1 operator in 1991. Another 32% had 2 operators, and the remaining 4% had 3 or more operators.
- In 1991, 26% of Canadian farm operators were women.
- In 1991, 14% of sole operators resided off their farm.
- In 1991, the top four languages reported as mother tongue by farm operators were English (68%), French (15%), German (6%) and Ukrainian (3%).



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## New data on Canadian farm operators

In 1991, for the first time in the history of the Census of Agriculture, respondents could cite more than one person as farm operator<sup>1</sup> on the census questionnaire. This change responded to requests made during client consultations across Canada, and it will help measure women's contribution to Canadian agriculture.

This new information produces a more complete picture of the men and women who make the day-to-day decisions on Canadian farms. As well, it offers insights into how farms managed by one operator compare with those managed by two or more operators.

Today's Daily addendum offers the first look at these new data on the age, sex, marital status and mother tongue of Canadian farm operators and farm population. As well, the addendum examines relationships between farm operator characteristics and farm variables such as days of off-farm work and residence status.

These data offer a profile of management resources in Canadian agriculture. Coupled with the second Agriculture-Population database release (scheduled for October 1993) – which will outline education levels and areas of study, and incomes by sources and occupations – the 1991 Census will provide a comprehensive portrait of Canadian agriculture.

Previous Censuses of Agriculture identified only one operator per farm, while in 1991, data on up to three farm operators per holding were captured and tabulated.

In 1991, second and third operators, not previously represented on the Census of Agriculture, were younger and had a larger component of women than those reported as first operators.

Because of these differences, the farm operator and farm population data presented in today's Daily addendum should not be compared to data published from previous censuses. However, more information on data comparability is available by contacting the Census of Agriculture or your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

## Most Canadian farms managed by 1 farm operator

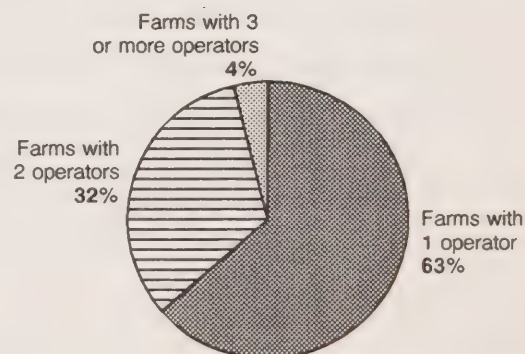
In 1991, of the 280,040 farms in Canada, 63% were operated by 1 operator. On these 176,935 farms, 94% of operators were male and 6% were female. Prince Edward Island and Manitoba reported the lowest percentages of female sole operators at 4%. British Columbia had the highest percentage of female sole operators, at 13%.

Two-operator farms accounted for one-third of Canadian farms in 1991. Of these 90,630 farms, 87% were managed by 1 male and 1 female operator, 13% by 2 male operators, and less than 1% by 2 female operators.

Farms with 3 or more operators<sup>2</sup> were the minority in Canada in 1991, accounting for 4% of all farms. Combinations of male and female operators (for example, 2 males and 1 female, or 1 male and 2 females) represented three-quarters of these multi-operator farms. Farms managed by 3 males accounted for 24%, and less than 1% were managed by 3 female operators.

<sup>2</sup> For farms that reported more than 3 farm operators, data on only the first three were captured and tabulated.

## Two-Thirds of Canada's Farms Managed by 1 Operator in 1991



<sup>1</sup> A farm operator is a person responsible for the day-to-day decisions made in the agricultural operation of the farm holding.



**95% of Canadian farms managed by 1 or 2 operators in 1991**

	Total farms		Farms with 1 operator		Farms with 2 operators		Farms with 3 or more operators	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Canada</b>	<b>280,040</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>176,935</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>90,630</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>12,480</b>	<b>4</b>
Newfoundland	725	100	565	78	140	19	20	3
Prince Edward Island	2,360	100	1,685	71	565	24	115	5
Nova Scotia	3,980	100	2,900	73	945	24	135	3
New Brunswick	3,250	100	2,380	73	740	23	125	4
Quebec	38,075	100	24,530	64	11,500	30	2,050	5
Ontario	68,635	100	39,020	57	25,925	38	3,680	5
Manitoba	25,705	100	17,200	67	7,450	29	1,055	4
Saskatchewan	60,840	100	43,900	72	15,005	25	1,935	3
Alberta	57,245	100	34,565	60	20,145	35	2,530	4
British Columbia	19,225	100	10,180	53	8,210	43	830	4

**Male-female management combinations dominated farms with multiple operators in 1991**

	Farms with 1 operator		Farms with 2 operators			Farms with 3 or more operators		
	Male	Female	2 Males	2 Females	1 Male and 1 Female	3 Males	3 Females	Male/Female combinations
Percent								
<b>Canada</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>75.6</b>
Newfoundland	92.9	7.1	22.2	--	77.8	25.0	--	75.0
Prince Edward Island	96.1	3.9	40.2	0.9	58.9	43.5	--	56.5
Nova Scotia	91.7	8.3	21.6	1.1	77.4	33.3	--	66.7
New Brunswick	94.7	5.3	26.8	0.7	72.5	32.0	--	68.0
Quebec	93.5	6.5	14.9	0.4	84.7	22.5	--	77.5
Ontario	93.0	7.0	12.2	0.5	87.3	19.8	0.1	80.0
Manitoba	96.1	3.9	15.8	0.4	83.8	29.9	--	70.1
Saskatchewan	95.5	4.5	15.0	0.2	84.8	30.7	0.3	69.1
Alberta	94.9	5.1	11.5	0.4	88.1	26.1	0.2	73.7
British Columbia	86.6	13.4	6.0	0.7	93.4	14.5	0.6	84.9

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

## Canada's farm population 3.2% of the total population in 1991

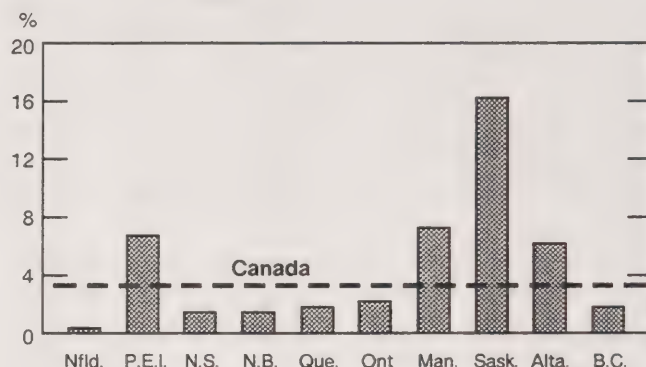
A total of 867,265 people, 3.2% of Canada's population, resided on farms in the households of farm operators in 1991. The highest proportion of farm to total population was reported in Saskatchewan (16.2%). Newfoundland had the lowest proportion (0.4%). Ontario had the largest farm population<sup>1</sup> at 226,750.

In 1991, the rural farm population<sup>2</sup> was 13.1% of the total rural population in Canada. Again, Saskatchewan had the largest share of its rural population on farms (41.5%).

<sup>1</sup> Farm population is all persons who are members of a farm operator's household, living on a farm in a rural or urban area.

<sup>2</sup> Rural farm population is all persons who are members of a farm operator's household, living on a farm in a rural area.

## Saskatchewan's Farm Population 16.2% of Total Population in 1991



## Ontario reported highest farm population in 1991

	Total farm population		Rural farm population		
	Number of persons	as a % of total population	Number of persons	as a % of rural population	as a % of total population
<b>Canada</b>	<b>867,265</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>830,425</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Newfoundland	2,045	0.4	1,645	0.6	0.3
Prince Edward Island	8,670	6.7	8,570	11.0	6.6
Nova Scotia	12,785	1.4	12,455	3.0	1.4
New Brunswick	10,970	1.5	10,625	2.8	1.5
Quebec	128,370	1.9	122,685	7.9	1.8
Ontario	226,750	2.2	220,330	12.0	2.2
Manitoba	79,610	7.3	78,000	25.6	7.1
Saskatchewan	159,725	16.2	151,630	41.5	15.3
Alberta	177,190	7.0	171,860	33.4	6.8
British Columbia	61,135	1.9	52,625	8.2	1.6

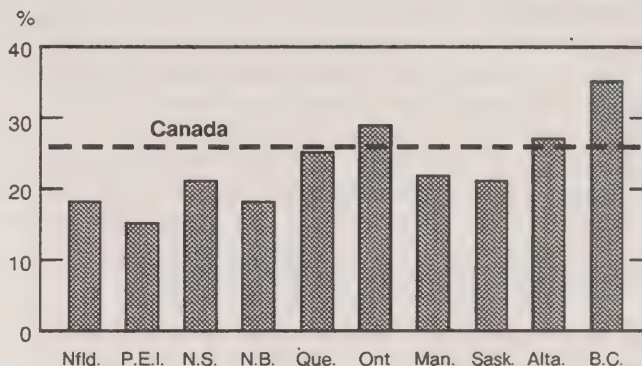
## One-quarter of Canadian farm operators in 1991 were female

At the time of the 1991 Census of Agriculture, 390,870 operators were managing Canada's 280,040 farms. Of these operators, 100,320 were female – one-quarter of the total.

British Columbia reported the highest percentage of female operators in 1991, at 35%; Prince Edward Island reported the lowest, at 15%.

Women were best represented on 2-operator farms, on which they accounted for 44% of operators. On farms with 3 or more operators, females accounted for 30% of operators. The lowest representation of women was on farms with 1 operator – 6% of sole operators were female.

Proportion of Female Farm Operators Varied From Province to Province in 1991



## Women represented just under half of operators on farms with 2 operators, 1991

	Total farms		Farms with 1 operator		Farms with 2 operators		Farms with 3 or more operators	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Percent							
<b>Canada</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>30</b>
Newfoundland	82	18	93	7	62	38	67	33
Prince Edward Island	85	15	96	4	69	30	79	21
Nova Scotia	79	21	92	8	60	40	74	26
New Brunswick	82	18	95	5	63	37	75	25
Quebec	75	25	93	7	57	43	70	29
Ontario	71	29	93	7	56	44	69	31
Manitoba	78	22	96	4	57	43	73	27
Saskatchewan	79	21	96	4	56	44	72	28
Alberta	73	27	95	5	55	45	71	29
British Columbia	65	35	87	13	52	47	64	36

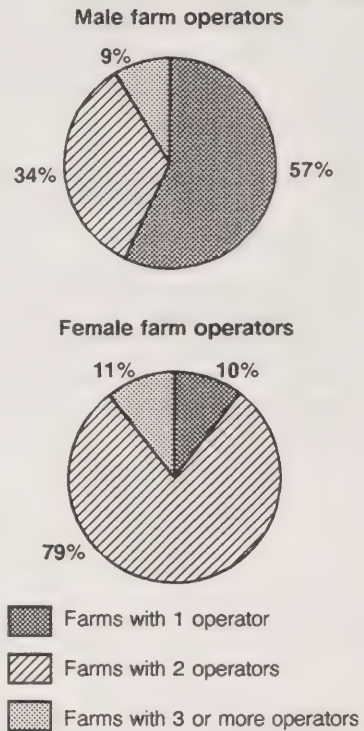


## Female farm operators more likely to share farm management responsibilities

In 1991, most female farm operators in Canada were in fact co-operators of their farm businesses: 79% on farms with 2 operators and 11% on farms with 3 or more operators. The remaining 10% reported being the sole operator of their farm business. However, the proportion of women who were sole operators varied among provinces, ranging from 24% in Newfoundland to 8% in Manitoba and Alberta.

Male farm operators were more likely to be sole operators. Nationally, 57% of all male farm operators were sole operators in 1991. An additional 34% were on farms with 2 operators, and 9% were on farms with 3 or more operators.

## Most Male Farm Operators Were on Farms With 1 Operator, Canada, 1991



## Most Canadian female farm operators on farms with 2 or more operators, 1991

	Male Number of farm operators			Female Number of farm operators		
	1	2	3 or more	1	2	3 or more
	Percent					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>11</b>
Newfoundland	71	23	5	24	64	12
Prince Edward Island	61	29	10	14	72	15
Nova Scotia	65	28	7	22	68	10
New Brunswick	65	27	8	17	71	12
Quebec	57	33	11	12	74	14
Ontario	50	40	10	9	79	12
Manitoba	61	31	8	8	81	10
Saskatchewan	67	27	6	12	79	9
Alberta	54	37	9	8	82	10
British Columbia	46	45	8	14	78	9

## Female farm operators younger than their male counterparts

Of Canada's 390,870 farm operators, 48% were between the ages of 35 and 54 in 1991. Operators aged 55 or over constituted the next largest group with 32% of all operators, while those under 35 accounted for only 20%.

This ranking held for both male and female farm operators; however, female farm operators were on average younger than their male counterparts. In 1991, 21% of Canada's female farm operators were under 35, compared with 19% of male operators.

The 35 to 54 age group accounted for 52% of female and 47% of male farm operators. The 55 and over age category accounted for 26% of female and 34% of male operators.

Quebec had the largest proportion of operators in the under 35 age category, with 25%. Thirty-one percent of the province's female farm operators were in this age group, almost double the proportion for British Columbia and Prince Edward Island at 16% each.

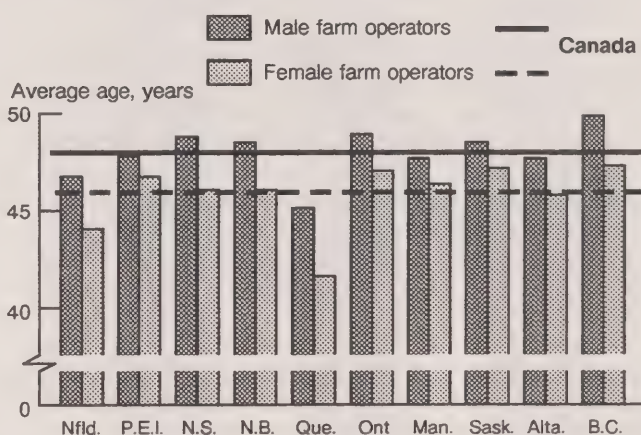
Saskatchewan had the highest proportion of farm operators in the 55 and over age group in 1991, with 35% - 37% of male and 30% of female operators.

In 1991, the average age of Canadian farm operators was 47.5. For males, the average was 48.0; for females, it was 46.0.

Quebec had the youngest farm operators, with an average age of 41.7 for females and 45.2 for males. The overall average in Quebec was 44.3.

British Columbia reported the oldest average age for farm operators in 1991, at 47.2 for females, and 49.8 for males. The overall average for British Columbia farm operators was 48.9.

### Female Operators Younger than Males on Average in All Provinces in 1991



### Most Canadian farm operators between 35 and 54 years of age in 1991

	Total operators			Male operators			Female operators		
	Less than 35	35 to 54	55 and over	Less than 35	35 to 54	55 and over	Less than 35	35 to 54	55 and over
	Percent								
<b>Canada</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26</b>
Newfoundland	15	59	26	14	58	27	21	62	18
Prince Edward Island	20	47	33	21	45	34	16	58	26
Nova Scotia	17	51	33	17	49	35	18	58	24
New Brunswick	16	52	31	16	52	33	19	56	24
Quebec	25	52	22	23	52	25	31	54	15
Ontario	18	48	34	18	46	36	19	52	29
Manitoba	21	47	32	21	45	34	21	52	28
Saskatchewan	20	45	35	20	43	37	20	49	30
Alberta	20	48	32	20	46	34	22	52	26
British Columbia	14	51	34	14	49	37	16	56	28



## About one-third of farm operators work off the farm

Most of Canada's farm operators (63%) reported no off-farm employment during 1990.

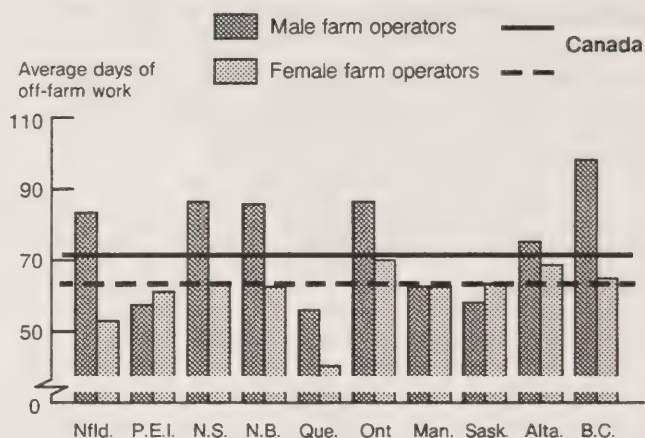
The next largest group of farm operators (21%) reported working 190 days or more off the farm. This group accounted for 18% of female and 22% of male operators.

Male farm operators worked more days on average at their off-farm jobs. Male operators in Canada who worked off-farm averaged 72 days off the farm in 1990, compared with 63 days for female operators.

Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan reported exceptions to this national trend: female farm operators in these provinces worked more days off the farm on average than did their male counterparts. In Prince Edward Island, female farm operators worked an average of 61 days off the farm in 1990, compared with 58 days for male operators. In Saskatchewan, female farm operators reported 63 days of off-farm work on average, while males reported 58 days.

In Manitoba, male and female farm operators worked on average virtually the same number of days off the farm; 63 days for males, 62 days for females.

## Male Farm Operators Worked More Days Off the Farm on Average in 1990



Off-farm employment varied depending on the number of operators in the farm business. On farms with one operator, 63% of operators worked exclusively on the farm in 1990. Female sole operators were more likely to work only on the farm – 68% compared with 62% of male sole operators.

On farms with two operators, 61% of operators reported no off-farm work during 1990 – 62% of female and 60% of male operators.

Operators on farms with 3 or more operators were least likely to work off the farm: 73% reported no off-farm work during 1990, with little difference between male and female operators.

## About one-third of farm operators in Canada worked off the farm in 1990

Days of off – farm work	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>No days</b>	<b>245,865</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>181,790</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64,075</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>1 or more days</b>	<b>145,000</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>108,760</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36,245</b>	<b>36</b>
1-19	6,140	4	4,395	4	1,745	5
20-59	13,150	9	9,305	9	3,845	11
60-189	45,055	31	32,175	30	12,880	36
190 and over	80,655	56	62,885	58	17,775	49



Quebec had the highest proportion of operators without off-farm work in 1990. On Quebec farms with a sole operator, 69% of operators reported no days of off-farm work – 75% of female and 69% of male sole operators. On farms with 2 operators, over 77% of operators had no off-farm work in 1990. Farms run by 3 or more operators in Quebec had a substantially higher percentage of operators without off-farm work, at 84%.

The group with Canada's highest rate (52%) for off-farm work was males on 2-operator farms in British Columbia. This was the only group with a rate of more than 50%.

### In 1991, most Canadian farm operators were married

In 1991, 82% of Canadian farm operators were married, 11% were single, 4% were divorced or separated, and 3% were widowed.

More female farm operators were married – 87% compared with 81% for males.

For female farm operators, the next largest category was widowed at 6%, followed by single (4%) and divorced or separated (3%).

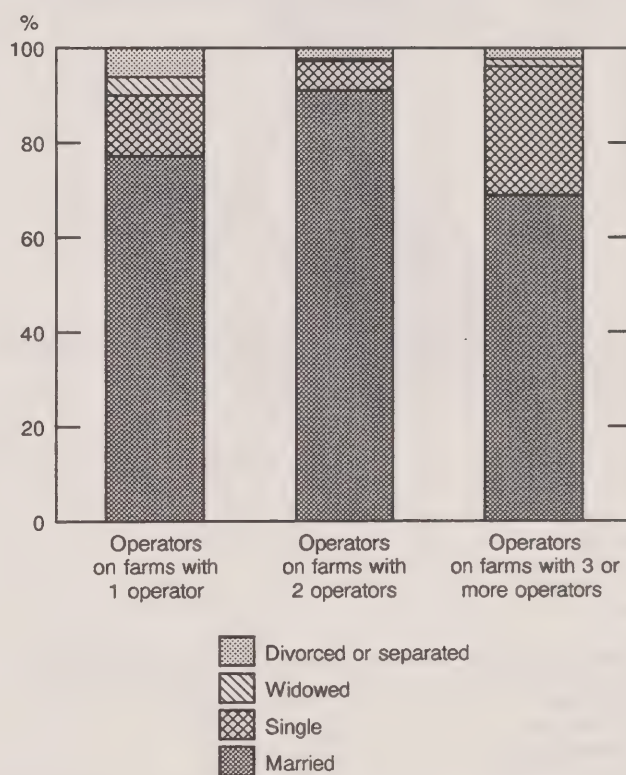
For male operators, the single category ranked second at 13%, followed by divorced or separated (4%) and widowed (2%).

Marital status also varied depending on the number of operators on the farm. On 1-operator farms, 79% of male operators were married and 13% were single in 1991. By contrast, less than half (42%) of female sole operators were married. More female sole operators were widowed than single – 34% compared with 10%.

The highest proportion of married farm operators in 1991 was found on 2-operator farms, with over 91% – 94% of females and 89% of males.

The lowest proportion of married male farm operators was found on farms with 3 or more operators, at 64%, compared with 81% of females and 69% overall. These farms also had the largest proportion of male farm operators who were single, at 33%, compared with 11% of females and 27% overall.

### In 1991, Highest Proportion of Married Farm Operators in Canada Found on 2-Operator Farms



### Female farm operators more likely to be married, 1991

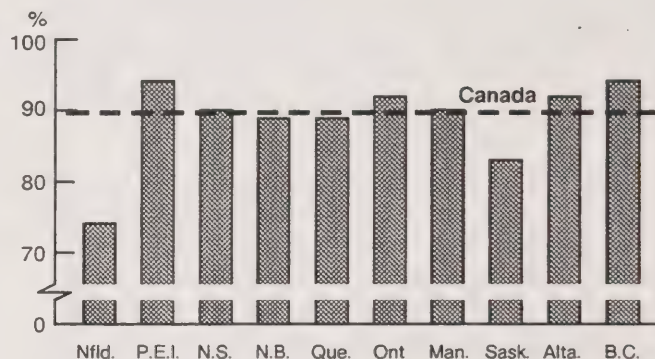
Canada	Total operators		Male operators		Female operators	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>390,870</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>290,550</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100,320</b>	<b>100</b>
Married	322,405	82	234,895	81	87,510	87
Single	43,135	11	39,005	13	4,130	4
Divorced or separated	15,140	4	12,275	4	2,865	3
Widowed	10,190	3	4,375	2	5,815	6

## Ninety Percent of Farm Operators in Canada Resided on their Farms, 1991

In 1991, the highest percentage of operators living on their farms occurred for 2-operator farms (93%), followed by farms with 3 or more operators (90%). On farms with 1 operator, 86% of operators reported living on the farm.

Newfoundland had the lowest percentage of operators living on the farm in 1991, at 74%. Prince Edward Island and British Columbia had the highest percentage, at 94%.

## Ninety Percent of Farm Operators in Canada Resided on their Farms, 1991



## Highest rate of farm residency occurred on 2-operator farms in British Columbia and 1-operator farms in Prince Edward Island, 1991

	Percentage of operators residing on the farm			
	Total	Farms with 1 operator	Farms with 2 operators	Farms with 3 or more operators
	Percent			
<b>Canada</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>90</b>
Newfoundland	74	72	80	75
Prince Edward Island	94	95	94	91
Nova Scotia	90	89	92	88
New Brunswick	89	90	90	81
Quebec	89	86	93	87
Ontario	92	91	94	91
Manitoba	90	87	93	93
Saskatchewan	83	78	89	89
Alberta	92	88	94	93
British Columbia	94	92	95	92



## Language profile of Canadian farm operators differs from the general population

Over two-thirds (68%) of Canadian farm operators reported English as their mother tongue in 1991. French was the mother tongue of the second largest group of operators (15%). German and Ukrainian ranked next.

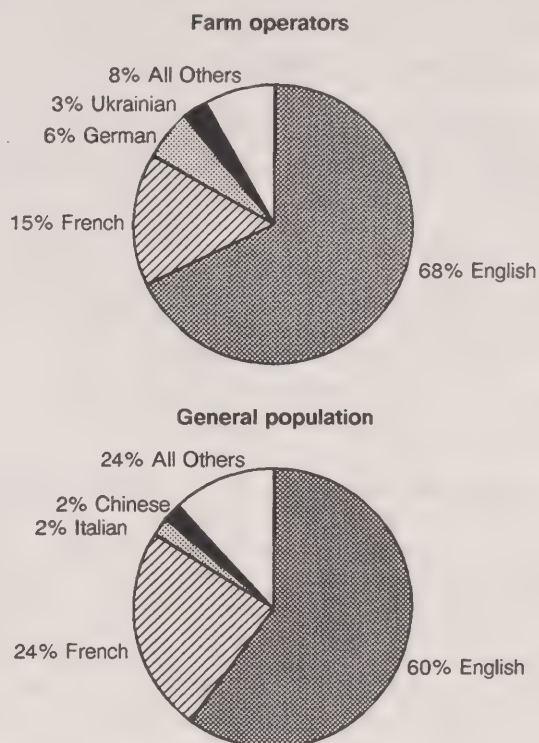
This profile differed from that of the general Canadian population. Farm operators were more likely to speak English as their mother tongue than was the general population (68% versus 60%), and less likely to speak French (15% versus 24%). In the general population, English and French were followed by Italian and Chinese.

Manitoba was the only province that had the same top four mother tongues for the general population and for farm operators.

The percentage of operators with English as their mother tongue was highest in Newfoundland (99%), Prince Edward Island (92%) and Nova Scotia (91%). Quebec reported the lowest percentage (7%).

In Quebec, 90% of operators reported French as their mother tongue. New Brunswick ranked second for French with 18% of operators. British Columbia was the only province in which French was not in the top four mother tongues for farm operators.

## The Mother Tongues of Farm Operators and the General Population, Canada, 1991



## Over two-thirds of Canadian farm operators reported English as their mother tongue in 1991

	Rank									
	First		Second		Third		Fourth		Remainder	
	Mother Tongue	%	Mother Tongue	%	Mother Tongue	%	Mother Tongue	%	Mother Tongue	%
Can.	English	68	French	15	German	6	Ukrainian	3	All Others	8
Nfld.	English	99	French	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
P.E.I.	English	92	Dutch	3	French	2	German	1	All others	2
N.S.	English	91	Dutch	4	French	2	German	1	All others	2
N.B.	English	77	French	18	German	2	Dutch	2	All others	1
Que.	French	90	English	7	German	1	English & French	1	All others	1
Ont.	English	79	Dutch	5	German	5	French	4	All others	7
Man.	English	68	German	13	Ukrainian	7	French	5	All others	7
Sask.	English	80	German	6	Ukrainian	5	French	3	All others	6
Alta.	English	80	German	6	Ukrainian	5	French	3	All others	6
B.C.	English	74	German	8	Dutch	4	Punjabi	2	All others	12



### Data Sources

All data in today's addendum come from the 1991 Census of Agriculture-Population database, the 1991 Census of Agriculture database, and the 1991 Census of Population database.

### Confidentiality and Random Rounding

The figures shown in the tables have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as "**random rounding**". This is done to prevent the possibility of associating statistical data with any identifiable individual. Under this method, all figures including totals are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of "5" or "10". While protecting the data from disclosure, this technique does not add significant error to the census data. However, there are some consequences for the users. Since totals are independently rounded, they do not necessarily equal the sum of individually rounded figures in distributions. Also, minor differences can be expected in corresponding totals and cell values in various census tabulations. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add up to 100. Percentage distributions and rates for the most part are based on rounded data, while averages are based on unrounded data.

### Upcoming Releases

The Census of Agriculture will be releasing twelve publications including information from the Agriculture-Population database: *Trends and Highlights of Canadian Agriculture and Its People*, (available in December 1992) and the 11 publications in the series *Agricultural Profile of Canada and the Provinces - Part 2* (available in January 1993). These publications will focus on emerging trends in agriculture and on the people who work in Canadian agriculture.

### Next Release of 1991 Census of Agriculture-Population Data

Additional data on the socio-economic characteristics of farm operators will be available in October 1993. These data will profile labour force activity, income, education, citizenship and ethnic origin of farm operators and the farm population.

### Further Information

This addendum is only a sample of highlights from the Census of Agriculture-Population database. Summary tabulations are available for \$10.00 when you order *Trends and Highlights of Canadian*

*Agriculture and Its People*. The User Services Unit of the Census of Agriculture also produces customized tabulations on a cost-recovery basis. For more information on our products and services, contact Lynda Kemp, User Services Unit, Census of Agriculture, at (613) 951-8711; or call toll-free in Canada at 1-800-465-1991.

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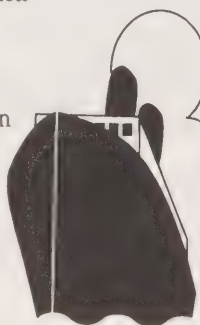
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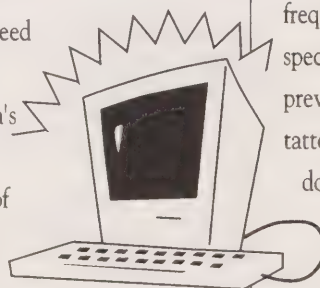
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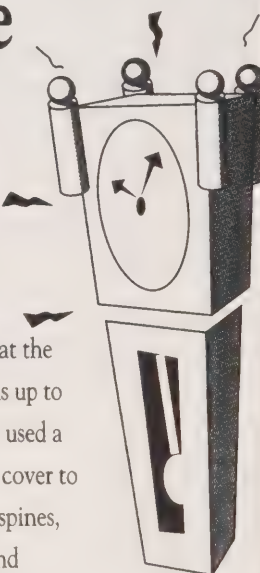
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 18, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, September 1992** 2  
A combination of stable exports and increased imports caused the merchandise trade surplus to fall by \$307 million to stand at \$436 million in September.
- **Gender Differences Among Violent Crime Victims** 4  
Three-quarters of adult violent crime victims were victims of assault. However, women were more likely to be victims of sexual assault, while men were more likely to be victims of robbery.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

7



Statistics  
Canada

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Canada

Canada

## MAJOR RELEASES

### Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

September 1992

Seasonally adjusted exports totalled \$13.1 billion in September, virtually unchanged from August. Large increases were registered for machinery and equipment other than aircraft and other transportation equipment (\$60 million) and for energy products (\$56 million). These increases were almost entirely offset by lower exports of automotive products, which fell by \$96 million.

Seasonally adjusted imports increased by \$314 million to total \$12.7 billion in September. Contributing most to the overall increase were higher imports of industrial goods other than precious metals (\$99 million), aircraft and other transportation equipment (\$136 million) and automotive products (\$137 million). Partially offsetting these increases were lower imports of machinery and equipment excluding aircraft and other transportation equipment (-\$59 million) and energy products (-\$70 million).

Canada's merchandise trade surplus declined by \$307 million to stand at \$436 million in September.

#### Trends

The seasonally adjusted merchandise trade data series have been further smoothed using moving averages, in order to more clearly discern underlying trends.

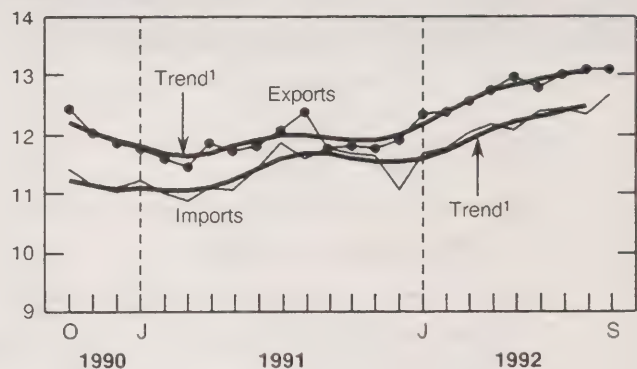
The overall exports trend continued to increase in the current period to stand almost 10% higher than in October 1991, its most recent low. The largest increases were concentrated among the more volatile commodities, in particular precious metals and wheat. Exports also increased for energy products and for aircraft and other transportation equipment. Automotive products exports decreased for the third consecutive month, but by less than 0.3%; despite this decline, automotive products exports remain almost 30% higher than their previous low at the beginning of 1991. Within the more stable export component, small increases were noted for forestry products, machinery and equipment excluding aircraft and other transportation equipment and miscellaneous consumer goods.

The imports trend, which has been increasing all year, is now over 8% higher than in December 1991. Virtually all of the more stable groups of

#### Merchandise Trade

Seasonally Adjusted  
Balance of Payments Basis

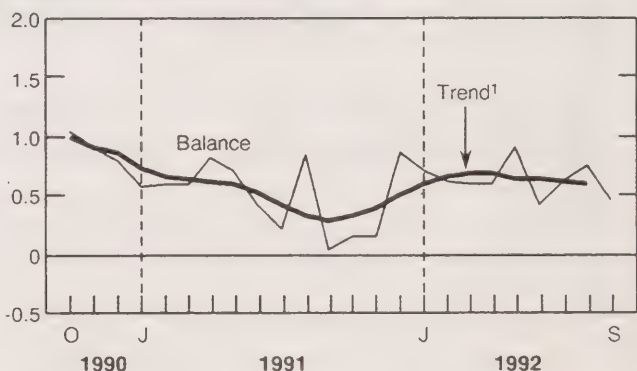
Billions of dollars



#### Merchandise Trade Balance

Seasonally Adjusted  
Balance of Payments Basis

Billions of dollars



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

commodities registered increases in the current period. Within the more volatile import component, decreases were noted for imports of energy products, aircraft and other transportation equipment, precious metals and automotive products. Imports of cars and parts declined, but truck imports continued to increase to a level 15% above their most recent low in February.



Merchandise trade improved for the third consecutive quarter, with exports rising by \$694 million and imports rising by \$785 million. The largest contribution to the exports increase stemmed from the more volatile component, in particular wheat and energy products. For imports, the more stable commodities contributed most to the overall increase. Most noteworthy was the continued strength in machinery and equipment imports.

In accordance with the revision policy of International Trade Division, seasonally adjusted exports and imports have been revised back to January 1992. As expected, the largest revisions were made to July and August 1992 data. Exports have been revised upward by \$84 million for July and \$62 million for August, while imports have been revised upward by \$126 million for July and \$120 million for August. As a result, the merchandise trade balance has been revised downward by \$42 million for July and \$58 million for August.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719 and 3887-3913.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services data and capital account movements, are available quarterly in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, \$27.50/\$110).

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and more analysis), *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$10/\$100) is now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, \$250). See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, the September 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the first week of December or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division.

### Merchandise Trade of Canada (Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis)

(\$ millions)

	Exports				Imports			
	September 1992	August 1992	July 1992	September 1991	September 1992	August 1992	July 1992	September 1991
United States	10,299	10,100	10,011	9,115	8,892	8,845	8,741	8,150
Other Trading Areas	2,797	2,989	3,005	2,650	3,767	3,500	3,665	3,607
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,096</b>	<b>13,089</b>	<b>13,016</b>	<b>11,766</b>	<b>12,660</b>	<b>12,345</b>	<b>12,406</b>	<b>11,757</b>
Agricultural and Fishing								
Products	1,286	1,303	1,603	989	844	831	816	783
Energy Products	1,388	1,332	1,388	1,197	497	567	556	507
Forestry Products	1,751	1,731	1,555	1,576	118	120	116	106
Industrial Goods and Materials	2,451	2,506	2,351	2,339	2,350	2,265	2,241	2,090
Machinery and Equipment	2,598	2,515	2,568	2,392	3,989	3,912	3,998	3,635
Automotive Products	3,043	3,139	2,983	2,800	2,813	2,676	2,689	2,832
Other Consumer Goods	328	316	316	252	1,655	1,586	1,577	1,441
Special Transactions Trade	287	280	288	253	347	332	358	305

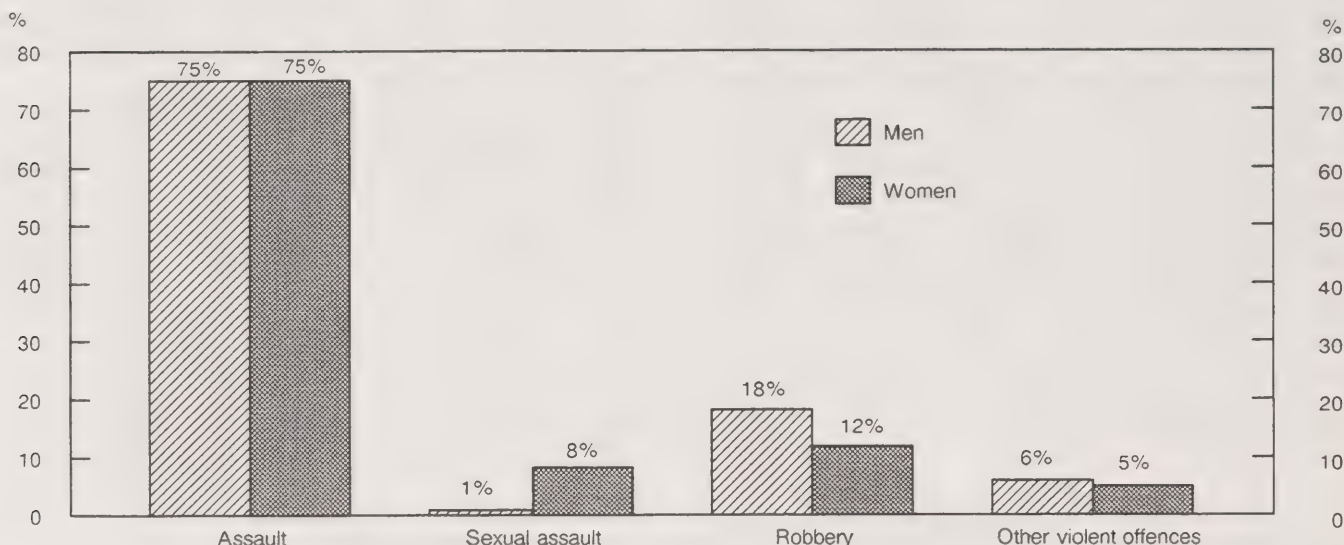
### Merchandise Trade of Canada, Monthly Variation of the Trend

(Percentage change)

	Exports				Imports			
	August 1992	July 1992	June 1992	August 1991	August 1992	July 1992	June 1992	August 1991
Agricultural and Fishing								
Products	1.8	2.5	2.4	-2.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.2
Energy Products	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.2	-0.5	1.0	3.3	2.4
Forestry Products	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0
Industrial Goods and Materials	0.9	1.1	1.2	-0.5	1.0	0.6	0.1	-0.2
Machinery and Equipment	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.8
Automotive Products	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	1.7
Other Consumer Goods	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Special Transactions Trade	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.9	-0.9



## Offences Committed Against Violent Crime Victims\*, Fifteen Selected Police Departments, 1991



\* Excludes unknown age and gender (4%).

Source: Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

## Gender Differences Among Violent Crime Victims

Although research findings have reported that women are less likely than men to be victims of violent crime, an analysis of data from 15 police departments from the incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey indicates that in 1991 women were reported to be victims of violent crime as often as men. Data from the Homicide Survey revealed that, between 1981 and 1990, approximately one-third of adult homicide victims were women.

### Highlights

- Three-quarters of adult violent crime victims were victims of assault. However, women were more likely to be victims of sexual assault (8% versus 1%), while men were more likely to be victims of robbery (18% versus 12%).
- Men and women tended to be victims of different types of offences. Although three-quarters of

adult violent crime victims were victims of assault, women tended to be assaulted by their husbands or ex-husbands (52%), whereas men tended to be assaulted by strangers (44%).

- Women tended to be killed by husbands or ex-husbands (48%), while men were most often killed by acquaintances (53%).
- Among violent crime victims, the majority of women were victimized in a residence (62%), whereas the largest proportion of men were victimized outdoors (43%). Although the largest proportion of all homicides occurred in the victim's home, this was more predominant when the victims were women (67% versus 41%).

*Juristat Service Bulletin: Gender Differences Among Violent Crime Victims*, Vol. 12, No. 21 (85-002, \$3.60/\$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023 or toll-free 1-800-387-2231). ■

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Export and Import Price Indexes

September 1992

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to September 1992 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based, current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to September 1992. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The September 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

### Wholesale Trade, Provincial Origin and Destination of Shipments by Commodity 1990

Results from the 1990 Interprovincial Wholesale Commodity Survey are now available.

The publication *Interprovincial Wholesale Commodity Survey* (63-542, \$48) will be issued shortly.

For further information on this release and/or detailed data through custom and special tabulations on a cost-recovery basis, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Larry Murphy (613-951-3542), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

### Tobacco Products

October 1992

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.86 billion cigarettes in October 1992, an 11.7% decrease from

the 4.37<sup>r</sup> (revised) billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1991. Production from January to October 1992 totalled 36.22 billion cigarettes, down 7.3% from 39.06<sup>r</sup> billion cigarettes during the year-earlier period.

Domestic sales in October 1992 totalled 2.60 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 1.1% from the 2.63 billion cigarettes sold in October 1991. January to October year-to-date sales totalled 29.29 billion cigarettes, down 9.9% from the year-earlier 32.52 billion cigarettes.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 46.

The October 1992 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$5/\$50) can be ordered from Publication Sales. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the data, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Tea, Coffee and Cocoa

Third Quarter 1992

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the third quarter of 1992 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

*Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025, \$6.75/\$27) will be released at a later date.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Pack of Processed Raspberries

1992

Data on the pack of processed raspberries for 1992 are now available.

*Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (excluding apples)*, 1992 (32-234, \$13) will be released at a later date.

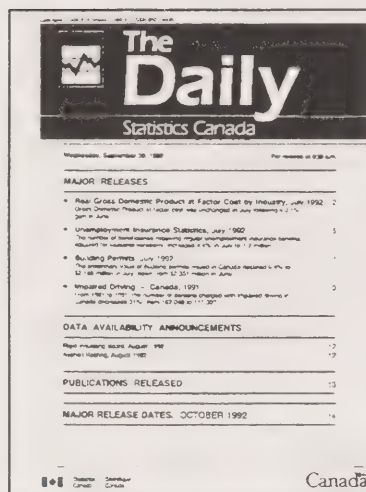
For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

## Pack of Processed Plums 1992

Data on the pack of processed plums for 1992 cannot be made available. The information is confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

*Pack of Selected Fruits (excluding apples), 1992 (32-234, \$13) will be released at a later date.*

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■



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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,**  
September 1992.

**Catalogue number 31-001**

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; United States:  
US\$20.80/US\$208; Other Countries:  
US\$24.20/US\$242).

**Gypsum Products,** September 1992.

**Catalogue number 44-003**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Railway Carloadings,** September 1992.

**Catalogue number 52-001**

(Canada: \$8.30/\$83; United States: US\$10/US\$100;  
Other Countries: US\$11.60/US\$116).

**Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics,**  
September 1992.

**Catalogue number 53-003**

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;  
Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

**Consumer Price Index,** October 1992.

**Catalogue number 62-001**

(Canada: \$9.30/\$93; United States:  
US\$11.20/US\$112; Other Countries: US\$13/US\$130).

**Available at 7:00 a.m. on Thursday, November 19,  
1992.**

**Building Permits,** August 1992.

**Catalogue number 64-001**

(Canada: \$22.10/\$221; United States:  
US\$26.50/US\$265; Other Countries:  
US\$30.90/US\$309).

**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International  
Trade,** September 1992.

**Catalogue number 65-001P**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;  
Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Juristat Service Bulletin: Gender Differences  
Among Violent Crime Victims,** Vol. 12, No. 21.

**Catalogue number 85-002**

(Canada: \$3.60/\$90; United States: US\$4.30/US\$108;  
Other Countries: US\$5/US\$126).

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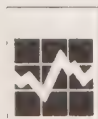
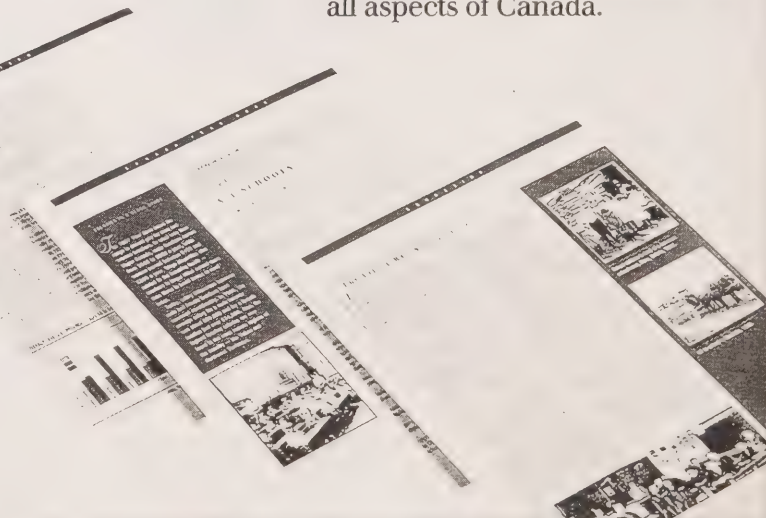
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 19, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

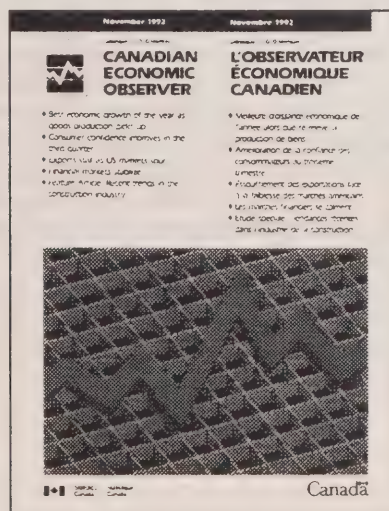
- **Consumer Price Index, October 1992** 2  
In October, the CPI year-to-year increase was 1.6%, up from the 1.3% increase reported in September.
- **Sales of Natural Gas, September 1992** 10  
Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada during September 1992 totalled 3 273 million cubic metres, an 8.3% increase over the September 1991 level.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending November 14, 1992 11
- Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending November 7, 1992 11

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

12



### Canadian Economic Observer November 1992

The November issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy and the major economic events in October along with a feature article, "Recent Trends in the Construction Industry." A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

The November issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.



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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Consumer Price Index

October 1992

#### National Highlights

##### All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI, 1986 = 100) for Canada rose by 0.2% between September and October to reach 128.5. Despite an 8.4% increase in property taxes, the increase was in line with monthly increases seen this year. As a matter of practice, property taxes are introduced into the CPI once a year in October.

Largely as a result of the increase in property taxes, the Housing index rose by 0.4% and was the major component with the largest contribution to the monthly increase. The Clothing index, which advanced by 0.5%, also exerted some upward pressure. The contributions of the other major components were relatively insignificant.

Between October 1991 and October 1992, the All-items index increased by 1.6%, a year-over-year change higher than the 1.3% recorded in September. Between May and September the level ranged between 1.1% and 1.3%; in the first four months of the year, it ranged between 1.6% and 1.7%.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the October All-items CPI rose by 0.1% from its September level, repeating the month-to-month change for September and marginally lower than the 0.2% rates seen in June, July and August. The compound annual rate of increase, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels in the latest three-month period (July to October), was 1.3%, down from the 1.9% and 1.6% increases seen in August and September, respectively.

##### Food

The Food index edged down 0.1% between September and October as a decline of 0.3% in the Food Purchased from Stores component was largely offset by a rise of 0.3% in the prices of Food Purchased from Restaurants.

A number of offsetting movements were noted in the components of Food Purchased from Stores. Fresh fruit prices declined by 7.9%, with the major impact coming from apples (-19.0%), which were at the peak of their harvest. Positive movements were seen for fresh vegetables (3.5%), meat (0.3%) and fish (2.0%). The jump in fresh vegetable prices was a consequence of the market's greater dependence on higher-priced imported products. Within meat, both beef and pork prices rose by 1.7%, while the poultry index decreased by 1.9%, mainly because of special promotions on turkeys for Thanksgiving.

The Food index increased 1.0% over its year-earlier level. This is the second year-over-year increase noted in as many months after eight straight declines. The Food Purchased from Stores component rose 0.6%, breaking the string of year-over-year declines which dated back to October 1991. The Food Purchased from Restaurants component advanced by 1.8% from its October 1991 level.

##### All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index rose 0.2%, more than making up the September decline of 0.1%.

The 0.4% rise in the Housing component was primarily the result of the 8.4% jump in property taxes. Property taxes include charges for local governments, for regional governments where applicable, for school boards and, in some municipalities, for special services such as garbage pick-up. The amount levied is based on the assessed value of property and on the tax rates established by local governments and school boards. The increases in Toronto were related mainly to rises in regional and school tax rates. In a number of cities, property assessments increased. This occurred in St. John's but the mill rate did not change. Rebates from provincial governments are also taken into account in calculating this index. A major reason for the increases in Vancouver and Victoria was the discontinuation of supplementary rebates to property owners.

**Annual Percentage Change in Property Taxes,  
Canada and Cities**

	1991	1992
St. John's	0.0	22.3
Charlottetown/Summerside	12.0	4.3
Halifax	5.2	3.9
Saint John	7.3	2.5
Quebec City	6.0	6.7
Montreal	6.4	7.5
Ottawa	6.7	5.1
Toronto	5.0	9.8
Thunder Bay	6.7	7.3
Winnipeg	7.6	0.6
Regina	3.9	2.7
Saskatoon	4.4	1.8
Edmonton	7.7	5.4
Calgary	6.5	7.2
Vancouver	-2.3	21.5
Victoria	1.0	16.5
Whitehorse	8.4	10.5
Yellowknife	9.7	15.8
<b>Canada</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>

Within the Housing component, Rent was up 0.2% and was the only other series to have a significant upward impact. Seasonally lower prices for motels and hotels caused a drop of 5.1% for travellers' accommodation. Declines in mortgage interest costs (-0.9%) and homeowners' maintenance and repair charges (-2.2%) also had a strong negative impact.

The Clothing component went up 0.5% in October. Higher prices for some new winter stock coupled with the ending of some promotions were the principal reasons given. The increases were noted across many components of clothing with Men's Wear rising by 0.6%, Women's Wear 0.2%, Boys' Wear 4.0% and Girls' Wear 0.8%. The items exerting the most upward pressure were men's pants (3.5%), women's coats and jackets (1.0%), boys' pants (7.0%) and women's sportswear (0.3%). The increases were dampened by a number of price decreases and new promotions.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index went up 0.1% over the month, due for the most part to advances in ticket prices for stage performances (5.9%) and hockey games (9.9%). Price declines were recorded for home entertainment equipment (-0.7%) and for photographic goods and services (-0.9%).

The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index and the Health and Personal Care index rose 0.1% in October but had only a minimal effect on the All-items index.

The Transportation component registered a decline in October, falling 0.1%. The decline in the Private Transportation index (-0.2%) reflected a substantial drop in gasoline prices (-0.5%) which resulted from price wars in several parts of the country. The rise of 0.6% in the Public Transportation index was due almost entirely to higher air fares on domestic flights, though a 9.1% decline in rail fares had some offsetting effect.

Over the 12-month period from October 1991 to October 1992, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 1.7%, higher than in the previous two months, but still lower than in the first seven months of the year.

**Energy**

As in September, the Energy index posted a 0.2% decline in October. The 0.5% decrease in gasoline prices was the principal cause, although minor increases for electricity and fuel oil did have some offsetting influence.

**All-items excluding Food and Energy**

The October index for All-items excluding Food and Energy climbed 0.3% after declining 0.1% a month earlier. The October level was 1.7% higher than a year earlier. This increase was slightly above that posted in September and equal to the year-to-year change recorded in August.

**Goods and Services**

The Goods index declined 0.1%, marking the third month in succession that the Goods index has fallen. The index for both non-durable and durable goods slipped by 0.2%, with semi-durable goods, up 0.4%, providing a substantial offsetting effect. The Services index also rose by 0.4%.

From October 1991 to October 1992, the Goods index advanced by 1.1%, higher than the year-over-year movements of 0.2% to 0.5% posted for May through September of this year. The 12-month rise in the Service index was 2.1%, repeating the change posted last month.



# The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada (1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change October 1992 from	
	October 1992	September 1992	October 1991	September 1992	October 1991
<b>All-items</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Food	120.6	120.7	119.4	-0.1	1.0
Housing	127.0	126.5	125.6	0.4	1.1
Clothing	130.4	129.7	128.9	0.5	1.2
Transportation	121.6	121.7	118.5	-0.1	2.6
Health and personal care	132.3	132.2	128.0	0.1	3.4
Recreation, reading and education	132.9	132.8	132.1	0.1	0.6
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	170.2	170.1	165.3	0.1	3.0
All-items excluding food	130.3	130.0	128.1	0.2	1.7
All-items excluding food and energy	131.0	130.6	128.8	0.3	1.7
Goods	123.7	123.8	122.4	-0.1	1.1
Services	134.3	133.7	131.6	0.4	2.1
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	77.8	77.9	79.1		
All-items (1981 = 100)	170.1				

## City Highlights

Between September 1992 and October 1992, the largest increase in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published was 0.6% in both Victoria (the driving force being property taxes) and Yellowknife (reflecting price increases for food and for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages). At the other extreme, the All-items indexes for Winnipeg and Edmonton went down by 0.4%. The main contributors to the decline in Edmonton were Food and Housing, while the main contributors in Winnipeg were Housing and Transportation, in particular gasoline.

Between October 1991 and October 1992, increases in city CPIs varied from a low of 0.5% in Charlottetown/Summerside to a high of 3.4% in Vancouver.

## Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

### St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.3%, reflecting advances in housing charges and food prices. The rise in the Housing index was mainly due to higher property

taxes and, to a lesser extent, to higher prices for furniture and increased household operating expenses. The Food index rose in response to higher prices for beef, chicken, fresh fruit, restaurant meals, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing, gasoline and personal care supplies. Increased recreational expenses were also recorded. Since October 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

### Charlottetown/Summerside

Increased housing charges and higher food prices explained most of the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, most of the advance came from increased electricity charges and higher property taxes, partly offset by declines in household furnishings and equipment prices and decreased charges for traveller accommodation. The rise in the Food index was largely due to higher prices for chicken, beef, fish, cured and prepared meats and cereal products. The Transportation index advanced slightly, as increased air fares and higher prices for gasoline were largely offset by a decline in train fares. Lower prices for personal care supplies and for clothing had a notable dampening effect. Since October 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.5%.



### Halifax

The All-items index fell 0.1%. The greatest downward impact came from the Housing index, where price declines were observed for furniture, household equipment, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, mortgage interest costs and traveller accommodation. These declines were partly offset by advances in property taxes, rented accommodation charges and household operating expenses. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for recreational and home entertainment equipment and decreased prices for personal care supplies. A rise in the Food index exerted a notable upward impact and was mainly due to higher prices for pork, chicken, fresh vegetables, bakery products, dairy products, beef and restaurant meals. Higher prices for clothing and alcoholic beverages were also recorded. The Transportation index remained unchanged overall, as increased air fares were offset by decreased rail fares and gasoline prices. Since October 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

### Saint John

The All-items index rose 0.3%. Most of the upward pressure came from higher transportation charges (gasoline and air fares) and increased clothing prices. Higher food prices were recorded, most notably for cereal and bakery products, restaurant meals, pork and fresh produce. The Housing index rose slightly, as increased charges for electricity, higher household operating expenses and a rise in property taxes were largely offset by lower prices for furniture, household textiles and household equipment and by declines in traveller accommodation charges, mortgage interest costs and homeowners' maintenance and repairs. Since October 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.8%.

### Quebec City

The 0.5% rise in the All-items index was largely explained by higher property taxes, increased prices for household furnishings and higher prices for restaurant meals and fresh vegetables. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for clothing, personal care supplies and alcoholic beverages. The Transportation index declined due to lower prices for gasoline. Since October 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.3%.

### Montreal

Increased housing charges, particularly for property taxes, household operating expenses, rented accommodation and furniture, accounted for most of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for clothing and alcoholic beverages exerted further upward pressure. Moderating these advances were lower food prices (fresh fruit, soft drinks, prepared meat products and cured meats) and decreased transportation charges (mainly gasoline). Charges for personal care supplies were down as well. Since October 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

### Ottawa

A large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index originated in the Food index, where price increases were recorded for dairy products, soft drinks, bakery products, eggs, fresh vegetables, restaurant meals and pork. Further upward pressure came from the Housing index, and mainly reflected advances in property taxes, rented accommodation charges, furniture prices and household operating expenses. Higher prices for clothing and personal care supplies also had a notable upward influence. Moderating these advances were lower prices for gasoline and decreased recreational expenses. Since October 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

### Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.2%, mainly reflecting advances in property taxes, clothing prices and air fares. Charges for personal care supplies and spectator entertainment also advanced. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for restaurant meals, fresh vegetables and pork were completely offset by lower prices for fresh fruit, poultry, dairy products and bakery products. Moderating these advances were lower prices for household furnishings, decreased charges for traveller accommodation and lower household operating expenses. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for new houses and decreased mortgage interest costs. Since October 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

## Thunder Bay

The All-items index rose 0.1%. The main sources of upward pressure came from advances in property taxes, increased prices for household textiles and higher recreational expenses (notably fees and dues for recreational facilities, admission to spectator entertainment and recreational equipment prices). Four of the seven major component indexes declined, exerting a considerable dampening effect. The greatest downward impact came from the Food index, where lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, poultry, dairy products, sugar and soft drinks. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for clothing, gasoline, train fares and personal care supplies. Since October 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

## Winnipeg

The All-items index fell 0.4%. The greatest downward impact came from the Transportation index where lower prices for gasoline and train fares were recorded. A drop in the Housing index, reflecting decreased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, traveller accommodation, mortgage interest costs and household operating expenses, also exerted a notable downward influence. Lower prices for men's and boys' wear were observed, along with a drop in prices of liquor purchased from stores. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products and soft drinks offset higher prices for beef and pork. Since October 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

## Regina

Higher transportation charges, particularly for gasoline, accounted for a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for women's wear and increased recreational expenses. A decline in the Housing index had a major dampening impact, and was mainly due to decreased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, lower prices for traveller accommodation and a decline in mortgage interest costs. These declines more than offset advances in property taxes, household furnishings and equipment prices and the cost of new houses. The Food index declined overall, as lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, soft drinks and prepared meats. Since October 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.3%.

## Saskatoon

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, due to a number of offsetting effects. A drop in the Housing index had a major downward impact and reflected declines in household furnishings and equipment prices, traveller accommodation charges, mortgage interest costs, household operating expenses and homeowners' maintenance and repair costs. Decreased recreation expenses, notably for home entertainment equipment and recreation equipment, were also recorded. Offsetting these declines were price increases for gasoline, air travel, personal care supplies and prescribed medicines. A rise in the Clothing index also had a notable upward influence. The Food index remained unchanged, as higher prices for beef, fresh vegetables, cured meats, restaurant meals, pork, dairy products and eggs were completely offset by lower prices for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, soft drinks and turkey. Since October 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

## Edmonton

The All-items index fell 0.4%, as six of the seven major component indexes declined. The greatest downward impact came from the Housing index, where price declines were recorded for traveller accommodation, household operation, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, household equipment and mortgage interest costs. These declines more than offset higher property taxes and increased charges for rented accommodation. The Food index also declined, reflecting lower prices for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, soft drinks, prepared meats and turkey. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for gasoline, decreased train fares and lower recreational expenses. Charges for personal care supplies declined as well. Since October 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

## Calgary

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as declines in four of the seven major component indexes completely offset advances in the remaining three. The greatest downward pressure came from the Housing index, where declines in traveller accommodation charges, mortgage interest costs and homeowners' maintenance and repair costs more than offset higher charges for property taxes, household furnishings and equipment, and rent. A decline in the Transportation index also exerted a considerable downward impact and was mainly due to



lower prices for gasoline and train travel. Lower prices were also recorded for liquor from stores, cigarettes, and medicinal and pharmaceutical products. Offsetting these declines were higher food prices, notably for beef, fresh vegetables, dairy products, prepared meats and fish. Higher prices for clothing and increased recreation charges were also registered. Since October 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

#### Vancouver

Increased housing charges, most notably for property taxes, and higher recreational expenses explained most of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. A decline in the Food index had a dampening effect and was mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce, and cereal and bakery products. Lower prices for clothing also exerted a downward influence. Since October 1991, the All-items index has risen 3.4%.

#### Victoria

The All-items index rose 0.6%. A large part of the overall rise came from the Housing index, where higher property taxes more than offset decreased charges for traveller accommodation and lower prices for household equipment. A rise in the Transportation index also had a notable upward impact, and was mainly due to higher prices for gasoline and increased air fares. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for personal care supplies, increased recreational expenses and higher prices for liquor purchased from stores. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing and food, the latter reflecting price decreases for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, soft drinks and pork. Since October 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.7%.

#### Whitehorse

The All-items index fell 0.1%. Among the main contributors to the overall decline were lower food prices, notably for chicken, bakery products, pork, dairy products and fresh vegetables. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for cigarettes, home entertainment equipment, recreational equipment and personal care supplies. Largely offsetting these declines were advances in housing charges, transportation costs and clothing prices. Higher property taxes were the main contributor to the rise in the Housing index. The Transportation index was up, as advances in vehicle insurance premiums and air fares more than offset lower prices for gasoline and train travel. Since October 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

#### Yellowknife

The All-items index rose 0.6%. The greatest upward impact came from higher prices for alcoholic beverages followed by higher food prices, particularly for beef, bakery products, fresh produce, soft drinks, prepared meats and pork. The Housing index also advanced, as increased property taxes more than offset a drop in charges for traveller accommodation. Further upward pressure came from increased recreational expenses and from higher prices for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines. Since October 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.**

The October 1992 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$9.30/\$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □



# Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
<b>St. John's</b>								
October 1992 index	122.6	115.2	119.1	132.1	117.6	126.9	130.5	144.4
% change from September 1992	0.3	1.4	0.8	-0.7	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	0.0
% change from October 1991	1.2	-1.5	1.0	1.5	3.7	1.4	0.9	3.3
<b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b>								
October 1992 index	127.2	124.9	120.3	125.1	117.9	136.4	132.0	186.7
% change from September 1992	0.1	0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.8	-0.1	0.2
% change from October 1991	0.5	-0.5	0.2	-0.2	1.9	2.6	1.6	0.4
<b>Halifax</b>								
October 1992 index	126.0	127.4	119.2	127.4	118.2	130.6	128.7	172.4
% change from September 1992	-0.1	0.4	-0.5	1.5	0.0	-0.4	-0.7	0.1
% change from October 1991	0.6	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	2.6	1.7	2.1	0.5
<b>Saint John</b>								
October 1992 index	125.5	125.0	120.4	128.7	118.2	131.9	126.8	171.3
% change from September 1992	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.2	-0.3	-0.1
% change from October 1991	0.8	2.5	0.5	0.9	1.6	3.4	1.4	-5.9
<b>Quebec City</b>								
October 1992 index	127.9	117.8	127.4	135.0	115.1	135.5	136.2	169.3
% change from September 1992	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5
% change from October 1991	1.3	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.9	5.6	0.5	4.6
<b>Montreal</b>								
October 1992 index	129.9	118.7	130.6	135.3	117.6	134.1	140.1	172.8
% change from September 1992	0.3	-0.5	0.9	0.6	-0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.3
% change from October 1991	1.7	0.7	1.7	0.8	1.5	4.1	1.0	4.5
<b>Ottawa</b>								
October 1992 index	128.4	121.0	127.0	130.1	122.8	137.5	131.2	166.5
% change from September 1992	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.6	-0.2	1.3	-0.5	-0.1
% change from October 1991	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.0	3.0	0.2	2.8
<b>Toronto</b>								
October 1992 index	130.0	121.7	130.0	129.9	124.3	135.7	133.9	164.5
% change from September 1992	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.1
% change from October 1991	1.0	-0.4	0.2	1.8	3.8	2.4	0.1	1.9
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
October 1992 index	127.3	119.7	126.0	129.8	121.9	126.8	130.8	170.2
% change from September 1992	0.1	-0.9	0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.7	0.0
% change from October 1991	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.0	1.2	1.3	0.2	-0.1
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
October 1992 index	127.3	125.8	123.4	129.5	120.6	130.3	134.1	163.8
% change from September 1992	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	-1.1	0.7	0.0	-0.2
% change from October 1991	1.8	4.1	0.2	1.8	2.8	3.6	2.4	1.4

# Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
<b>Regina</b>								
October 1992 index	128.2	127.8	118.8	129.3	128.5	141.9	130.2	174.8
% change from September 1992	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	1.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1
% change from October 1991	1.3	0.9	0.5	-3.6	4.2	1.8	0.2	6.7
<b>Saskatoon</b>								
October 1992 index	127.0	127.2	119.0	128.4	122.5	153.9	129.4	160.1
% change from September 1992	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.5	1.0	1.3	-0.5	0.0
% change from October 1991	1.0	1.2	-0.2	-3.6	4.5	2.6	0.7	4.8
<b>Edmonton</b>								
October 1992 index	126.8	119.3	122.6	127.8	121.7	130.5	132.8	181.1
% change from September 1992	-0.4	-0.9	-0.5	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
% change from October 1991	1.6	1.7	0.9	0.4	2.6	3.2	1.6	2.1
<b>Calgary</b>								
October 1992 index	126.5	120.8	121.7	128.6	119.1	128.4	132.4	179.7
% change from September 1992	0.0	0.4	-0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.1
% change from October 1991	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.9
<b>Vancouver</b>								
October 1992 index	128.3	126.7	123.7	125.3	128.9	125.0	130.4	164.6
% change from September 1992	0.5	-0.3	1.6	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.9	-0.1
% change from October 1991	3.4	3.8	3.7	1.7	3.8	2.9	1.0	5.8
<b>Victoria</b>								
October 1992 index	127.3	125.6	121.6	126.1	127.7	125.5	130.2	164.7
% change from September 1992	0.6	-0.1	1.1	-0.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.1
% change from October 1991	2.7	3.4	2.8	1.3	3.0	4.5	-0.4	5.8
<b>Whitehorse</b>								
October 1992 index	123.1	116.1	123.2	128.2	113.1	126.6	125.7	149.9
% change from September 1992	-0.1	-1.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
% change from October 1991	0.6	-1.5	1.1	0.5	1.2	-1.3	1.5	1.3
<b>Yellowknife</b>								
October 1992 index	125.0	115.0	120.9	132.0	117.7	121.1	127.8	165.2
% change from September 1992	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	2.3
% change from October 1991	0.9	-2.4	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.4	0.2	3.1

<sup>1</sup> For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1991 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$17.25/\$69.00).

## Sales of Natural Gas

September 1992 (Preliminary Data)

### Highlights

- Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada during September 1992 totalled 3 273 million cubic metres, an 8.3% increase over the September 1991 level.
- On the basis of rate structure information, sales in September 1992 were as follows (the percentage changes from September 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 521 million cubic metres (+20.8%); commercial sales, 436 million cubic metres (+7.7%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 316 million cubic metres (+6.0%).
- Weather has a significant impact on residential sales of natural gas. The increase in residential sales in September 1992 was primarily due to

colder than normal weather conditions throughout most of Canada.

- From January to September 1992, sales of natural gas amounted to 39 723 million cubic metres, a 3.0% increase over the same period in 1991.
- On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were as follows (the percentage changes from 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 9 647 million cubic metres (+3.1%); commercial sales, 7 792 million cubic metres (+0.2%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 22 283 million cubic metres (+4.1%).

The September 1992 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$12.70/\$127) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smallbridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

## Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

September 1992

	Rate structure					
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total	
	(thousands of cubic metres)					
Quebec	13 208	47 171	258 012	1 770	320 161	
Ontario	191 742	140 314	536 704	167 175	1 035 935	
Manitoba	28 849	25 087	31 498	664	86 098	
Saskatchewan	49 604	24 638	5 316	209 676	289 234	
Alberta	171 051	135 790	849 721	–	1 156 562	
British Columbia	66 212	63 125	97 526	158 358	385 221	
<b>September 1992 – Canada</b>	<b>520 666</b>	<b>436 125</b>	<b>1 778 777</b>	<b>537 643</b>	<b>3 273 211</b>	
September 1991 – Canada	430 831	405 066	1 814 199	371 163	3 021 259	
% change	20.8	7.7		6.0	8.3	
<b>Year-to-date Canada 1992</b>	<b>9 647 344</b>	<b>7 792 222</b>	<b>17 888 489</b>	<b>4 394 964</b>	<b>39 723 019</b>	
Year-to-date Canada 1991	9 358 960	7 779 566	18 038 562	3 370 507	38 547 595	
% change	3.1	0.2		4.1	3.0	
<b>Degree Days<sup>1</sup></b>	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
September 1992	122	82	211	248	262	123
September 1991	146	84	189	194	190	94

<sup>1</sup> A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree of deficiency below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A higher value indicates a colder month and a lower value a warmer month.

**Note:** Revised figures will be available in *Gas Utilities* (55-002) and on CANSIM.

– Nil or zero



## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending November 14, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending November 14, 1992 totalled 284 208 tonnes, an 11.6% increase from the preceding week's total of 254 728 tonnes and up 2.3% from the year-earlier 277 829 tonnes. The year-to-date production total at November 14, 1992 was 11 984 028 tonnes, a 6.5% increase from 11 247 355 tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

### Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending November 7, 1992

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 8.3% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 0.5% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 3.4% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of November 7, 1992 decreased 4.3% from the previous year.

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

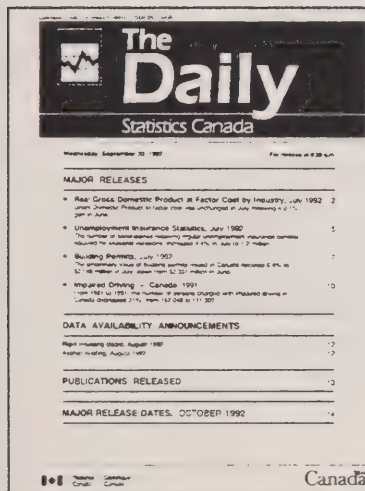
### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)  
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Canadian Economic Observer**, November 1992.

**Catalogue number 11-010**

(Canada: \$22/\$220; United States: US\$26/US\$260;  
Other Countries: US\$31/US\$310).

**Monthly Production of Soft Drinks**, October 1992.

**Catalogue number 32-001**

(Canada: \$2.70/\$27; United States: US\$3.20/US\$32;  
Other Countries: US\$3.80/US\$38).

**Primary Iron and Steel**, September 1992.

**Catalogue number 41-001**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other  
Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags**

**Manufactured from Resin**, Quarter Ended  
September 1992.

**Catalogue number 47-007**

(Canada: \$6.75/\$27; United States: US\$8/US\$32;  
Other Countries: US\$9.50/US\$38).

**Energy Statistics Handbook**, November 1992.

**Catalogue number 57-601**

(Canada: \$300; United States: US\$360; Other  
Countries: US\$420).

**Farm Input Price Index**, Second Quarter 1992.

**Catalogue number 62-004**

(Canada: \$18/\$72; United States: US\$22/US\$88;  
Other Countries: US\$25/US\$100).

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 20, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASE

- **Construction Union Wage Rate Index, October 1992** 2  
The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades (1986 = 100) did not change in October from September's level of 131.1

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Short-term Debt of Local Governments, September 1992	3
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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of November 23-27 6





## MAJOR RELEASE

### Construction Union Wage Rate Index

October 1992

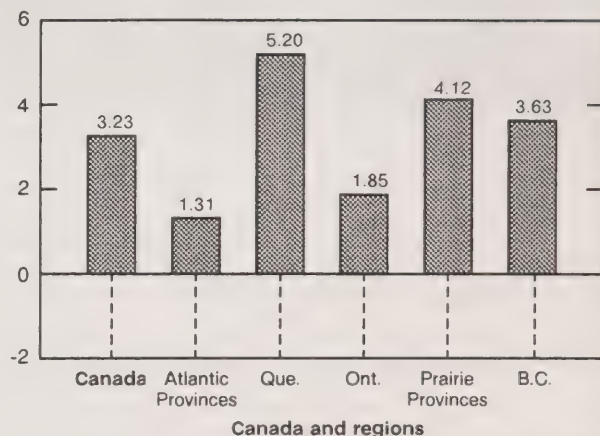
The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) did not change in October from September's level of 131.1. The index for Winnipeg increased by 0.2% due to increases that occurred in existing contracts; however, the increase was not sufficient to alter the Canada total index.

On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 3.2%, from 127.0 in October 1991 to 131.1 in October 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in March 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

Percentage change in the Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic + Supplement  
October 1992 / October 1991



For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

### Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

October 1992  
(1986 = 100)

	October 1992	September 1992	October 1991	% change	
				October 1992/ September 1992	October 1992/ October 1991
Canada	131.1	131.1	127.0	-	3.2
St. John's	125.6	125.6	119.6	-	5.0
Halifax	120.2	120.2	120.2	-	-
Saint John	130.8	130.8	130.8	-	-
Quebec City	139.4	139.4	132.5	-	5.2
Chicoutimi	139.3	139.3	132.5	-	5.1
Montreal	139.5	139.5	132.6	-	5.2
Ottawa	136.4	136.4	133.9	-	1.9
Toronto	139.5	139.5	136.8	-	2.0
Hamilton	133.2	133.2	130.7	-	1.9
St. Catharines	136.4	136.4	133.9	-	1.9
Kitchener	131.3	131.3	129.1	-	1.7
London	135.3	135.3	132.9	-	1.8
Windsor	136.2	136.2	133.4	-	2.1
Sudbury	137.0	137.0	134.2	-	2.1
Thunder Bay	135.7	135.7	134.0	-	1.3
Winnipeg	121.8	121.5	119.7	0.2	1.8
Regina*	100.3	100.3	100.3	-	-
Saskatoon*	100.3	100.3	100.3	-	-
Calgary	122.5	122.5	115.8	-	5.8
Edmonton	120.0	120.0	114.8	-	4.5
Vancouver	128.5	128.5	123.9	-	3.7
Victoria	128.5	128.5	124.2	-	3.5

\* Based on average hourly earnings data.

- Nil or zero.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Short-term Debt of Local Governments

September 1992

At September 30, 1992, the estimates on the short-term debt (treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments totalled \$255 million, down \$140 million from June 1992 and down \$62 million from September 30, 1991. Revised estimates for previous quarters are also available.

For further information on these data, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

### Local Government Long-term Debt

October 1992

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

### Selected Financial Indexes

October 1992

October 1992 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.**

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in March 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

### Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs

October 1992

October 1992 average prices for selected farm inputs are now available by geographic region.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.**

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

### Canadian Potato Production

1987-1991 and 1992

For 1987 to 1990, revised data on the potato area planted and harvested are now available as are data on production and value.

For 1991, revised data on production and value are now available.

For 1992, data on the area planted and harvested along with preliminary data on production are now available.

All data are available by province.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.**

To order *Canadian Potato Production* (\$21), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453), Agriculture Division.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Agriculture Division in either the Atlantic Region Office, Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) or the Ottawa Office, Mike Trant (613-951-8718). ■

## Railway Operating Statistics

August 1992

The seven major railways in Canada reported a combined net gain of \$4.4 million in August 1992. Operating revenues totalled \$533.6 million, down \$30.8 million or 5.5% from August 1991.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres in August were down 1.2% from August 1991. During the same period, freight train-kilometres decreased 0.6% and freight car-kilometres decreased 0.8%.

All 1991 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The August 1992 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$10.50/\$105) will be released at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

The Daily Statistics Canada	
Wednesday, September 23, 1992	For release at 9:30 a.m.
<b>MAJOR RELEASES</b>	
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992	2
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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Dairy Review**, September 1992.

**Catalogue number 23-001**

(Canada: \$12.20/\$122; United States: US\$14.60/  
US\$146; Other Countries: US\$17.10/US\$171).

**Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables –  
Monthly**, September 1992.

**Catalogue number 32-011**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products**,  
October 1992.

**Catalogue number 32-022**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa**,  
Quarter Ended September 1992.

**Catalogue number 32-025**

(Canada: \$6.75/\$27; United States: US\$8/US\$32;  
Other Countries: US\$9.50/US\$38).

**Refined Petroleum Products**, August 1992.

**Catalogue number 45-004**

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States: US\$21.80/  
US\$218; Other Countries: US\$25.50/US\$255).

**Oil Pipeline Transport**, August 1992.

**Catalogue number 55-001**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;  
Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Computer Service Industry**, 1989.

**Catalogue number 63-222**

(Canada: \$26; United States: US\$31;  
Other Countries: US\$36).

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES: November 23-27

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>November</b>		
23	Retail Trade	September 1992
24	Farm Cash Receipts	January-September 1992
24	Farm Net Income	1991
24	Farm Debt Outstanding	December 31, 1991
25	Department Store Sales and Stocks	September 1992
25	Wholesale Trade	September 1992
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	September 1992
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	September 1992
25	Postcensal Estimates of Families, Canada, Provinces and Territories	June 1, 1992
26	Employment, Earnings and Hours	September 1992
26	Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	Third Quarter 1992
26	Industrial Product Price Index	October 1992
26	Raw Materials Price Index	October 1992
27	International Travel Account	Third Quarter 1992
27	Field Crop Reporting Series No. 8: November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada	





# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Monday, November 23, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

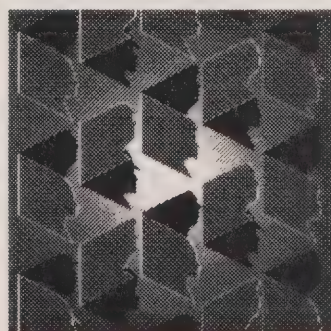
### MAJOR RELEASES

- **Retail Trade, September 1992** 3  
Seasonally adjusted, retail sales decreased 0.2% in September after increases of 0.6% in August, 0.2% in July and 1.5% in June. However, the trend has been rising steadily since March 1992.
- **Aggregate Labour Productivity Measures & Unit Labour Cost, 1991** 6  
Labour productivity for the business sector grew by 1.8% in 1991 because businesses adjusted employment and hours worked in response to a decline in production.
- **National Balance Sheet Accounts, 1991 (Revised)** 10  
National assets grew by 4.4%, amounting to almost \$6 trillion at the end of 1991 – roughly nine times GDP.
- **Worker Turnover in the Canadian Economy, 1978-1989** 13  
Goods-producing industries generally have more temporary layoffs than service industries. Permanent separations are highest in the primary and construction industries, but quit rates are highest in the low-wage consumer services.

*(continued on page 2)*

**Worker Turnover in the Canadian Economy:**  
Séparations et embauche, 1978-1989

**Les mouvements de la main-d'oeuvre dans l'économie Canadienne:**  
Séparations et embauche, 1978-1989



Statistics Canada  
Statistique Canada

Canada

### Worker Turnover in the Canadian Economy: Separations and Hiring 1978-1989

This new publication about worker turnover in the Canadian economy provides comprehensive data for the first time on job separations and hiring, with emphasis on permanent separations, temporary separations, quits and layoffs.

*Worker Turnover in the Canadian Economy: Separations and Hiring, 1978-1989* (71-539, \$29.95) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call John Heath (613-951-3607) or Garnett Picot (613-951-8214), Business and Labour Market Analysis Group.



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, November 1992	14
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, September 1992	14
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, October 1992	14

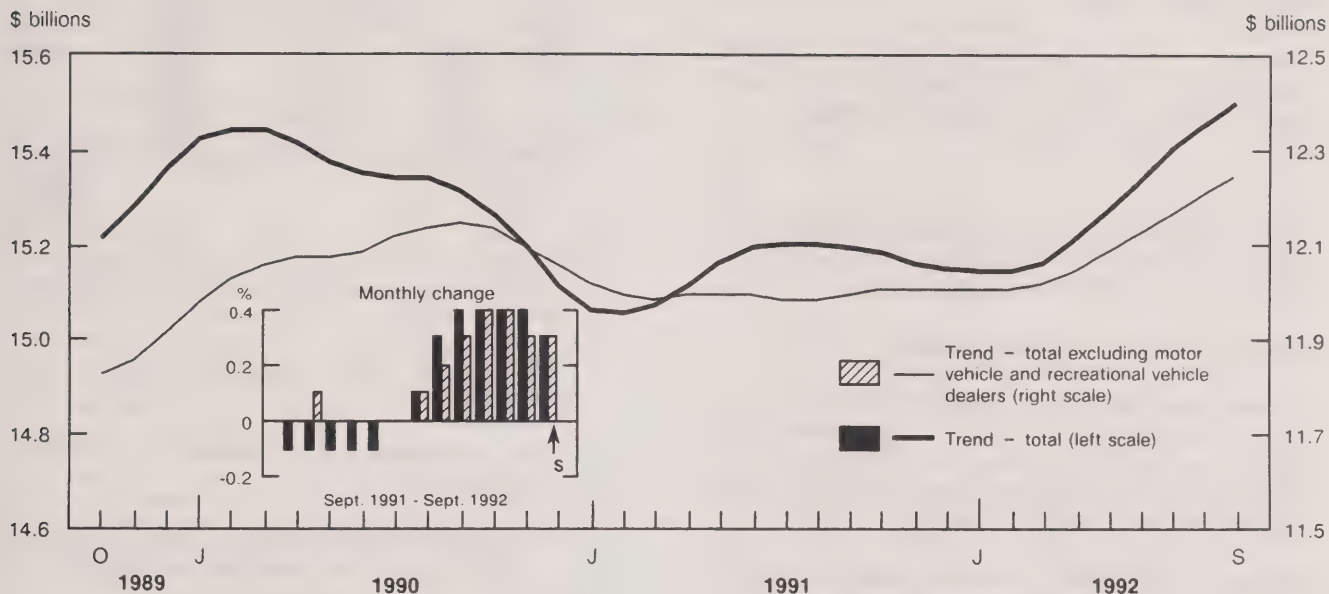
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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Retail Sales Trends<sup>1</sup> - Canada



<sup>1</sup> Trends represent smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

## Retail Trade

September 1992

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Sales in Current Dollars

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales declined 0.2% in September to \$15.5 billion, following three monthly gains.
- Ten of the 16 trade groups recorded lower sales in September. The most significant decreases, in order of dollar impact, were reported by general merchandise stores (-1.1%) and automotive parts, accessories and services (-1.2%). Tempering the overall decline were higher sales by household furniture and appliance stores (+2.8%).
- The small changes in these trade groups are a continuation of minor fluctuations about a generally stable trend. Lower sales by general merchandise stores in September followed no growth in August and a 2.1% gain in July. Automotive parts, accessories and services reported a sales decline in September, partly offsetting the 1.6% gain in August. Higher sales by household furniture stores in September followed a 0.3% decline in August and no change in July.
- Seven provinces posted sales decreases, ranging from -0.2% in Ontario to -2.4% in Manitoba. Notable sales gains were reported by New Brunswick (+2.2%) and British Columbia (+1.7%).

### Seasonally Adjusted Quarterly Sales in Current Dollars

- Total retail trade increased 1.3% in the third quarter of 1992, up from a 0.9% rise in the second quarter of 1992 and a 0.1% gain in the first quarter of 1992.
- Seven provinces had higher sales in the third quarter, with gains ranging from 2.0% in Ontario and Manitoba to 4.4% in British Columbia.

### Trends

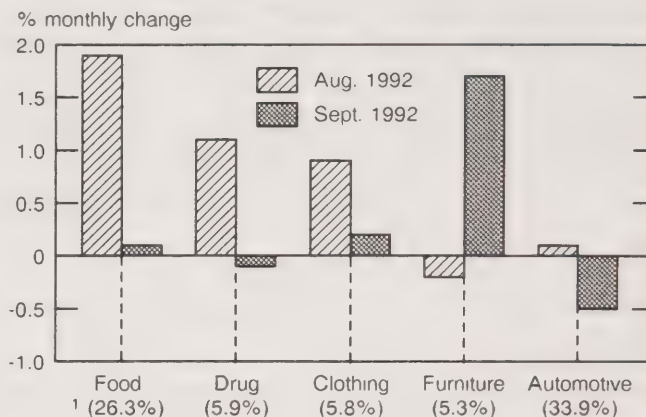
- The trend for retail sales was relatively stable from January 1991 to February 1992 and has been rising steadily since March 1992.

### Year-to-date Sales in Current Dollars

- Cumulative retail sales in current dollars for the first nine months of 1992 amounted to \$133.9 billion, up 1.5% from the year-earlier period. In August 1992, cumulative sales were 1.0% higher than in the year-earlier period.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), and 2299, 2401-2417 (quarterly trade group estimates for Canada, the

### Retail Sales, by Major Group Seasonally Adjusted



provinces, territories and totals for the four census metropolitan areas).

The September 1992 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Svab (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □



**Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region**

September, 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted									
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 1992/ 1991	Sept. 1991	June 1992 <sup>r</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Aug. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Sept./ Aug. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1992/ 1991			
	millions of \$				%				millions of \$				%	
Canada														
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,476	3,805	3,703	6.5	3,646	3,703	3,702	3,774	3,771	-0.1	3.4			
All other food stores	277	295	283	2.1	292	286	286	290	295	1.9	1.0			
Drug and patent medicine stores	784	880	879	12.0	817	894	898	908	907	-0.1	11.0			
Shoe stores	141	133	139	-1.7	133	126	127	130	126	-2.6	-4.9			
Men's clothing stores	135	112	129	-4.1	142	132	133	132	132	0.1	-7.5			
Women's clothing stores	323	298	347	7.5	309	304	308	315	316	0.3	2.2			
Other clothing stores	321	322	346	7.7	314	309	322	323	327	1.3	4.1			
Household furniture and appliance stores	633	629	674	6.6	634	630	630	628	646	2.8	1.8			
Household furnishings stores	174	190	187	7.6	175	186	186	186	182	-2.2	4.4			
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,033	3,148	3,258	7.4	3,215	3,251	3,249	3,257	3,254	-0.1	1.2			
Gasoline service stations	1,184	1,235	1,144	-3.4	1,182	1,179	1,166	1,151	1,141	-0.9	-3.5			
Automotive parts, accessories and services	836	840	842	0.8	869	860	846	859	849	-1.2	-2.4			
General merchandise stores	1,638	1,698	1,698	3.7	1,715	1,733	1,769	1,769	1,749	-1.1	2.0			
Other semi-durable goods stores	478	545	539	12.6	499	529	537	542	547	0.8	9.7			
Other durable goods stores	407	404	402	-1.2	430	414	419	414	412	-0.5	-4.2			
All other retail stores	801	873	792	-1.2	845	844	831	828	827	-0.2	-2.2			
Total, all stores	14,642	15,407	15,362	4.9	15,217	15,379	15,410	15,505	15,479	-0.2	1.7			
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	11,609	12,259	12,104	4.3	12,002	12,128	12,161	12,248	12,225	-0.2	1.9			
Department store type merchandise	5,034	5,210	5,340	6.1	5,167	5,256	5,330	5,346	5,343	-0.1	3.4			
Regions														
Newfoundland	266	282	273	2.7	285	276	280	278	281	0.9	-1.4			
Prince Edward Island	61	75	68	13.1	63	66	68	69	69	-0.4	8.4			
Nova Scotia	468	517	489	4.6	491	525	507	511	503	-1.5	2.3			
New Brunswick	359	406	408	13.6	378	394	394	404	412	2.2	9.2			
Quebec	3,612	3,752	3,720	3.0	3,747	3,797	3,772	3,762	3,747	-0.4	--			
Ontario	5,426	5,600	5,703	5.1	5,710	5,663	5,750	5,755	5,742	-0.2	0.6			
Manitoba	508	525	513	0.9	526	518	527	534	521	-2.4	-1.0			
Saskatchewan	428	441	421	-1.6	446	437	443	441	432	-2.0	-3.2			
Alberta	1,559	1,681	1,643	5.4	1,618	1,625	1,637	1,677	1,659	-1.0	2.6			
British Columbia	1,914	2,077	2,079	8.6	2,012	2,012	2,025	2,061	2,097	1.7	4.2			
Yukon	14	18	15	4.4	14	15	15	15	14	-6.2	5.3			
Northwest Territories	28	33	31	11.2	29	32	33	32	32	0.8	12.0			

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figure.<sup>r</sup> Revised figure.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

## Aggregate Labour Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Cost

1991

Revised estimates for labour productivity in the business sector indicate 1.8% growth in 1991 compared to the 1.5% increase published in June 1992. More substantial revisions were made to the 1990 estimates: productivity declined by 1.2% in 1990 compared to the zero growth published last June. The new estimates reflect revisions to gross domestic product by industry from 1988 to 1991 and revisions from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours for some industries. As previously announced, inflation in unit labour cost has been declining since 1989, exhibiting a marked decline in 1991.

Over the 1982-1991 economic cycle, business sector labour productivity grew by an average annual rate of 1.4%. This increase is similar to the average rate of 1.5% measured over the 1975-1982 cycle, yet it is much weaker than the rate of 3.3% observed over the 1961 to 1975 period. The long-term annual average growth between 1946 and 1991 was 3.0%.

The fall in productivity experienced by the business sector in 1990 occurred mainly in service-producing industries. With the exception of the communications industries, where productivity growth continues to be strong, the service industries have experienced productivity declines since the beginning of the recession. However, service industry productivity resumed its growth in 1991, posting a growth rate of 1.4%. The annual growth in unit labour cost increased from 1986, culminating in 1990 at 6.8%, then declining in 1991 to a rate of 4.8%.

Goods-producing industries quickly adjusted to the decline in production. Following a slight decrease in 1989, their labour productivity returned to positive rates of growth in 1990 and 1991. This improvement in productivity in the context of shrinking demand was accompanied by a decrease in the growth rate of compensation per hour, from 6.6% in 1988 to 5.0% in 1991. These factors slowed the growth of unit labour cost to 1.8% in 1991.

### Note to Users

*As in the June 1992 release, comparisons with United States labour productivity estimates cannot be resumed, pending revisions to their Gross Domestic Product by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.*

Preliminary estimates indicate that productivity in manufacturing industries grew by 1.3% in 1991. This increase represents a net improvement over 1990, 1989 and 1988, when productivity stood at 0.9%, -0.4%, and 0.4%, respectively. This rise in productivity occurred at a time when manufacturing industries were faced with weakening demand. The estimates show that manufacturing industries reduced both employment and hours rapidly to adjust to slack demand, in contrast with previous recessions where they did not make short-term adjustments.

The growth rate of labour compensation continued to increase, climbing to 6.6% in 1991 from 6.5% in 1990. This increase, in conjunction with the increase in production, brought about a slight decrease in unit labour cost, falling from 5.6% in 1990 to 5.2% in 1991.

From a long-term perspective, the average annual increase of 2.2% in manufacturing productivity during the 1982-1991 cycle was stronger than the increase in the preceding 1975-1982 cycle (1.5%). However, it was much weaker than the 3.7% growth during the 1961-1975 period. Since the 1982-1991 cycle began, productivity growth in manufacturing industries has been stronger than that of the total business sector (1.4% average annual growth) and also that of service-producing industries (1.3% annual average growth).

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 7916 to 7938.**

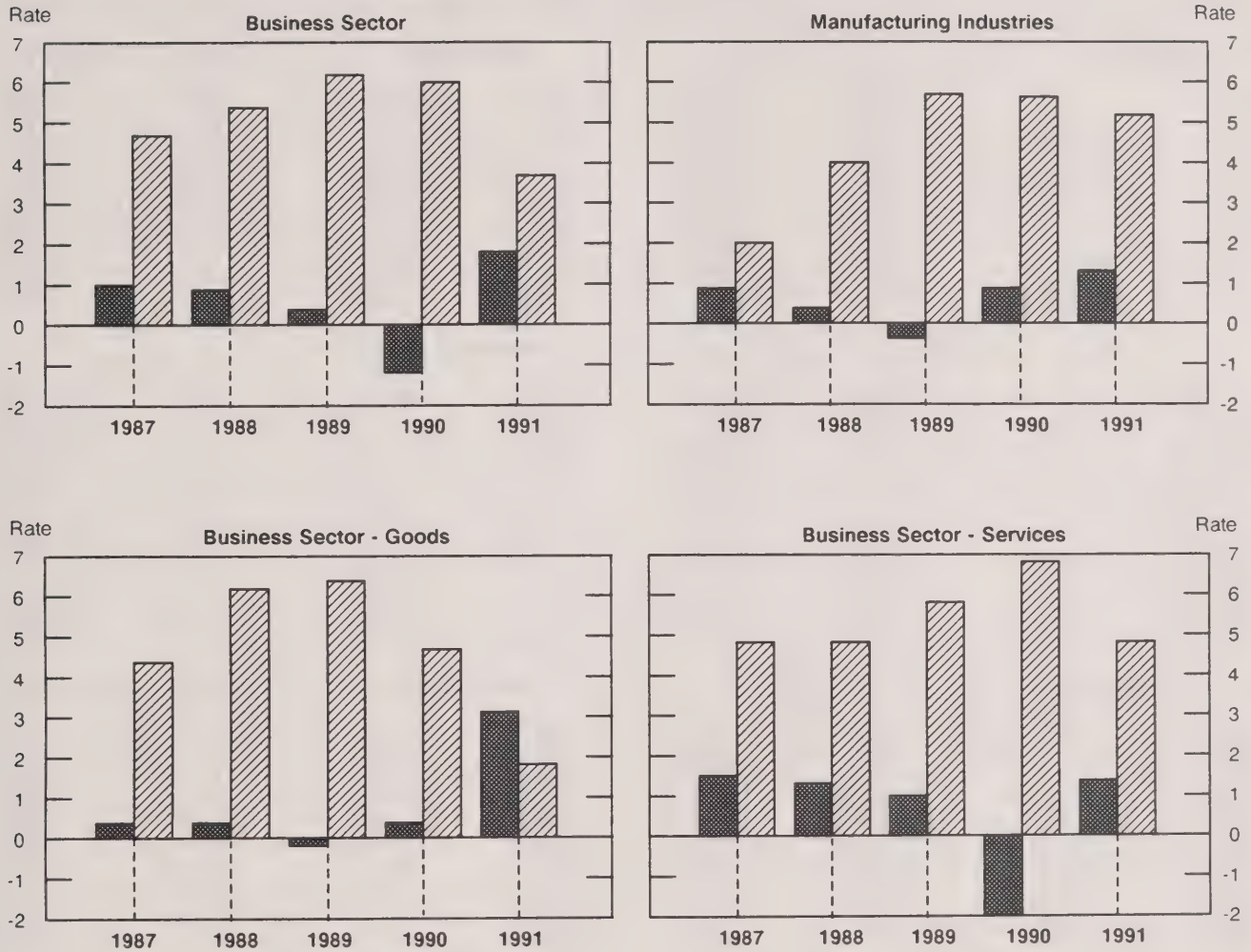
These figures and related information will be available in the 1991 issue of *Aggregate Productivity Measures* (15-204E, \$40).

For more detailed information, contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-3687) or Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654) or fax (613-951-0489), Input-Output Division.

□

**Average Annual Rate of Growth of Real Gross Domestic Product per Person-hour  
and Unit Labour Cost**

■ Labour Productivity      ▨ Unit labour cost





# Measures of Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost, Canada

1946-1991

	Real GDP	Person- hours worked	Compensation per person- hour worked	Real GDP per person-hour worked	Real GDP per person	Unit labour cost
Business Sector						
Indexes (1986 = 100)						
1982	82.6	90.9	83.5	90.9	90.4	91.8
1983	85.5	90.4	87.5	94.6	93.7	92.5
1984	91.5	93.4	92.0	98.0	97.7	93.9
1985	96.6	98.1	95.4	98.5	98.5	96.9
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	105.0	104.0	105.7	101.0	101.7	104.7
1988	110.1	108.2	112.4	101.8	102.7	110.4
1989	112.3	109.9	119.8	102.2	102.4	117.2
1990	111.0	109.9	125.5	101.0	100.7	124.2
1991	108.5	105.5	132.5	102.8	101.3	128.9
Annual rate of change (%)						
1946-1991	4.2	1.2	7.9	3.0	2.3	4.8
1961-1991	4.0	1.7	7.9	2.3	1.8	5.5
1961-1975	5.3	1.9	8.5	3.3	2.6	5.0
1975-1982	2.5	1.0	10.4	1.5	0.7	8.8
1982-1991	3.1	1.7	5.3	1.4	1.3	3.8
1985-1991	2.0	1.2	5.6	0.7	0.5	4.9
1985-1986	3.5	1.9	4.8	1.6	1.5	3.2
1986-1987	5.0	4.0	5.7	1.0	1.7	4.7
1987-1988	4.9	4.0	6.3	0.9	1.0	5.4
1988-1989	2.0	1.6	6.6	0.4	-0.3	6.2
1989-1990	-1.2	0.0	4.7	-1.2	-1.7	6.0
1990-1991	-2.2	-4.0	5.6	1.8	0.6	3.7
Manufacturing Industries						
Indexes (1986 = 100)						
1982	78.2	92.2	82.4	84.8	82.9	97.1
1983	83.2	91.5	87.4	91.0	90.1	96.1
1984	94.0	95.2	91.5	98.7	98.7	92.8
1985	99.3	97.7	96.3	101.6	101.7	94.8
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	104.8	103.9	103.0	100.9	101.7	102.0
1988	110.2	108.7	107.5	101.4	102.4	106.1
1989	110.4	109.3	113.2	101.0	101.4	112.1
1990	104.7	102.8	120.6	101.9	101.1	118.3
1991	97.8	94.7	128.5	103.2	102.3	124.5
Annual rate of change (%)						
1946-1991	3.8	0.7	7.6	3.1	2.8	4.4
1961-1991	3.4	0.7	7.7	2.7	2.6	4.8
1961-1975	5.4	1.7	7.6	3.7	3.5	3.8
1975-1982	0.6	-0.9	11.3	1.5	1.1	9.7
1982-1991	2.5	0.3	5.1	2.2	2.4	2.8
1985-1991	-0.2	-0.5	4.9	0.3	0.1	4.7
1985-1986	0.7	2.3	3.9	-1.6	-1.6	5.5
1986-1987	4.8	3.9	3.0	0.9	1.7	2.0
1987-1988	5.1	4.6	4.4	0.4	0.7	4.0
1988-1989	0.2	0.6	5.3	-0.4	-1.0	5.7
1989-1990	-5.1	-5.9	6.5	0.9	-0.3	5.6
1990-1991	-6.6	-7.8	6.6	1.3	1.2	5.2

## Measures of Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost, Canada

1946-1991

	Real GDP	Person- hours worked	Compensation per person- hour worked	Real GDP per person-hour worked	Real GDP per person	Unit labour cost
Business Sector - Goods						
Indexes (1986 = 100)						
1982	84.0	94.7	83.4	88.8	87.7	94.0
1983	87.5	93.8	86.9	93.3	92.5	93.1
1984	93.7	95.8	91.1	97.8	97.8	93.1
1985	98.5	99.4	95.0	99.0	99.7	95.9
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	104.1	103.6	104.8	100.4	101.5	104.4
1988	108.6	107.7	111.8	100.9	101.9	110.8
1989	109.6	108.8	118.7	100.7	101.3	117.9
1990	106.8	105.6	124.8	101.1	100.8	123.4
1991	102.5	98.4	131.0	104.2	103.3	125.7

## Annual rate of change (%)

1946-1991	3.7	-0.2	8.5	3.9	3.4	4.4
1961-1991	3.3	0.2	8.3	3.0	2.6	5.1
1961-1975	4.7	0.6	8.9	4.0	3.5	4.7
1975-1982	1.7	-0.8	11.2	2.5	1.8	8.5
1982-1991	2.2	0.4	5.1	1.8	1.8	3.3
1985-1991	0.7	-0.2	5.5	0.9	0.6	4.6
1985-1986	1.5	0.6	5.3	1.0	0.3	4.3
1986-1987	4.1	3.6	4.8	0.4	1.5	4.4
1987-1988	4.4	3.9	6.6	0.4	0.5	6.2
1988-1989	0.9	1.1	6.2	-0.2	-0.7	6.4
1989-1990	-2.5	-2.9	5.1	0.4	-0.5	4.7
1990-1991	-4.0	-6.8	5.0	3.1	2.5	1.8

## Business Sector - Services

## Indexes (1986 = 100)

1982	81.0	88.2	83.2	91.9	91.6	90.5
1983	83.3	88.0	87.7	94.7	93.4	92.6
1984	89.2	91.7	92.6	97.2	96.6	95.2
1985	94.6	97.2	95.7	97.3	97.0	98.3
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	105.8	104.2	106.5	101.5	102.1	104.8
1988	111.6	108.5	113.0	102.8	103.6	109.9
1989	114.9	110.7	120.7	103.9	103.8	116.3
1990	114.9	112.9	126.3	101.8	101.7	124.1
1991	114.1	110.5	134.3	103.2	101.7	130.0

## Annual rate of change (%)

1946-1991	4.7	2.9	7.0	1.8	1.1	5.2
1961-1991	4.8	3.0	7.6	1.7	1.1	5.8
1961-1975	6.1	3.5	7.9	2.5	1.7	5.3
1975-1982	3.3	2.6	9.7	0.7	0.0	8.9
1982-1991	3.9	2.5	5.5	1.3	1.2	4.1
1985-1991	3.2	2.2	5.8	1.0	0.8	4.8
1985-1986	5.7	2.8	4.5	2.7	3.1	1.8
1986-1987	5.8	4.2	6.5	1.5	2.1	4.8
1987-1988	5.5	4.1	6.1	1.3	1.5	4.8
1988-1989	3.0	2.0	6.9	1.0	0.2	5.8
1989-1990	0.0	2.0	4.6	-2.0	-2.0	6.8
1990-1991	-0.7	-2.1	6.3	1.4	0.0	4.8

## National Balance Sheet Accounts

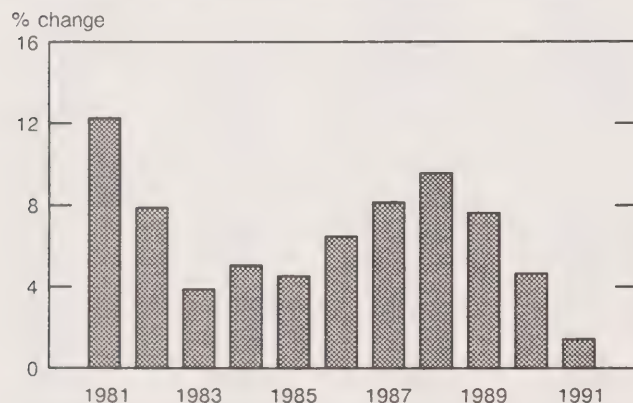
1991 (Revised)

### Note to Users

Preliminary 1991 data for the National Balance Sheet Accounts were released in The Daily on May 1, 1992. Data for earlier years have been revised, in some cases back to 1961.

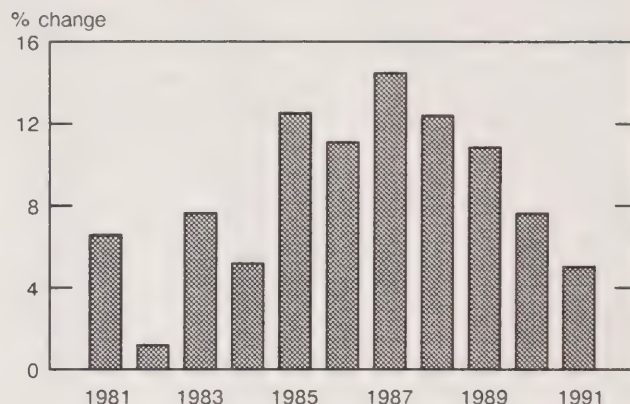
Total assets on the **national balance sheet** – the sum of all domestic sectors' balance sheets – amounted to almost \$6 trillion at the end of 1991, about nine times GDP. National net worth (total assets less liabilities) grew 1.4%, compared to 4.7% for 1990 and 7.6% for 1989 (see Chart 1); this was due largely to slower growth of tangible assets in 1991, which was in line with sluggish capital expenditure and low inflation for the year.

Chart 1  
National Net Worth - National Balance Sheet



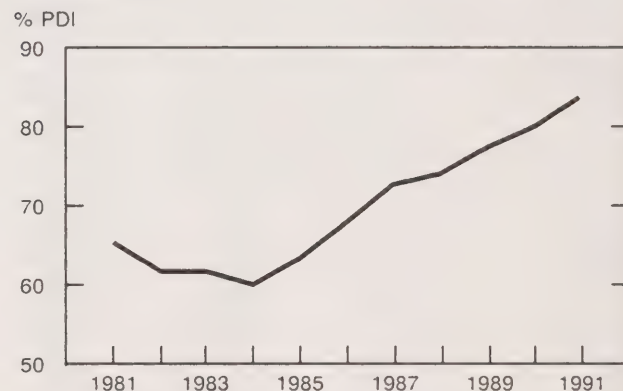
Credit market debt of the **personal sector** reached \$431 billion at the end of 1991 as its growth continued to slow (see Chart 2), despite sharp declines in interest rates during 1991. Nevertheless, consumer debt plus mortgage debt reached a record 83% of personal disposable income (21% in consumer credit and 62% in mortgage credit) at the end of 1991 (see Chart 3).

Chart 2  
Personal Sector Debt



Note: Credit market debt

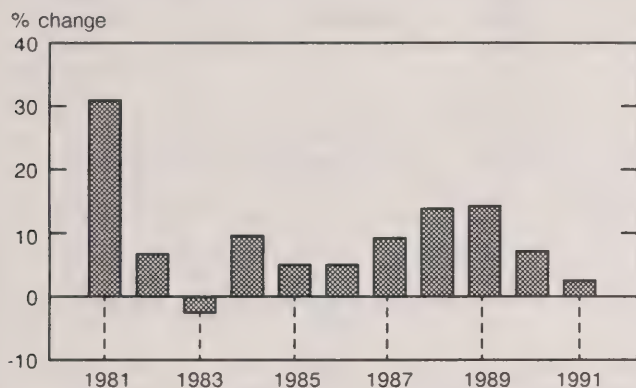
Chart 3  
Personal Sector Consumer and Mortgage Debt Outstanding



**Non-financial private corporations** accounted for \$344 billion of credit market debt by 1991 year-end, less than a 3% increase over 1990 (see Chart 4). This was the smallest percentage increase since 1983, when corporations moved to reduce their debt as they emerged from the 1981-82 recession. Although net new financing was quite subdued, existing debt was refinanced, reflecting the downward movement of interest rates across the maturity spectrum. A slight reduction in the debt to equity ratio took place in 1991, reversing the upward trend of the previous four years.



Chart 4  
Debt of Non-financial Private Corporations



Note: Credit market debt

In contrast to the corporate and personal sectors, **government sector** demand for funds was relatively strong in 1991. The composition of the public debt changed, as bond financing became relatively more attractive throughout the year. The federal government's credit market debt rose to \$347 billion – roughly a 10% growth rate, compared to 7% for 1990. On a national accounts basis, total liabilities of the federal government, which include the credit market borrowings as well as other liabilities (such as the coin in circulation, accounts payable, interest due and accrued, and matured debt) were \$371 billion at the end of 1991; net debt, which equals total liabilities less financial assets, stood at \$310 billion. The credit market debt of other levels of government rose by nearly 16%.

**Non-residents** held around 40% of provincial direct plus guaranteed bonds outstanding by the end of 1991. In addition, the non-residents' share of federal government bonds and short-term paper was 23%, more than double what it was at the end of 1985. With Canada's external liabilities at \$540 billion and Canada's external assets at \$268 billion, our net indebtedness (net investment position) with non-residents was \$272 billion. Relative to GDP, this net debt has trended upwards since 1988.

In the aggregate, **financial institutions** increased financial assets at about the same 7% rate as in 1990. The growth of mutual funds, however, was considerably above this average – in excess of 45%. In contrast, the growth of banks and near-banks was relatively weak, as a result of the slow demand for loans, mortgages and consumer credit during the year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 751-795.

The publication *National Balance Sheet Accounts, 1982-1991* (13-214, \$35) will contain an overview and approximately 50 tables and will be available in December.

A computer printout of the detailed national balance sheet accounts matrices is available from the National Accounts and Environment Division at a price of \$35. A diskette package containing all of the time series is also available, for \$240 on release day or for \$60 seven days later.

For further information about the subject matter of this release, contact the Information Officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.

□

**National Balance Sheet Accounts: Summary of Major Sectors, Year-end 1991**

(Billions of Dollars)

	Persons and Un- incorp'd Business (1)	Non-fin- ancial Corpo- rations (2)	Financ- ial Insti- tutions (3)	Govern- ments (4)	Non- residents (5)	Total, all Sectors (1 to 5)	National Balance Sheet* (1 to 4)
<b>Total Assets</b>	2,353	1,399	1,604	591	540	6,487	5,947
<b>Tangible Assets</b>	1,107	922	59	282	-	2,369	2,369
<b>Financial Assets</b>	1,246	478	1,545	309	540	4,118	3,578
<b>Liabilities, Net Worth</b>	2,353	1,399	1,604	591	540	6,487	5,947
<b>Liabilities</b>	439	1,184	1,588	639	268	4,118	3,850
<b>Net Worth</b>	1,913	216	16	-49	272	2,369	2,096

\* The National Balance Sheet (NBS) is the sum of the balance sheets of the domestic sectors. The tangible assets on the NBS are the National Wealth. The difference between financial assets and liabilities on the NBS is net foreign assets/liabilities (which is also the net worth of the non-resident sector with the sign reversed).

Note: Figures may not balance in this table due to the rounding.

- Nil.

**National Balance Sheet Accounts: Credit Market Debt**

(Millions of Dollars)\*

	1988	1989	1990	1991
1. <b>Persons and Unincorporated Business</b>	339,763	381,271	410,102	430,524
2. <b>Non-financial Private Corporations</b>	274,330	313,099	334,772	343,526
3. <b>Non-financial Government Enterprises</b>	73,933	73,658	81,832	89,405
4. <b>Federal Government</b>	273,111	293,706	315,494	346,650
5. <b>Other Levels of Government</b>	137,038	152,838	163,467	189,590
6. <b>Total: Credit Market Debt of Domestic Non-financial Sectors</b>	1,098,175	1,214,572	1,305,667	1,399,695
Consumer credit	84,392	92,827	98,075	99,120
Bank loans	105,670	112,881	122,363	121,950
Other loans	72,709	83,019	89,158	88,552
Canada short-term paper	96,346	121,340	136,522	147,644
Other short-term paper	57,261	66,075	69,368	63,491
Mortgages	272,782	312,234	341,715	368,870
Bonds	409,015	426,196	448,466	510,068

\* The Credit Market Summary Table compresses the detail in the sector balance sheets by aggregating sectors and by excluding non-market instruments.

## Worker Turnover in the Canadian Economy: Separations and Hiring

1978-1989

### Highlights

- From 1987 to 1988, the total number of paid jobs in Canada increased by 760,000. Underlying this net change was a tremendous amount of volatility in the labour market. There were over 4.6 million hirings and 3.9 million permanent separations (quits and layoffs) from firms in addition to 2.9 million temporary separations.
- In 1988, about one worker in five was permanently separated from his/her employer, having lost or left the job, but a slightly higher number were hired by employers.
- The overall worker turnover rate, as measured by permanent separations from employers, has been generally stable since 1978. However, there has been a substantial change in the mix of separations by type over the business cycle. During the 1982 recession, quits fell 42%, but permanent layoffs rose 31%.
- Not surprisingly, the hiring rate falls dramatically during recessions; during the 1982 recession, for example, the hiring rate fell by 50%. This results in reduced labour mobility during recessions; more workers remain with their firm in spite of higher permanent layoffs.
- Quits and layoffs vary considerably by industry. Goods-producing industries generally have more temporary layoffs (where the worker returns to the firm) than service industries. Permanent separations are highest in the primary and construction industries, but quit rates are highest in the low-wage consumer services.
- Turnover occurs more frequently in small rather than large firms. In particular, permanent layoffs are observed less often in large firms; the permanent layoff rate in large firms was only one-quarter of that in small firms throughout the 1980s.

*Worker Turnover in the Canadian Economy: Separations and Hiring, 1978-1989* (71-539, \$29.95) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For more information concerning these data or the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Business and Labour Market Analysis Group (613-951-3607) or fax (613-951- 5643), Analytical Studies Branch. ■



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

November 1992

- Passenger-kilometres reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on international scheduled routes rose by 12% during the first eight months of 1992 from the corresponding period in 1991.

#### Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- According to preliminary data from the first quarter of 1992, the top three transborder city-pairs were: Toronto-New York, Toronto-Tampa/St. Petersburg and Toronto-Los Angeles. Compared to the first quarter of 1991, these three city-pairs recorded increases of 6%, 26% and 51%, respectively.
- Canadian carriers' share of scheduled transborder traffic increased from 35% in 1988 to 37% in 1990. The 39% share recorded in 1989 was an anomaly for many reasons; for example, the strike at Eastern Airlines began in March and Continental Express, Eastern Express, Pan Am Express and San Juan Airlines stopped serving Canada in late 1988 or early 1989. In 1991, however, the Canadian carriers' share dropped back to 34%.
- According to air fare index data for the period 1983 to 1991, most of the effect of regulatory reform on domestic air fares took place in 1988. Since 1988, all fare categories have been rising at about the same annual rate. An exception is the international sector, where the discount fare index has risen by less than 6% since 1988.

The Vol. 24, No. 11 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$9.30/\$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publication".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

### Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies

September 1992

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 15.8% to 2 040 343 cubic metres in September 1992, up from 1 761 691 cubic metres after revisions in September 1991.

From January to September 1992, production amounted to 17 054 058 cubic metres, an increase of 9.7% compared to 15 551 746 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1991.

Stocks on hand at the end of September 1992 totalled 2 530 107 cubic metres, a decrease of 12.9% compared to 2 903 241 cubic metres in September 1991.

#### Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1, 1.2, 2, 2.2, 3 and 3.2).

The September 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$10/\$100) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

### Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

October 1992

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 168 156 thousand square metres in October 1992, a decrease of 1.1% from the 169 947<sup>r</sup> (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to October 1992 domestic shipments totalled 1 662 691 thousand square metres, a decrease of 1.5% from the 1 687 890<sup>r</sup> thousand square metres shipped during the same period in 1991.

The October 1992 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

### Report on Fur Farms, 1991.

Catalogue number 23-208

(Canada: \$34; United States: US\$41;

Other Countries: US\$48).

### Farm Product Price Index, September 1992.

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;

Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

### Worker Turnover in the Canadian Economy: Separations and Hiring, 1978-1989.

Catalogue number 71-539

(Canada: \$29.95; United States: US\$35.95;

Other Countries: US\$41.95).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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Information: September 23, 1992 For readers at \$20.00

#### MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2  
The number of seasonal workers in the retail trade sector increased 1.1% in June to 1.1 million.
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5  
The number of seasonal workers in the retail trade sector increased 1.1% in June to 1.1 million.
- Building Permits, July 1992 7  
The number of seasonal workers in the retail trade sector increased 1.1% in June to 1.1 million.
- Impaired Driving - Canada, 1991 10  
From 1981 to 1991, the number of persons charged with impaired driving in Canada decreased 1.1% from 12,000 to 11,800.

#### DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Report on Farming, August 1992 12

Report on Farming, August 1992 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13

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Canada

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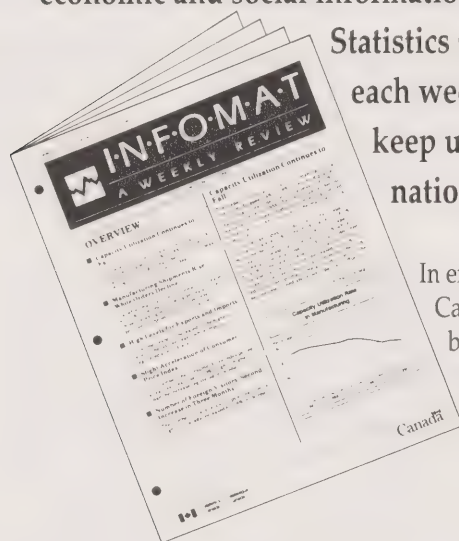
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 24, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Farm Cash Receipts, January-September 1992** 3  
Farm cash receipts rose 8.0% to \$16.7 billion due to a sharp increase in direct program payments.
- **Net Farm Income, 1991** 5  
Total net farm income in Canada fell 31% to \$3.1 billion in 1991 due to a large drop in the value of inventory change. Realized net farm income decreased 4.7% to \$3.0 billion.

(Major releases continued on page 2)

### Profiles of Census Divisions and Subdivisions – Part A Area Profile Series

Census division and subdivision profiles are now available for each province and territory. Each publication provides basic demographic, mother tongue, dwelling, household and family data, collected on a 100% basis, from the 1991 Census of Canada.

The data in each publication are displayed in a single table. The census divisions and subdivisions are presented in alphabetical order for the province or territory. Data at the Canada level are also shown and a geographical index is included.

To obtain the following profiles, see "How to Order Publications."

- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Newfoundland* – Part A (95-301, \$50)
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Prince Edward Island* – Part A (95-308, \$35)
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Nova Scotia* – Part A (95-312, \$35)
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in New Brunswick* – Part A (95-319, \$40)
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Quebec* – Part A (95-325, \$115)
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Ontario* – Part A (95-337, \$80)
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Manitoba* – Part A (95-358, \$45)
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Saskatchewan* – Part A (95-365, \$75)
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Alberta* – Part A (95-372, \$50)
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in British Columbia* – Part A (95-384, \$50)
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Yukon* – Part A (95-395, \$30)
- Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in the Northwest Territories* – Part A (95-397, \$30)

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



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## MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

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- **Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector as at December 31, 1991** 8  
As at December 31, 1991, equity for the agricultural sector was down 2% to \$95.2 billion, representing 81.6% of the value of total assets.
  - **Farm Debt Outstanding as of December 31, 1991** 9  
Canadian farm debt outstanding at December 31, 1991 remained virtually unchanged from 1990.
  - **Agriculture Production Account, 1991** 10  
Gross value added by the primary agriculture sector decreased 13.4% to \$10.4 billion in 1991.
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## MAJOR RELEASES

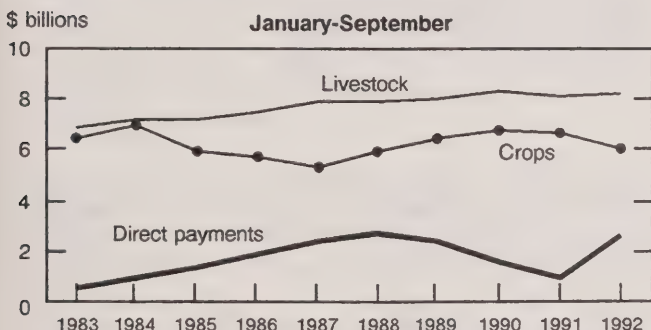
### Farm Cash Receipts

January-September 1992

Farm cash receipts for January to September 1992 reached \$16.7 billion, an increase of 8.0% from the same period a year earlier. This was largely the result of an increase in direct program payments to \$2.5 billion from the previous year's level of \$813 million. The strong increase in direct payments, combined with a 1.7% rise in livestock receipts, more than offset an 8.3% decrease in crops receipts.

Provincially, Alberta (+16%), Ontario (+8.5%) and Saskatchewan (+7.8%) recorded the largest gains in farm cash receipts for the first three quarters of 1992. Higher direct payments and cattle receipts were mainly responsible for the increases in all three provinces, however, Ontario also benefited from a rise in wheat receipts. Three provinces, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, registered declines in cash receipts.

### Farm Cash Receipts, Canada



### Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments more than tripled, from \$813 million for the first three quarters of 1991 to \$2.5 billion for the same period of 1992. Payments under the new safety net programs and sharp increases in both other (ad hoc) and tripartite payments were responsible for the increase.

- Payments for the 1991-92 crop year under the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (GRIP) totalled \$632 million through the first three quarters of 1992. During the same period Net Income

#### Note to Users

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-603E, \$21/\$42).

Stabilization Account (NISA) payments based on producers' 1990 and 1991 incomes were \$322 million. Payments under these two new safety net programs began in September 1991.

- Other (ad hoc) payments reached \$586 million for January to September 1992. Most of this was delivered during the first half of the year under the Farm Support and Adjustment Measures II (FSAM II) program. The main thrust of FSAM II was to provide emergency support to grain and oilseed producers caught in the international grain trade war between the United States and the European Community.
- Tripartite payments totalled \$320 million during the first three quarters of 1992 compared to \$15 million during the same period last year. The increase can be attributed to payments of \$146 million on hogs and \$130 million on slaughter cattle, both of which were triggered by lower market prices.

### Livestock And Animal Product Receipts

Livestock and animal product receipts for the first nine months of 1992 reached \$8.2 billion, 1.7% above the year-earlier level. The increase was due to higher cattle receipts, which were partially offset by lower hog and dairy receipts. Calf and egg receipts also increased, while poultry receipts declined.

- Cattle receipts for January to September 1992 were a record \$3.0 billion, 14% above the previous year's level of \$2.6 billion. The increase was due to a \$320 million rise in the value of live animal exports. The number of animals exported was 892,000 for the period compared to 614,000



in 1991, while prices received also increased 13%. Both the value and the number of cattle exported were record highs and were more than four times the 1986 levels.

- January to September 1992 hog receipts fell 13% to \$1.3 billion, their lowest level since 1981. A sharp drop in prices (-15%) more than offset increased marketings. Expansion of North American hog output over the past year has put downward pressure on prices. Hog slaughter during the first half of 1992 was considerably above year-earlier levels in both Canada (+3.1%) and the United States (+8.4%).

### Crop Receipts

Crop receipts for the first three quarters of 1992 totalled \$6.0 billion, a drop of 8.3% from the 1991 level of \$6.6 billion. Lower receipts for wheat and barley, fewer liquidations of deferred grain receipts and lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments were responsible for the decline.

- January to September 1992 cash receipts for wheat and barley fell 19% and 20%, respectively. Wheat receipts fell to \$1.8 billion from the year-earlier level of \$2.2 billion. Producer deliveries rose 4.7% due to strong export demand, but did not offset a 23% drop in prices. Barley receipts fell to \$307 million from the 1991 level of \$385

million as producer deliveries fell 18% in response to a decline in exports to Russia.

- Grain receipts redeemed in the first nine months of 1992 for grain marketed in 1991 were \$326 million compared to \$430 million liquidated the previous year.
- CWB payments issued during January to September 1992 totalled \$214 million compared to \$315 million for the year-earlier period. The only final payment made in 1992 was on the 1990-91 designated barley pool. The other three CWB accounts (durum wheat, wheat excluding durum and regular barley) reported deficits in the 1990-91 pools as international grain prices collapsed at the beginning of the crop year. In contrast, there were final payments made on each of the 1989-90 pool accounts in 1991.

### Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592

The January-September 1992 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$11/\$44) will be available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Gwen Cromwell (613-951-2439), Agriculture Division.

### Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

January - September

	1991	1992	1992/1991
	Millions of Dollars		% change
Newfoundland	45.7	46.4	1.6
Prince Edward Island	162.0	155.8	-3.8
Nova Scotia	229.2	224.8	-1.9
New Brunswick	189.7	186.9	-1.5
Quebec	2,652.1	2,709.8	2.2
Ontario	3,910.7	4,244.5	8.5
Manitoba	1,425.6	1,509.8	5.9
Saskatchewan	2,921.1	3,150.2	7.8
Alberta	3,040.7	3,541.1	16.5
British Columbia	896.5	946.8	5.6
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,473.3</b>	<b>16,716.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

## Net Farm Income

1991

### Highlights

Total net farm income in Canada fell to \$3.1 billion in 1991 from the year-earlier level of \$4.5 billion as the value of inventory change dropped from \$1.3 billion to \$95 million. This represented the lowest level of total net income since 1984.

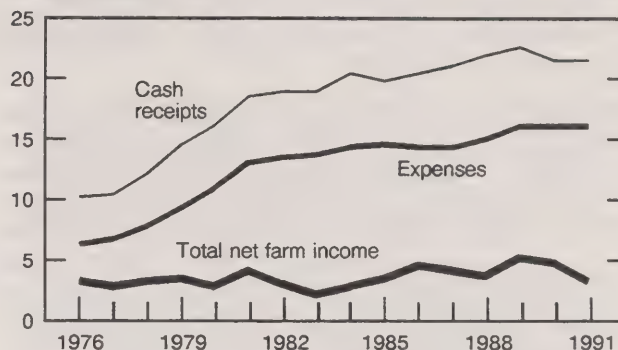
- Value of inventory change in 1990 was \$1.3 billion. Following a record grain harvest, farm-held grain stocks rose from 33.6 million tonnes at January 1 to 44.5 million tonnes at December 31. Another substantial harvest in 1991 led to little change in farm stocks. By year-end, stocks had dropped by only 0.4 million tonnes, resulting in a -\$4 million value of inventory change for crops. Livestock contributed \$99 million to 1991 value of inventory change as numbers on farms increased.
- Total net farm income declined in all provinces in 1991 except Newfoundland and British Columbia. In the Prairie provinces total income dropped 58%, from \$2.2 billion in 1990 to \$930 million in 1991. The declines in the other provinces ranged from 22% in New Brunswick to 5.3% in Quebec. Higher cash receipts and lower expenses combined to increase total net income in Newfoundland and British Columbia by 47% and 21%, respectively.

Realized net income decreased 4.7% to \$3.0 billion in 1991 as farm cash receipts recorded a 0.8% drop. Realized net income was at the lowest level since 1985 following a third consecutive decline.

- Realized net income, which does not account for the value of inventory change, fell to \$3.0 billion in 1991 from the year-earlier level of \$3.2 billion. The decrease was due to a fall of \$162 million in farm cash receipts, as operating expenses and depreciation charges were virtually unchanged. After eliminating the effect of inflation in the general economy, realized net income fell 6.4%.
- Realized net income declined in six provinces, with the largest decreases observed in Alberta (-29%) and New Brunswick (-26%). The four provinces that registered increases were

## Cash Receipts, Expenses, Total Net Income, Canada

Billions of dollars



Newfoundland (+42%), British Columbia (+15%), Manitoba (+9.7%) and Saskatchewan (+4.7%).

### Farm Cash Receipts, 1991

Farm cash receipts fell 0.8% to \$21.4 billion as both livestock and crops receipts declined.

- Farm cash receipts fell 0.8% to \$21.4 billion in 1991, the second consecutive decline in receipts from the record level of \$22.5 billion reached in 1989. Decreases of 3.3% in livestock and 2.7% in crop receipts more than offset a 23% increase in direct program payments.
- New Brunswick recorded the largest drop (-8.7%) in cash receipts, mainly as a result of lower potato receipts. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta also registered declines. Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported small gains, while Newfoundland (+4.1%) experienced the strongest increase in cash receipts.

### Livestock and Animal Product Receipts

Livestock and animal product receipts fell to \$10.8 billion in 1991, 3.3% below the record level of \$11.1 billion reported in 1990. Despite the first decline since 1985, livestock receipts stood at their third highest level ever. The decrease was primarily due to lower hog, cattle and poultry receipts.



- Hog receipts in 1991 dropped 10% to \$1.8 billion as prices fell 11%. Increased hog slaughter in the United States put downward pressure on prices. The 1991 hog receipts also included a \$13 million refund of levies collected from producers in late 1989 and early 1990 in anticipation of increased U.S. countervailing duties on pork exports.
- Cattle receipts were \$3.5 billion in 1991, 3.4% below the previous year's record level of \$3.6 billion. Lower prices and marketings were responsible for the first decline in cattle receipts since 1986. Although total receipts fell, the value of live exports increased 2.8%. International exports accounted for 20% of cattle receipts in 1991, significantly higher than the average of 12% that prevailed over the previous five years.
- Poultry (hens, chickens and turkeys) receipts fell for the first time since 1983. At \$1.17 billion, 1991 receipts were 3.2% below the 1990 level of \$1.20 billion. Lower feed costs resulted in price declines of 3.6% for chickens and 5.1% for turkeys.

### Crop Receipts

Crop receipts for 1991 dropped 2.7% to \$8.3 billion from the 1990 level of \$8.5 billion. Lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments, lower grain and oilseed receipts and fewer liquidations of deferred grain receipts were responsible for the decline.

- In 1991, CWB payments were \$332 million, a drop of \$149 million from 1990. The final payment made in January 1991 for the 1989-1990 wheat (excluding durum) crop was \$59 million lower than that for the previous year. Falling export prices for wheat during the 1990-91 crop year also prevented an increase in CWB initial prices. Higher export prices during the 1989-1990 crop year had resulted in a \$71 million adjustment payment to producers in February 1990.
- Grain receipts redeemed in 1991 for grain marketed the previous year dropped 15% to \$430 million. The value of deferred grain receipts has followed a downward trend as indicated by the five- and 10-year averages of \$496 million and \$628 million, respectively.
- Grain and oilseed receipts fell 1.0% from \$5.02 billion in 1990 to \$4.97 billion in 1991. Lower prices for all of the grains and oilseeds more than

offset a 21% increase in total producer marketings. The price declines reflected the lower export prices that prevailed during much of 1991. Particularly sharp drops in prices were recorded for flaxseed (-41%) and all wheat (-22%).

### Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments rose sharply (+23%) from \$1.9 billion in 1990 to \$2.3 billion in 1991. Payments under the new safety net programs, the Western Grain Stabilization Act (WGSA) and provincial income stabilization programs more than offset lower other (ad hoc) and crop insurance payments.

- The first payments under the new safety net programs, the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (GRIP) and the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA), reached producers near the end of 1991. GRIP payments totalled \$795 million while NISA payments amounted to \$37 million during 1991.
- The last payment of \$158 million under the WGSA was made in January 1991. This program was dropped as the new safety net programs were put in place. No payments under the WGSA were received by producers during 1990.
- Payments under provincial income stabilization programs increased from \$286 million in 1990 to \$390 million in 1991. Most of the increase occurred in Quebec, where GRIP payments were made through the provincial income stabilization program.
- Other (ad hoc) payments fell 57% to \$237 million in 1991. Most of the drop was accounted for by the Farm Income Assistance Program, which paid \$47 million in 1991 compared to \$471 million in 1990. Crop insurance payments dropped by \$303 million as a result of both improved growing conditions and the availability of yield protection under GRIP.

### Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges, 1991

Farm expenses for 1991 fell marginally as decreases in interest and feed expenses were partially offset by increased stabilization premiums.

- Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges were \$18.59 billion in 1991, a 0.1% decrease compared with 1990.



- Falling interest rates resulted in a 9.6% decline in interest costs.
- Stabilization premiums more than doubled, partially offsetting the overall decrease in 1991 expenses.

The largest contributors to the decrease in farm expenses were interest and commercial feed. Interest charges dropped by 9.6% to a level of \$1.9 billion in 1991 due to falling interest rates. Commercial feed fell 7.2% to \$2.1 billion in 1991 as feed grain prices moved in a downward direction. The price decreases ranged from 4% to 11%, varying from province to province and by commodity.

The overall decrease in farm expenses was offset by an increase in stabilization premiums, in large part due to the inception of the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan. Stabilization premiums more than doubled between 1990 and 1991, from \$295 million to \$606 million. Collectively, Prairie farmers contributed more than two-thirds of the additional \$312 million in stabilization premiums. Saskatchewan's contribution rose to \$204 million, more than two and a half times the 1990 level.

Every province, with the exception of Saskatchewan and Alberta, experienced a decrease in total expenses. Several expenses, but particularly stabilization premiums, contributed to Saskatchewan's overall increase. In Alberta, stabilization premiums, livestock purchases, property taxes and interest

expenses increased.

### Value of Inventory Change, 1991

The value of inventory change in 1991 was \$95 million, much smaller than the record change of \$1.3 billion in 1990.

- The value of inventory change for livestock and poultry was \$99 million in 1991, as year-end inventories on farms increased for all categories except lambs and turkeys. Cattle and calf inventories rose for the fifth straight year in 1991.
- The value of the change in crop inventories was -\$4 million in 1991. Farmer-owned stocks of grains and oilseeds decreased slightly (0.4 million tonnes) during the year. Stocks remained high as farmers harvested a large grain crop following the record crop produced in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 255, 263-272.

*Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement II* (21-603E, series 92-002, \$21/\$42) will be released in late December 1992. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division.

### Net Farm Income

	Nfld	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
	millions of \$										
<b>1990</b>											
Total Cash Receipts	60	246	321	278	3,747	5,512	1,959	4,003	4,238	1,213	21,578
Operating Expenses After Rebates	46	166	214	187	2,505	4,133	1,555	3,007	3,221	933	15,967
Net Cash Income (1-2)	14	80	107	91	1,242	1,380	404	996	1,017	280	5,610
Income in Kind	0	3	4	3	59	57	14	22	25	8	195
Depreciation Charges	2	18	24	20	282	616	274	622	694	92	2,646
Realized Net Income(3 + 4-5)	12	65	87	74	1,019	820	144	395	347	197	3,160
Value of Inventory Change	0	-6	-2	-7	1	5	326	794	220	3	1,334
Total Net Income (6 + 7)	12	59	85	67	1,020	825	470	1,190	567	200	4,494
<b>1991</b>											
Total Cash Receipts	62	240	311	254	3,693	5,414	1,950	4,058	4,204	1,231	21,415
Operating Expenses After Rebates	43	164	208	182	2,496	4,065	1,538	3,058	3,306	920	15,980
Net Cash Income (1-2)	19	75	102	72	1,197	1,348	412	1,000	898	311	5,436
Income in Kind	0	3	4	3	58	56	14	21	24	8	191
Depreciation Charges	2	18	25	20	285	622	268	607	675	92	2,615
Realized Net Income(3 + 4-5)	17	60	81	55	971	782	158	414	247	227	3,011
Value of Inventory Change	0	-9	-3	-2	-5	-12	-12	46	78	15	95
Total Net Income (6 + 7)	17	50	78	52	966	770	146	460	324	242	3,106

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

## Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector as at December 31, 1991

As at December 31, 1991, equity for the agricultural sector was down 2% to \$95.2 billion, representing 81.6% of the value of total assets.

- The value of total assets of the agricultural sector for 1991 was \$116.6 billion, down 2% from the 1990 level.
- Total liabilities of the agricultural sector for 1991 were valued at \$21.4 billion, virtually unchanged from 1990.

The agricultural sector includes the assets and liabilities of farm businesses and non-operator landlords, but excludes the personal portion of assets and liabilities of farm households.

The value of equity fell annually from a high of \$114.3 billion in 1981 to a low of \$88.0 billion in 1987, then climbed back past the 1985 level to \$97.3 billion in 1990. The decline in 1991 returned equity to below the 1985 level. The return on equity has varied from a low of 2.0% in 1983 to a high of 5.4% in 1989 and was 3.3% in 1991.

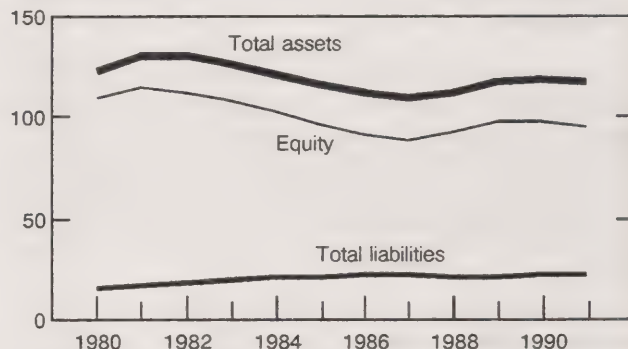
The value of total assets fell annually from a high of \$130.5 billion in 1981 to \$108.7 billion in 1987, climbed steadily up to \$118.7 billion in 1990 and fell back to the 1985 level in 1991. The return on assets has varied from a low of 3.7% in 1983 to a high of 6.8% in 1989 and was 5.0% in 1991.

The pattern of the values of equity and total assets is mainly a reflection of the changes in farm real estate values, which account for 61% of the value of total assets. Farm real estate values have been strongly influenced by trends in crop prices over the last decade. In 1991, the value of farm real estate fell by 1% (to \$71.2 billion), the value of machinery fell by 1% (to \$18.4 billion) and the value of current assets fell by 7% (to \$12.8 billion).

The value of total liabilities increased steadily from a low of \$14.0 billion in 1980 to \$21.1 billion in 1986, decreased slightly to \$20.1 billion in 1989, then resumed its upward trend to \$21.4 billion in 1990 and 1991. The debt ratio has followed this pattern, rising from 11.4% in 1980 to 19.1% in 1987. The debt ratio was 18.4% in 1991, the highest level since 1987. The decrease in the debt structure ratio from 19% in 1980 to 17.2% in 1991 indicates a slight shift towards long-term, rather than short-term, debt.

## Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector Canada

Billions of dollars



Liquidity ratios can be an indicator of the financial health of an industry. The current ratio has fallen from a high of 4.45 in 1980 to a low of 3.20 in 1987, but has recovered somewhat to 3.48 in 1991. However, most of the current assets are tied up in inventories. The acid-test ratio has improved from a low of 0.63 in 1983 to a high of 1.12 in 1989. The acid-test ratio was 1.06 in 1991, indicating that current liabilities could be met through the liquidation of cash, bonds, savings and accounts receivables.

*Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement II* (21-603E, series 92-002, \$21/\$42) will be released in late December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172) or Wanda Wiebe (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. ■



## Farm Debt Outstanding as of December 31, 1991

At December 31, 1991, Canadian farm debt outstanding at \$23.99 billion remained virtually unchanged from the 1990 level (\$23.98 billion).

- Mortgage debt outstanding increased by less than 0.5% to \$11.2 billion.
- Non-mortgage debt outstanding decreased by 0.25% to \$12.73 billion.

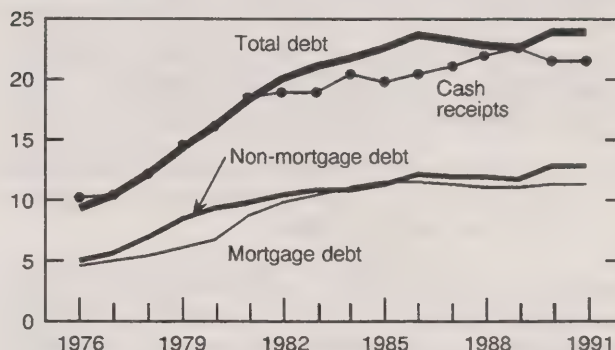
Mortgage debt outstanding increased \$43 million since 1990 as a decrease of \$108 million in debt to federal government agencies was more than offset by increases in debt to chartered banks (+\$139 million) and provincial government agencies (+\$92 million). However, a decrease of \$166 million in non-mortgage debt outstanding to chartered banks led to a decrease of \$32 million in total non-mortgage debt.

The interest-free provision of the cash advance programs under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments and Advance Payments for Crops Acts was continued in the 1991-1992 crop year. As a result, advances outstanding remained high and increased slightly between 1990 and 1991 from \$1.29 billion to \$1.33 billion.

In 1991, the total farm debt outstanding decreased in Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan. In Ontario and Manitoba, the drop was partly due to a decrease in non-mortgage debt outstanding to chartered banks. In Manitoba, the decline in debt outstanding under the Advance Payment Programs contributed to the decline in total debt outstanding. In Saskatchewan, overall both the mortgage and non-

## Farm Debt Outstanding at December 31 Canada

Billions of dollars



mortgage debt outstanding declined. In all other provinces with the exception of British Columbia, both the mortgage and non-mortgage debt outstanding increased.

In 1991, total farm debt outstanding remained virtually unchanged from the 1990 level while total net farm income fell by 31% from \$4.5 billion in 1990 to \$3.1 billion in 1991. Farm cash receipts declined slightly from \$21.6 billion in 1990 to \$21.4 billion in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

*Agriculture Economics Statistics – Supplement II* (21-603E, series 92-002, \$21/\$42) will be released in late December 1992. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division.

## Farm Debt Outstanding at December 31

	Canada		
	1990	1991	1991/1990
	millions of \$		%
Chartered Banks	9,132	9,106	-0.3
Federal Government Agencies	3,599	3,496	-2.9
Provincial Government Agencies	3,486	3,538	1.5
Credit Unions	3,015	3,066	1.7
Insurance, Trust & Loan Companies	129	129	0.0
Private Individuals and Others	3,324	3,324	0.0
Advance Payment Programs	1,293	1,330	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,978</b>	<b>23,989</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.



## Agriculture Production Account

1991

Gross value added by the primary agriculture sector decreased 13.4% to \$10.4 billion in 1991.

- Gross value added, the agriculture industry's contribution to gross domestic product, fell to \$10.4 billion from the 1990 level of \$12.0 billion.
- Net value added, which measures the income received by factors of production, registered a 16.9% drop to \$7.8 billion.

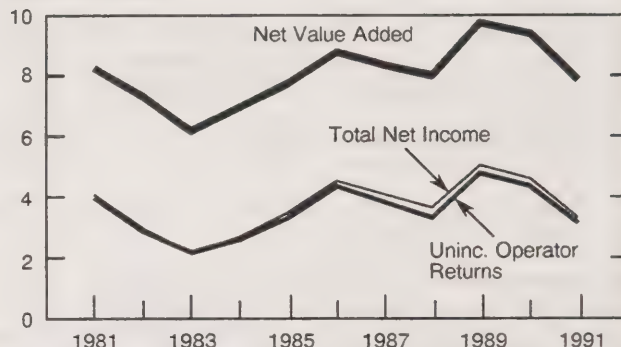
Sales to other sectors decreased by 3% and accounted for 86% of the total value of agricultural production. This decrease was due to a 3% decline in livestock and crop receipts. Much of the change in gross value added could also be attributed to the value of inventory change, which fell from \$1.3 billion to \$95 million.

The 23% overall increase of government payments contributed to the 14% growth in income from other sources. This augmentation in income from government payments occurred in most provinces and ranged from 68% in New Brunswick to Saskatchewan's 7%, largely as a result of payments under the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan. The government payments of \$2.3 billion were 31% below the 1988 record (\$3.4 billion) when the \$1.1 billion Special Canadian Grains Program was in place. Decreases were experienced in 1991 by both Nova Scotia (-34%) and British Columbia (-2%).

In examining the distribution of net value added, unincorporated operator family returns at the national level dropped 25.9% in 1991. This component follows the total net income figure for agriculture the

## Net Value Added Versus Total Net Income Canada

Billions of dollars



most closely. As interest rates fell throughout 1991, interest payments dropped by 9.6% to \$2.1 billion, a level comparable to those of the mid-1980s. Non-family wages rose 1% to \$1.3 billion in 1991.

After removing the impact of inflation in the general economy, gross value added fell by 15.8%. In real terms, unincorporated operator returns dropped 27.9% to \$3.0 billion in 1986 dollars.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3380-3390

*Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement II* (21-603E, series 92-002, \$21/\$42) will be released in late December, 1992. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172) or Robin Chiponski (613-951-0373), Agriculture Division.

## Production Account (Value Added) for the Agriculture Sector, Canada

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	millions of \$									
Total Value of Production	21,966	21,127	22,883	23,879	25,083	25,409	25,032	27,618	27,360	25,882
Gross Value Added (Factor Cost)	9,974	8,906	9,669	10,359	11,473	10,977	10,607	12,360	12,031	10,421
Net Value Added (Factor Cost)	7,246	6,154	6,937	7,702	8,813	8,360	8,010	9,730	9,390	7,806
<b>Distribution of Net Value Added</b>										
Wages, Non-family	951	986	1,051	1,152	1,110	1,156	1,197	1,228	1,244	1,259
Rent to Non-operators	582	618	622	617	606	549	565	621	624	622
Interest	2,403	1,998	2,099	2,002	2,006	1,963	2,030	2,176	2,261	2,054
Corporation Profits	151	104	235	262	213	378	412	346	270	174
Uninc. Operator Family Returns	3,160	2,449	2,930	3,670	4,878	4,314	3,807	5,359	4,986	3,698
Less: Wages, Family	310	370	382	442	543	568	563	646	654	664
Unincorporated Operator Returns	2,850	2,078	2,547	3,228	4,335	3,746	3,244	4,713	4,332	3,034

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

---

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Direct Program Payments in Agriculture 1991

Total net direct payments received by farmers in 1991 were \$1.8 billion, an 10% increase from the year-earlier level of \$1.7 billion. Payments to producers rose \$406 million while premiums paid increased \$236 million.

The direct program payments series includes data on gross payments, producer-paid premiums, rebates and net payments by program and province.

*Agriculture Economic Statistics - Supplement II* (21-603E, series 92-002, \$21/\$42) will be released in late December 1992. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division. ■

### Farm Business Cash Flow Summary 1981-1991

Provincial and national cash flow summaries for farm businesses for the years 1981 to 1991 are available upon request.

For further information, please contact Marcelle Dion (619-951-3172) or David Aldridge (613-951-3166), Agriculture Division. ■

### Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia September 1992

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 837 135 cubic metres of lumber and ties in September 1992, an increase of 9.0% from the 2 602 556 cubic metres produced in September 1991.

January to September 1992 production was 24 862 430 cubic metres, an increase of 4.6% from the 23 776 632 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The September 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604) 666-3694, Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

### Construction Type Plywood September 1992

Canadian firms produced 156 984 cubic metres of construction type plywood during September 1992, an increase of 3.6% from the 151 593 cubic metres produced during September 1991.

January to September 1992 production totalled 1 383 321 cubic metres, an increase of 8.7% from the 1 272 102 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 122 (level 1).

The September 1992 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

### Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation October 1992

Manufacturers shipped 3 423 352 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in October 1992, down 13.5% from the 3 956 759 square metres shipped a year earlier but up 22.3% from the 2 799 413 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of October 1992 totalled 26 163 373 square metres, an increase of 3.6% from the same period in 1991.



Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The October 1992 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004,\$5.00/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

## Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

September 1992

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,565 million for September 1992, an increase of 4.7% over the \$1,494 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The September 1992 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$6.10/\$61) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

## How to Order Publications

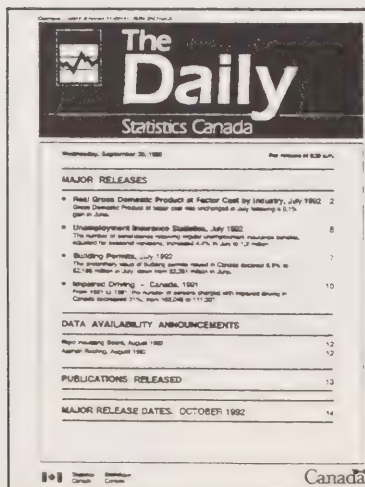
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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Industry Price Indexes, September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 62-011**

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States: US\$21.80/US\$218; Other Countries: US\$25.50/US\$255).

**Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Newfoundland – Part A**

**Catalogue number 95-301**

(Canada: \$50; United States: US\$60; Other Countries: US\$70).

**Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Prince Edward Island – Part A**

**Catalogue number 95-308**

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42; Other Countries: US\$49).

**Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Nova Scotia – Part A**

**Catalogue number 95-312**

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42; Other Countries: US\$49).

**Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in New Brunswick – Part A**

**Catalogue number 95-319**

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48; Other Countries: US\$56).

**Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Quebec – Part A**

**Catalogue number 95-325**

(Canada: \$115; United States: US\$138; Other Countries: US\$161).

**Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Ontario – Part A**

**Catalogue number 95-337**

(Canada: \$80; United States: US\$96; Other Countries: US\$112).

**Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Manitoba – Part A**

**Catalogue number 95-358**

(Canada: \$45; United States: US\$54; Other Countries: US\$63).

**Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Saskatchewan – Part A**

**Catalogue number 95-365**

(Canada: \$75; United States: US\$90; Other Countries: US\$105).

**Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Alberta – Part A**

**Catalogue number 95-372**

(Canada: \$50; United States: US\$60; Other Countries: US\$70).

**Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in British Columbia – Part A**

**Catalogue number 95-384**

(Canada: \$50; United States: US\$60; Other Countries: US\$70).

**Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Yukon – Part A**

**Catalogue number 95-395**

(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36; Other Countries: US\$42).

**Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in the Northwest Territories – Part A**

**Catalogue number 95-397**

(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36; Other Countries: US\$42).

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and Telichart, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre for more information.

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 25, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's International Transactions in Securities, September 1992** 2  
In September, non-residents further reduced their holdings of Canadian securities by \$0.3 billion, but at a sharply lower pace than the record \$4.7 billion net sell-off in August.
- **Wholesale Trade, September 1992** 6  
Wholesale merchants' sales in September fell to \$16.0 billion, down 0.2% from August.
- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, September 1992** 9  
For the first three quarters of 1992, unemployment insurance disbursements totalled \$14.9 billion, up 9.5% from last year.
- **Department Store Sales and Stocks, September 1992** 11  
Seasonally adjusted, department store sales totalled \$1,081 million in September, a 1.8% decrease from August 1992.

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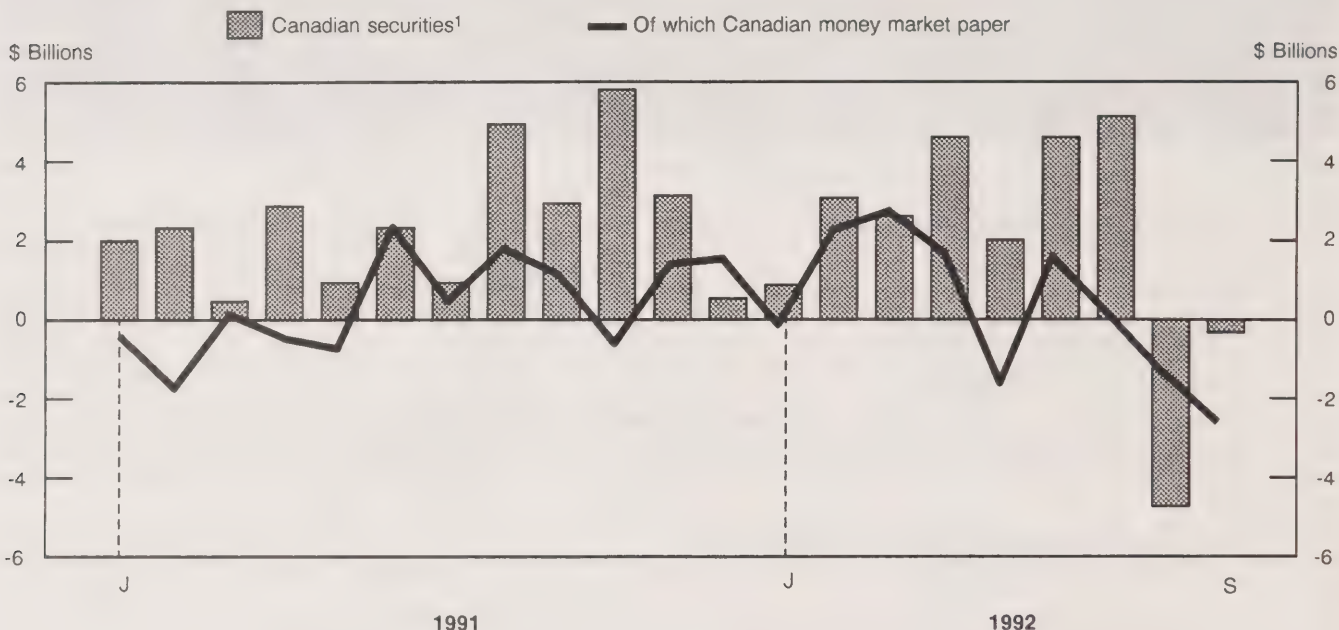
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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Securities



<sup>1</sup> Canadian securities comprise Canadian bonds, stocks and money market paper.

### Canada's International Transactions in Securities

September 1992

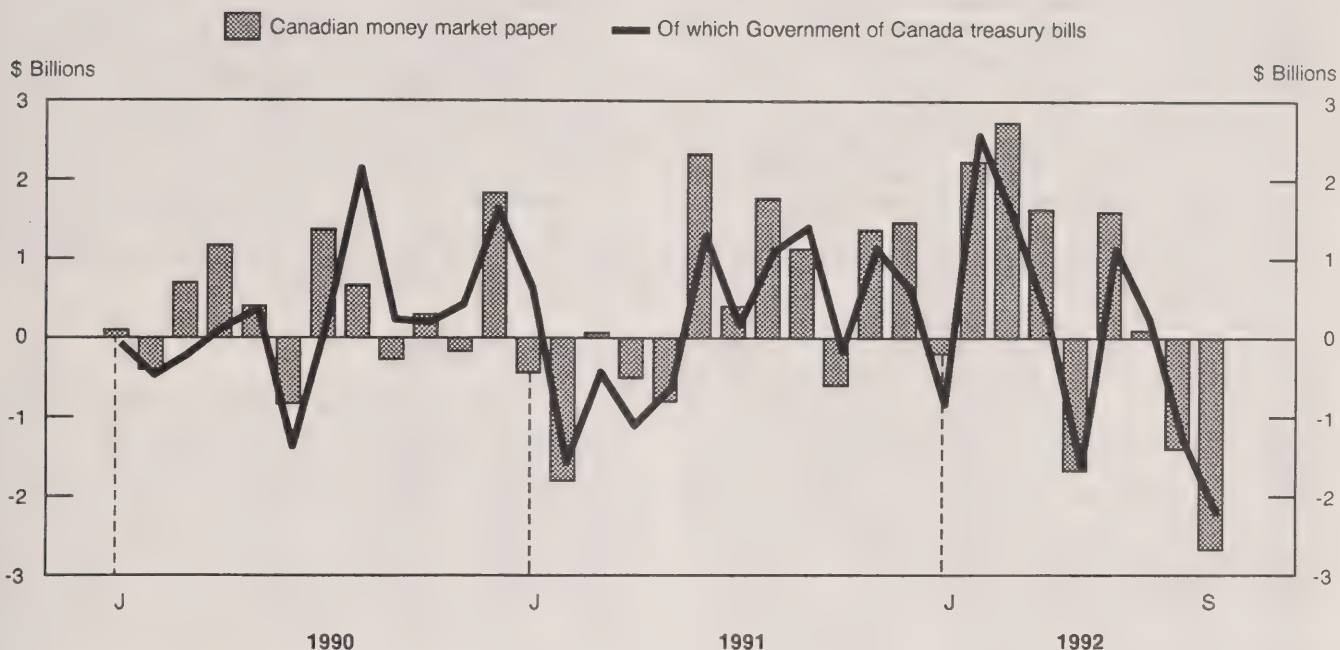
#### Canadian Securities

In September 1992, non-residents further reduced their holdings of **Canadian securities** by \$0.3 billion, but at a sharply lower pace than the record \$4.7 billion net sell-off in August. Compared to the previous month, non-residents again redeemed their money market instruments (\$2.7 billion) but resumed their net investment in bonds (\$2.3 billion), mostly net new issues. At the same time, Canadian investors reduced their holdings of foreign securities by \$0.6 billion, only the second significant net disinvestment in recent years.

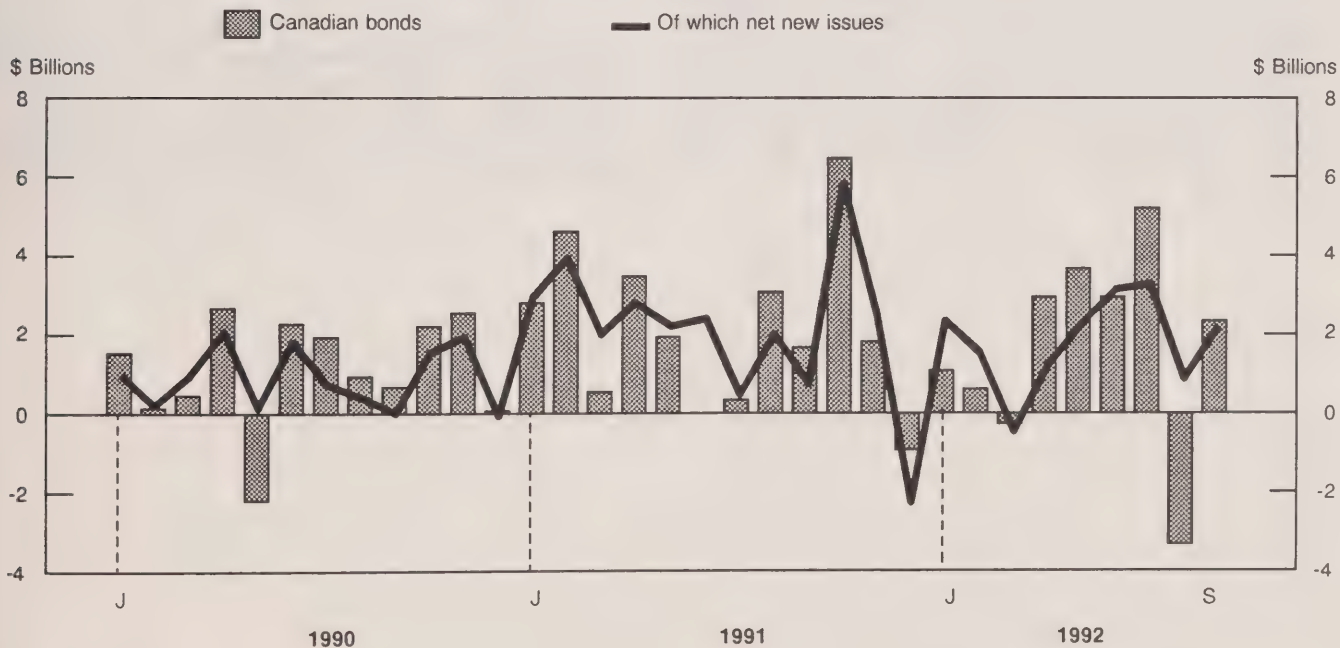
The net sell-off of **Canadian money market paper**, which was a record, comprised \$2.3 billion of Government of Canada treasury bills and \$0.4 billion widely spread among other short-term paper. Geographically, the net disinvestment came largely from European Community countries and the United States. Total gross trading soared by \$6 billion to a record \$42 billion, largely concentrated in Government of Canada treasury bills. Non-resident holdings at the end of September stood at \$33 billion.

The \$2.3 billion net foreign investment in **Canadian bonds** went almost exclusively into net new issues. New issues of \$3.1 billion were partially offset by retirements of \$0.9 billion, the lowest level of retirements in a year. Foreign investment in the secondary Canadian bond market was negligible at \$0.2 billion in contrast to the massive \$4.1 billion net sell-off in August.

## Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Money Market Paper



## Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Bonds



<sup>1</sup> Net new issues are new issues less retirements.

The foreign investment in Canadian new issues went largely into domestically-issued Government of Canada bonds (\$1.8 billion), followed by issues raised in foreign markets by Canadian corporations (\$0.8 billion) and the provinces (\$0.4 billion). After retirements, the net new bond foreign financing of \$2.2 billion was chiefly in issues of the federal government (59%) and corporations (34%). The provinces and their enterprises were absent for the second consecutive month, in stark contrast with earlier months of 1992 when they dominated net new foreign financing. Of the total \$3.1 billion gross new issues in September, two-thirds were raised in Canadian dollars and one-third in U.S. dollars. For the year-to-date, 90% of Canadian borrowings from non-residents have been roughly split between Canadian and U.S. currencies with some 10% denominated in other foreign currencies. In September, Canadian interest rates rose sharply against their U.S. counterparts, increasing the differentials in favour of Canada; it should be noted, however, that most new September issues were negotiated at terms prevailing prior to the sharp rise in Canadian interest rates.

In the secondary Canadian bond market, the modest net foreign investment of \$0.2 billion in September was made up of a net \$0.6 billion in federal issues, offset by a net sell-off of \$0.4 billion of provincial and provincial enterprise issues. Net buying in September by U.S. investors (\$0.8 billion) and Japanese investors (\$0.1 billion) outweighed the net selling by European (\$0.4 billion) and other overseas (\$0.3 billion) investors. Non-resident gross trading activity in the Canadian secondary market, at \$49 billion, was above average for the third consecutive month.

## Canadian Stocks

Non-residents were net sellers of \$20 million of **Canadian stocks** in September following a similar small net disinvestment in August. In September, U.S. investors acquired a net \$70 million of Canadian equities, whereas European and other foreign investors sold a net \$90 million. After sinking to a yearly low in August, the gross value of trading with non-residents rebounded by \$0.4 billion to \$2.2 billion in September. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300, registered a 3.1% decline in September, the second largest decline in 1992 after the 4.7% drop in March.

## Foreign Securities

In September, Canadian residents reduced their holdings of **foreign securities** by \$0.6 billion, the first significant net reduction since October 1991. A net disinvestment of \$0.8 billion of foreign bonds in September was partially offset by a net purchase of \$0.2 billion of foreign equities. Resident net investment in foreign equities, which totalled \$3.8 billion for the first nine months of this year, continued to favour U.S. over other foreign equities by a two-to-one margin.

## Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The September issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, \$15.80/\$158) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments □



## Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities						Foreign Securities			
	Bonds				Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	Total Canadian securities	Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	Total foreign securities
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retire- ments	Total bonds						
\$ millions										
January to September										
1991	-832	32,455	-13,171	18,451	2,205	-898	19,758	-1,682	-3,918	-5,601
1992	-759	32,724	-16,730	15,236	2,386	177	17,798	-1,276	-3,805	-5,080
1991										
January	-88	3,451	-531	2,832	-428	-417	1,988	265	-277	-11
February	670	5,208	-1,297	4,581	-1,794	-450	2,336	-439	-397	-836
March	-1,466	4,373	-2,378	529	76	-143	462	-29	-80	-109
April	692	3,925	-1,145	3,471	-493	-123	2,855	-603	-490	-1,093
May	-198	2,893	-731	1,964	-790	-236	938	-371	-743	-1,114
June	-2,374	3,529	-1,146	8	2,341	10	2,359	70	-1,099	-1,028
July	-98	2,620	-2,172	350	405	186	941	-491	117	-374
August	1,080	2,898	-917	3,060	1,751	121	4,933	430	-577	-147
September	976	3,558	-2,852	1,681	1,135	148	2,964	-540	-131	-671
October	654	6,742	-930	6,467	-608	-60	5,799	1,102	-522	580
November	-579	4,385	-1,974	1,833	1,356	-65	3,124	-256	-803	-1,059
December	1,394	1,817	-4,151	-940	1,477	23	560	-291	-445	-737
1992										
January	-1,190	3,356	-1,086	1,079	-199	1	881	-392	-610	-1,002
February	-897	3,079	-1,553	628	2,245	163	3,036	169	-608	-439
March	283	1,737	-2,270	-250	2,730	101	2,581	-708	-727	-1,435
April	1,778	2,254	-1,099	2,933	1,630	13	4,576	-165	-560	-725
May	1,470	3,889	-1,666	3,693	-1,665	-27	2,001	-454	-392	-847
June	-200	7,398	-4,279	2,918	1,604	76	4,598	-755	-187	-943
July	1,937	5,511	-2,253	5,194	100	-160	5,134	321	-272	48
August	-4,121	2,408	-1,599	-3,311	-1,404	-19	-4,735	-65	-47	-112
September	173	3,094	-924	2,342	-2,655	-20	-332	777	-215	561

Note: A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.

## Wholesale Trade

September 1992

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales fell 0.2% to \$16.0 billion in September, ending six consecutive months of growth.
- Five of the nine trade groups registered decreases in sales but four showed growth. The most significant decline, based on dollar impact, was recorded by wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (-1.1%). This ended four consecutive months of sales growth for the group. Other declines were recorded by merchants of other products (farm and paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals, etc.), down 0.9%, and of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (-0.4%). The largest increase was reported by wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating supplies (+3.5%).
- Six regions registered declines in sales but five recorded increases. The largest declines were recorded by wholesalers in Ontario (-0.3%), British Columbia (-0.7%) and Quebec (-0.3%).

#### Note to Users

*Wholesalers interact with various sectors of the economy, both in buying and selling goods. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.*

#### Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

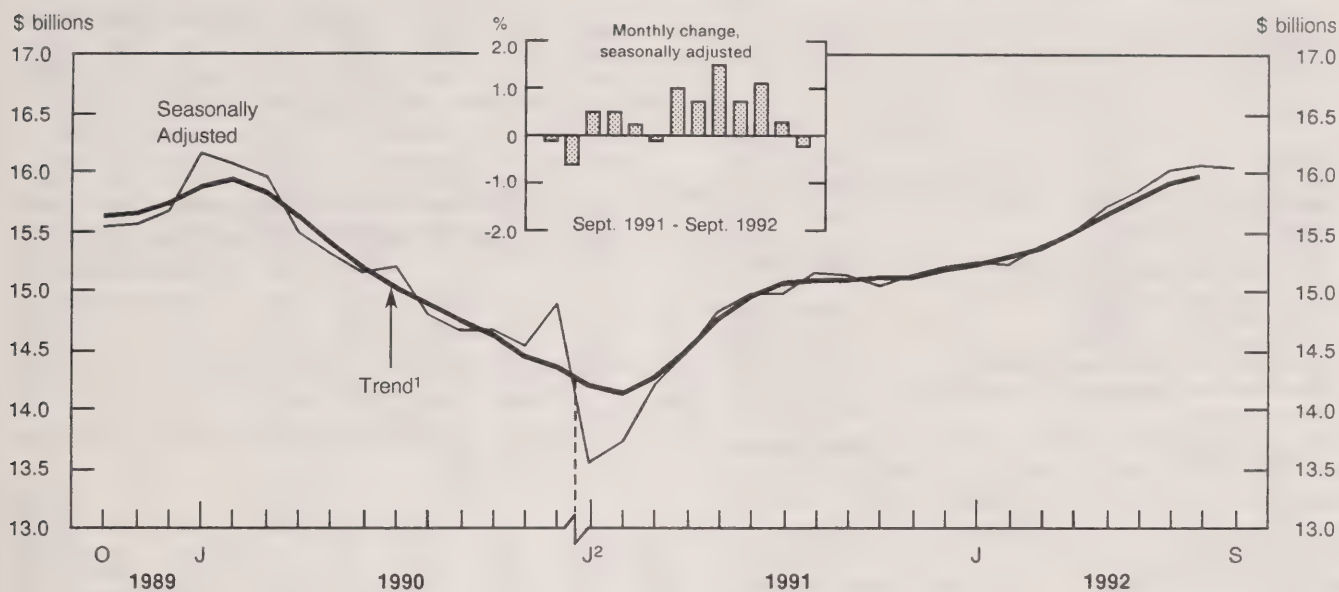
- In September, wholesale merchants' inventories were \$24.8 billion, up 0.4% from August.
- The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of September rose to 1.55:1 from 1.54:1 in August, based on revised figures.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).**

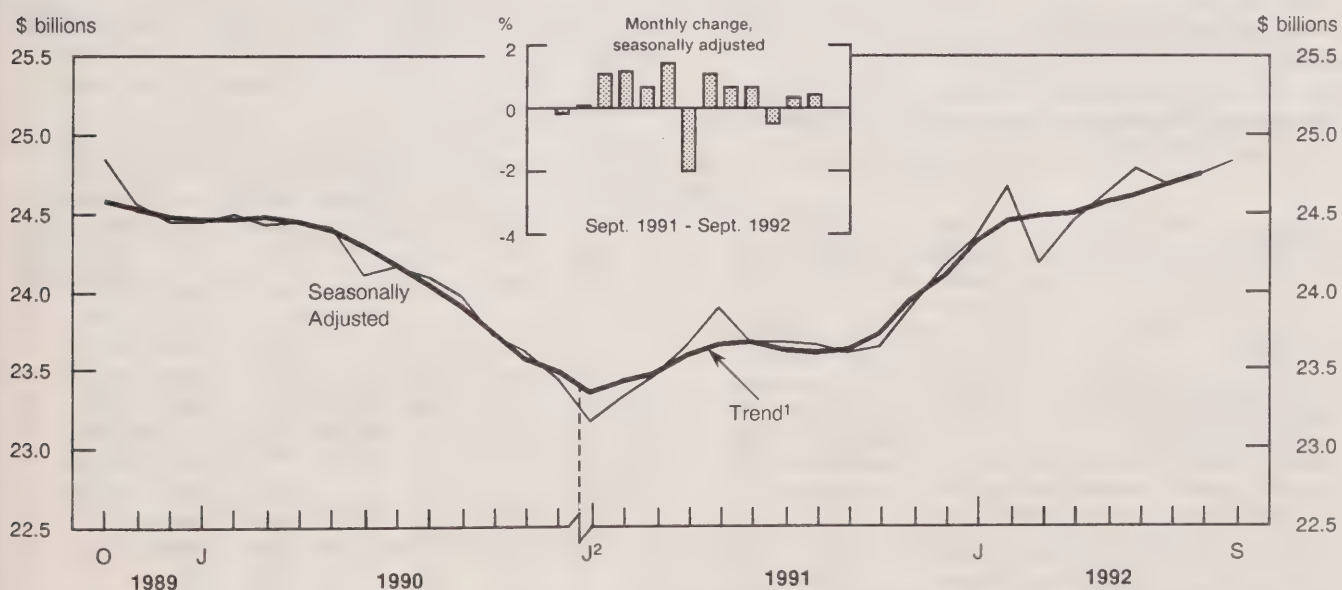
The September issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$14.40/\$144) will be available the second week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

## Wholesale Merchants' Sales



## Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



<sup>1</sup> The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to 1991, data included the Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax, is not included in the 1991 and later data.



## Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

September 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 1992/ 1991	Sept. 1991	June 1992 <sup>r</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Aug. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Sept./ Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992/ 1991
	millions of \$				%	millions of \$				%	%
<b>Canada</b>											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,948	4,297	4,442	12.5	3,869	4,078	4,127	4,223	4,206	-0.4	8.7
Apparel and dry goods	444	509	467	5.3	374	406	387	384	378	-1.6	1.1
Household goods	629	595	687	9.3	544	559	579	582	577	-0.9	6.0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,839	1,624	1,874	1.9	1,798	1,764	1,741	1,734	1,740	0.4	-3.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,102	1,093	1,195	8.4	1,089	1,093	1,107	1,087	1,126	3.5	3.4
Lumber and building materials	1,528	1,660	1,681	10.0	1,373	1,473	1,480	1,484	1,491	0.4	8.5
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	302	383	369	22.1	303	346	346	343	356	3.9	17.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,320	3,447	3,836	15.5	3,339	3,651	3,730	3,742	3,702	-1.1	10.9
Other products	2,488	2,344	2,562	3.0	2,449	2,464	2,517	2,484	2,462	-0.9	0.5
<b>Total, all trades</b>	<b>15,599</b>	<b>15,953</b>	<b>17,112</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>15,137</b>	<b>15,834</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>16,063</b>	<b>16,037</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Regions</b>											
Newfoundland	179	170	195	8.4	170	171	178	160	174	8.4	2.3
Prince Edward Island	40	48	46	12.8	39	50	47	45	46	0.5	17.6
Nova Scotia	373	352	356	-4.6	362	356	373	347	339	-2.2	-6.2
New Brunswick	270	253	260	-3.6	254	241	240	241	238	-1.2	-6.3
Quebec	4,008	4,123	4,405	9.9	3,795	4,001	3,993	4,019	4,006	-0.3	5.6
Ontario	6,395	6,476	7,056	10.3	6,210	6,506	6,601	6,658	6,639	-0.3	6.9
Manitoba	523	570	581	11.1	513	587	565	555	561	0.9	9.3
Saskatchewan	511	492	528	3.3	499	477	511	472	491	4.1	-1.7
Alberta	1,371	1,423	1,503	9.6	1,369	1,400	1,430	1,455	1,446	-0.6	5.6
British Columbia	1,909	2,022	2,155	12.9	1,905	2,028	2,058	2,089	2,073	-0.7	8.8
Yukon and Northwest Territories	20	23	28	41.4	20	18	20	22	25	12.0	22.4

## Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

September 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 1992/ 1991	Sept. 1991	June 1992 <sup>r</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Aug. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Sept./ Aug. 1992	Sept. 1992/ 1991
	millions of \$				%	millions of \$				%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,844	3,080	3,149	10.7	2,802	3,029	3,044	3,036	3,071	1.1	9.6
Apparel and dry goods	762	907	874	14.7	770	865	851	862	890	3.2	15.6
Household goods	1,136	1,242	1,227	8.0	1,136	1,181	1,216	1,242	1,227	-1.2	8.0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,394	3,520	3,553	4.7	3,387	3,626	3,512	3,612	3,572	-1.1	5.5
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,935	2,173	2,168	12.0	1,944	2,125	2,090	2,133	2,176	2.0	11.9
Lumber and building materials	2,209	2,401	2,347	6.2	2,239	2,439	2,441	2,393	2,394	0.1	6.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,303	1,347	1,269	-2.6	1,341	1,414	1,382	1,369	1,329	-2.9	-0.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,975	7,097	7,052	1.1	6,963	7,048	7,066	7,040	7,077	0.5	1.6
Other products	3,007	3,050	3,091	2.8	3,018	3,060	3,073	3,058	3,098	1.3	2.6
Total, all trades	23,565	24,816	24,728	4.9	23,600	24,788	24,676	24,744	24,834	0.4	5.2

<sup>r</sup> Revised figure.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figure.

## Unemployment Insurance Statistics

September 1992

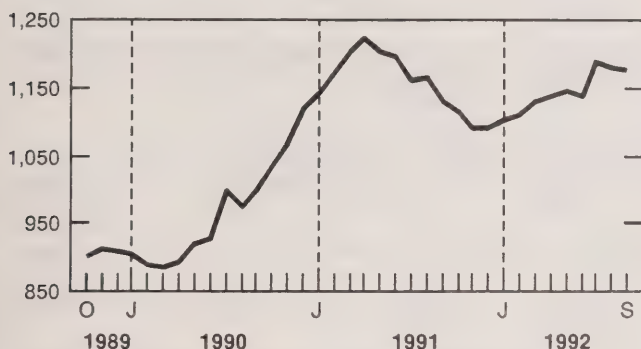
### Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended September 19, 1992, the number of beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,176,000, practically unchanged from August.

### Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted

'000



- Between August and September 1992, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits increased 3.9% in the Yukon, 1.9% in Ontario and 1.1% in Quebec. Decreases were observed in the Northwest Territories (-3.6%), Newfoundland (-3.3%), British Columbia (-1.9%) and Prince Edward Island (-1.1%). The other provinces had changes of less than 1%.

### Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In September 1992, the estimated number of beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,145,000, up 2.9% from September 1991. Over the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries increased 3.3% to 590,000 and the number of female beneficiaries increased 2.6% to 555,000.

- In the following census metropolitan areas, the year-over-year percentage change in the number of beneficiaries exceeded 10%:

	Beneficiaries September 1992	% Change September 1992/1991
Thunder Bay	5,020	24%
St. Catharines-Niagara	14,910	21%
Sudbury	6,490	18%
Quebec	28,910	16%
Trois-Rivières	7,980	14%
Calgary	27,050	14%
Sherbrooke	7,240	12%
Toronto	138,790	11%
Hamilton	21,020	11%

- In September 1992, total disbursements for unemployment insurance benefits<sup>2,3</sup> were \$1.4 billion, up 16.9% from September 1991. Between January and September 1992, a total of \$14.9 billion was disbursed, a 9.5% increase from the same period last year. Year-over-year, for the same nine-month period, the average weekly payment increased 4.8% to \$254.12 and the number of benefit weeks advanced 2.9% to 57.4 million.

- A total of 307,000 claims<sup>2</sup> (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in September 1992, up 11.1% from September 1991. From January to September 1992, a total of 2,686,000 claims were received, down slightly (0.9%) compared to the year-earlier period.

<sup>1</sup> The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

<sup>2</sup> Benefit payments, number of benefit weeks and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. These data are usually final estimates when released. Note that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

<sup>3</sup> Since February 1991, the unemployment insurance disbursements shown include monies paid to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries. □

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The September 1992 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$14.70/\$147) will contain data for July, August and September 1992 and will be

available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

## Unemployment Insurance Statistics

Seasonally adjusted data	September 1992	August 1992	July 1992	September 1991	% change Sept. 1992/ Aug. 1992
<b>Regular Benefits</b>					
Beneficiaries (000)	1,176 <sup>P</sup>	1,179 <sup>P</sup>	1,187 <sup>r</sup>	1,130	-0.3
Amount paid (\$000)	1,335,622	1,332,780	1,300,156	1,274,221	0.2
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,206	5,209	5,107	5,143	-0.1
Unadjusted data	September 1992	August 1992	July 1992	September 1991	% change Sept. 1992/ Sept. 1991
Beneficiaries (000) – All	1,145 <sup>P</sup>	1,282 <sup>P</sup>	1,307 <sup>r</sup>	1,112	2.9
Beneficiaries (000) – Regular	943 <sup>P</sup>	1,087 <sup>P</sup>	1,106 <sup>r</sup>	916	2.9
Claims received (000)	307	237	323	276	11.1
Amount paid (\$000)	1,411,818	1,449,948	1,438,442	1,207,706	16.9
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,483	5,664	5,624	4,901	11.9
Average weekly benefit (\$)	252.01	251.74	249.37	241.98	4.1
Year-to-date	January to September				% change 1992/1991
	1992		1991		
Beneficiaries – Average (000)	1,415 <sup>P</sup>		1,403		0.9
Claims received (000)	2,686		2,711		-0.9
Amount paid (\$000)	14,922,049		13,622,261		9.5
Weeks of benefits (000)	57,368		55,726		2.9
Average weekly benefit (\$)	254.12		242.56		4.8

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off or a voluntary quit) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).



## Department Store Sales and Stocks

September 1992

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled \$1,081 million in September 1992, a decrease of 1.8% from the previous month's total (revised) of \$1,101 million.
- The 1.8% sales decrease in September followed two consecutive monthly increases.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,987 million at the end of September, a decrease of 1.4% from the August 1992 value (revised) of \$5,057 million.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 112 (series 5-6) and 113.

The September 1992 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$14.40/\$144) will be available in January 1993.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

### Department Store Sales (including concessions), Canada

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	September 1991	August 1992	September 1992	September 1991	June 1992 <sup>r</sup>	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	August 1992 <sup>r</sup>	September 1992 <sup>p</sup>
millions of \$								
Total Sales	1,002	1,040	1,046	1,066	1,072	1,098	1,101	1,081
Total Stocks	5,484	4,983	5,316	5,111	5,171	5,138	5,057	4,987
Stock to Sales Ratio	5.5	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figure.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figure.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Postcensal Estimates of Census Families, Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1992

**Note:** These estimates are still based on 1986 Census counts.

The preliminary postcensal estimates of the number of census families in Canada, the provinces and territories on June 1, 1992 are now available and are presented in the accompanying table along with the estimates for June 1, 1991 and 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6513 (total number of census families).

The postcensal estimates of the total number of census families and of their characteristics for Canada, the provinces and the territories as of June 1, 1992 are now available and will be published in *Postcensal Estimates of Families for Canada, Provinces and Territories*, June 1, 1992 (91-204, \$17).

For more detailed information, contact the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division

### Number of Census Families and Growth Rates, Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1992, 1991 and 1990

Region	Number (thousands)			Growth Rate (%)	
	1992 <sup>pp</sup>	1991 <sup>pr</sup>	1990 <sup>pd</sup>	1991-92	1990-91
<b>Canada</b>	<b>7,234.9</b>	<b>7,148.3</b>	<b>7,048.8</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.40</b>
Newfoundland	154.3	152.0	149.7	1.49	1.57
Prince Edward Island	34.8	34.6	34.3	0.51	0.89
Nova Scotia	243.9	241.7	239.4	0.91	0.95
New Brunswick	199.2	197.6	195.2	0.81	1.25
Quebec	1,854.6	1,839.5	1,820.8	0.82	1.02
Ontario	2,668.5	2,631.9	2,592.0	1.38	1.53
Manitoba	280.7	281.0	280.4	-0.10	0.22
Saskatchewan	250.9	251.9	253.9	-0.38	-0.81
Alberta	664.6	654.2	640.8	1.57	2.07
British Columbia	862.4	843.6	823.0	2.20	2.48
Yukon	7.8	7.3	7.0	5.51	4.31
Northwest Territories	13.2	12.7	12.3	3.62	3.08

<sup>pp</sup> Preliminary postcensal estimates.

<sup>pr</sup> Updated postcensal estimates.

<sup>pd</sup> Final postcensal estimates.

**Note:** Each figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

## Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending November 14, 1992

### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 11.8% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 3.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 4.5% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of November 14, 1992 decreased 4.5% from the previous year.

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

## Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

1990

Preliminary data from the 1990 Intercity and Passenger Bus Survey, covering the activities of carriers with annual revenues of \$500,000 and more, are now available.

### Highlights

- In 1990, a total of 23 intercity passenger bus carriers with revenues of \$500,000 and more had total operating revenues of \$404.2 million and total operating expenses of \$385.6 million. In 1989, the 23 carriers earned revenues of \$362.0 million and spent \$346.4 million in operating expenses. Therefore, the profit margin of the industry (before tax) increased from 4.3% in 1989 to 4.6% in 1990.
- In 1990, a total of 294 school bus carriers with revenues greater than \$500,000 generated total operating revenues of \$676.4 million and total operating expenses of \$632.6 million. In 1989, a

total of 308 carriers earned 9.1% more revenue than in 1990, while spending only 5.8% more in operating expenses.

- A total of 62 other bus transportation carriers (excluding urban transit carriers) had total operating revenues of \$167.8 million and total operating expenses of \$162.6 million in 1990. The industry was very similar in 1989, when 61 carriers earned \$171.6 million in operating revenue and spent \$161.4 million in operating expenses.

The data will be published in *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics*, 1990 (53-215, \$36), which will be available in December.

For further information concerning this release, please contact Dan Calof (613-951-2519), Transportation Division. ■

## Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Third Quarter 1992

For the quarter ended September 30, 1992, shipments of office furniture products totalled \$176.4 million, an increase of 2.2% compared to \$172.6 (revised) million shipped during the year-earlier quarter.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the third quarter of 1992 are now available. Data for the province of destination as well as exports data are also available.

The September 1992 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, \$6.75/\$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

## Gypsum Products

October 1992

Manufacturers shipped 20 308 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in October 1992, up 0.8% from the 20 155 thousand square metres shipped in October 1991 but down 12.5% from the 23 202 thousand square metres shipped in September 1992.

From January to October 1992, shipments totalled 186 996 thousand square metres, an increase of 15.6% from the year-earlier period.



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**Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).**

The October 1992 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

## **Grain Marketing Situation Report**

October 1992

The situation report for October 1992 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and on the market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

### Railway Operating Statistics, August 1992.

#### Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$10.50/\$105; United States:

US\$12.60/US\$126; Other Countries:

US\$14.70/US\$147).

### Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations, 1991.

#### Catalogue number 53-219

(Canada: \$17; United States: US\$20; Other

Countries: US\$24).

### Touriscope: International Travel – Advance Information, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1992.

#### Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73;

Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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Wednesday, September 30, 1992 For readers of 9:30 a.m.

#### MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2  
(Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost was unchanged in July 1992 at 2.7% from June.)
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 2  
(The number of persons receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits increased by 1,000 to 14,000 in July 1992 from 13,000 in June.)
- Building Permits, July 1992 7  
(The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 6.9% to \$2.48 billion in July 1992 from \$2.65 billion in June.)
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 10  
(From 1981 to 1991, the number of persons charged with impaired driving in Canada increased 71% from 162,000 to 277,000.)

#### DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Report on the Status of the 1991 Census 12  
Report on the Status of the 1991 Census 12

#### PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES, OCTOBER 1992 14

1-800-267-6677 Statistics Canada

## Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 26, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Third Quarter 1992**

In the third quarter of 1992, operating profits of incorporated Canadian enterprises increased to \$10.7 billion from \$10.1 billion in the second quarter of 1992.

2
- **Employment, Earnings and Hours, September 1992**

Seasonally adjusted payroll employment remained unchanged in September from the previous month, while the estimate of average weekly earnings rose slightly to \$553.19.

6
- **Industrial Product Price Index, October 1992**

The Industrial Product Price Index (1986 = 100) rose 0.5% in October to 110.4, a 2.9% increase from October 1991.

11
- **Raw Materials Price Index, October 1992**

The Raw Materials Price Index was up 1.1% in October, mainly due to a 4.3% rise in crude oil prices.

13

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| Canadian Mining, 1991 (Preliminary)                | 14 |
| Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending November 21, 1992 | 15 |

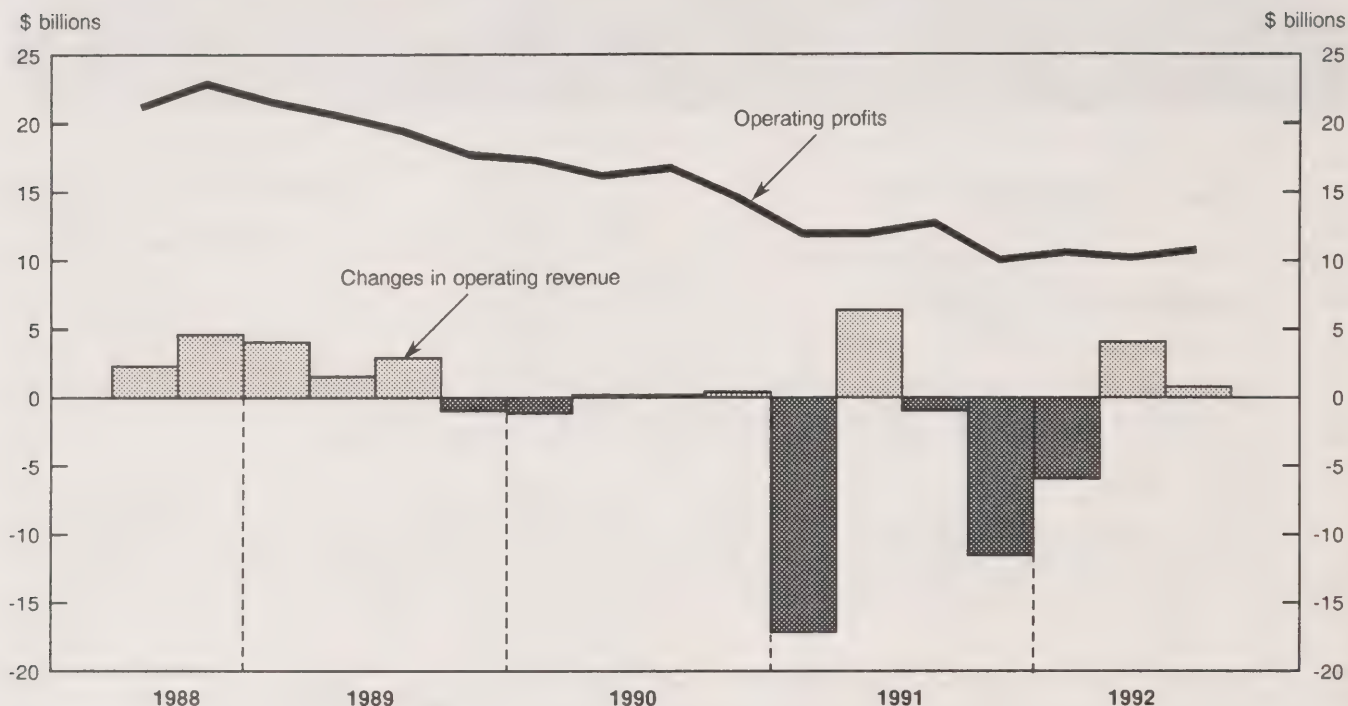
## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

16

## MAJOR RELEASES

### Financial and Non-financial Enterprises

#### Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes in Operating Revenue (seasonally adjusted)



### Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises

Third Quarter 1992

#### Profits Summary

(Seasonally Adjusted)

In the third quarter of 1992, operating profits of incorporated Canadian enterprises increased to \$10.7 billion from \$10.1 billion in the second quarter of 1992. This 6.3% increase offset the 5.3% profit decrease in the second quarter and restored profits to just over first-quarter levels. Quarterly profits averaged \$11.5 billion in 1991 and \$16.2 billion in 1990.

The financial industries registered an 85% increase in operating profits in the third quarter, rising to \$2.8 billion from \$1.5 billion. This change was entirely due to the chartered banks and other deposit-accepting intermediaries, which posted strong profit

growth this quarter following large loan-loss provisions for non-performing loans in the second quarter of 1992. The third-quarter financial industries' operating profit level was still below the \$3.2 billion of profits in the first quarter of 1992 and the \$3.5 billion average quarterly profits registered over the 1990-91 period.

The non-financial industries posted a 7.7% decline in operating profits, falling to \$7.9 billion from \$8.6 billion in the second quarter. The current profit slide follows two quarters of growth, when profits rose 20.4% in the first quarter and 14.5% in the second quarter. Third quarter profits, nonetheless, were well above the \$6.2 billion low of the fourth quarter of 1991. In the fourth quarter of 1988, non-financial industries' profits peaked at \$18 billion. Overall, operating profits rose in 11 of the 22 industries. The largest profit increases were in wood and paper and non-ferrous metals, while there were large declines in transportation services, food, and motor vehicles, parts and tires.



## Industry Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

### Financial Industries

**Chartered Banks (Booked-in-Canada) and Other Deposit-accepting Intermediaries:** Operating profits recovered to \$1.1 billion from a loss of \$0.5 billion in the second quarter. The increase in profit was mainly due to a sharp decline in loan loss provisions for non-performing loans. These provisions totalled \$1.1 billion in the third quarter compared to \$2.4 billion in the second quarter and an average of \$0.7 billion over the preceding four quarters. Throughout the 1988-1991 period, operating profits averaged \$1.2 billion.

**Property and Casualty Insurers:** Operating profits increased \$14 million in the third quarter to \$347 million, following a decrease of \$58 million in the previous quarter. Operating profits averaged \$311 million in 1991.

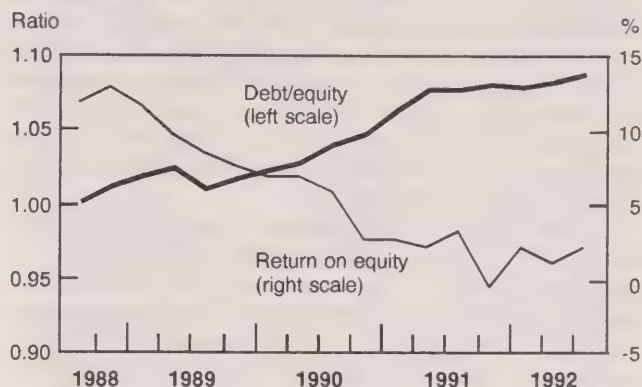
### Non-financial Industries

**Wood and Paper:** Operating losses were reduced to \$56 million from \$216 million in the second quarter, \$241 million in the first quarter and \$655 million in the fourth quarter of 1991. Profits have not been registered in this industry since the third quarter of 1990. The third-quarter improvement has been attributed to cost-cutting programs along with slightly improved prices.

**Non-ferrous Metals:** Operating profits increased to \$311 million in the third quarter from \$178 million in the second quarter of 1992. The current results represent the third consecutive quarterly profit increase. Although improved, quarterly profits remain well below the high of \$1.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 1988.

**Transportation Services:** Operating profits declined to \$159 million in the third quarter from \$482 million in the second quarter. Except for the \$79 million of profits registered in the fourth quarter of 1991, the current profits are the lowest registered in over 10 years. A significant portion of the third-quarter profit decline was due to operating costs associated with the restructuring of operations.

### Financial and non-financial Enterprises – Financial Ratios



**Food:** Operating profits fell to \$499 million in the third quarter from \$818 million in the second quarter and \$648 million in the first quarter of 1992. Throughout the 1988-1991 period, food industry profits were generally in the \$800 million to \$1 billion range.

**Motor Vehicles, Parts and Tires:** Operating profits declined to \$340 million in the third quarter from \$647 million in the second quarter and \$453 million in the first quarter of 1992. In 1991, operating profits ranged from a low of \$7 million in the first quarter to over \$1 billion in the third quarter.

### Statement of Changes in Financial Position

This statement provides information about the operating, financing and investing activities of enterprises and the effects of those activities on cash resources.

### Financial Industries

Operating activities generated \$6.4 billion in cash in the third quarter compared to \$5.2 billion in the second quarter and \$1.6 billion in the first quarter. Financing activities generated \$5.7 billion in cash, compared to \$9.9 billion in the previous quarter and \$7.5 billion in the first quarter.

Cash applied to investment activities and fixed assets was \$7.8 billion compared to \$12.4 billion in the previous quarter. Dividend payments totalled \$0.9 billion, down 23% from the previous quarter's total of \$1.2 billion.



## Non-financial Industries

Operating activities generated \$11.8 billion in cash in the third quarter, up slightly from the previous quarter but significantly higher than the \$6.3 billion generated in the first quarter of 1992. Financing activities generated \$0.9 billion of cash in the third quarter compared to \$2.0 billion and \$7.4 billion in the first two quarters. Reduced equity financing was the largest reason for this decline.

Cash applied to investment activities fell from \$3.4 billion in the second quarter to -\$221 million in the third quarter. This negative figure implies that cash was generated by a net reduction in the level of investment in the quarter. Cash applied to purchase fixed assets fell to \$8.4 billion in the third quarter from \$9.2 billion in the second quarter. Cash applied to dividends fell slightly to \$4.2 billion.

## Financial Ratios

**Return on Equity:** The rate of return on shareholders' equity, a measure of profitability, rose to the first-

quarter level of 2.0% after sliding to 0.9% in the second quarter of 1992. This ratio peaked at over 12% in 1988 and deteriorated into a negative position by the fourth quarter of 1991.

**Debt to Equity:** After remaining unchanged for five consecutive quarters, this solvency indicator nudged upward to 1.09 in the third quarter of 1992. This ratio averaged 1.03 over the 1988-1991 period.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 3914-3971, 3974-3981.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008, \$23/\$92) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter for non-financial industries data (613-951-9843), or Robert Moreau for financial industries data (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

# Selected Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1992

	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 1992	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 1992	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 1992	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 1991
(\$ Billions)				
<b>Balance Sheet</b>				
Cash and Deposits	82.3	77.9	73.9	83.4
Accounts Receivable	129.4	129.1	124.3	127.9
Inventories	123.8	124.2	124.6	126.2
Investments	435.2	431.5	417.6	413.8
Loans	632.5	628.5	628.9	617.9
Capital Assets	446.8	447.4	447.5	443.7
All Other Assets	153.4	148.6	146.5	147.1
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>2,003.4</b>	<b>1,987.2</b>	<b>1,963.3</b>	<b>1,960.0</b>
Deposits (Financial Institutions)	600.2	594.1	585.6	580.3
Accounts Payable	168.8	165.3	163.0	168.4
Borrowing	470.3	469.9	466.9	463.6
All Other Liabilities	331.8	323.6	314.6	318.7
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,571.1</b>	<b>1,552.9</b>	<b>1,530.1</b>	<b>1,531.0</b>
Share Capital	229.7	229.0	225.2	219.7
Retained Earnings (Including Surplus)	202.6	205.3	208.0	209.3
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>432.3</b>	<b>434.3</b>	<b>433.2</b>	<b>429.0</b>

# Statement of Changes in Financial Position

## Financial Industries

Cash from Operating Activities	6.4	5.2	1.6	6.1
Cash from Financing Activities	5.7	9.9	7.5	11.9
Cash Applied to Investment Activities	7.3	11.8	16.6	10.4
Cash Applied to Fixed Assets	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2
Cash Applied to Dividends	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.5

## Non-financial Industries

Cash from Operating Activities	11.8	11.1	6.3	17.9
Cash from Financing Activities	0.9	7.4	2.0	-1.3
Cash Applied to Investment Activities	-0.2	3.4	-1.3	1.8
Cash Applied to Fixed Assets	8.4	9.2	5.7	8.8
Cash Applied to Dividends	4.2	4.4	4.6	5.6

# Income Statements

Seasonally Adjusted

Operating Revenue	265.7	264.9	260.8	266.8
Operating Profit	10.7	10.1	10.6	9.9
Profit Before Extraordinary Gains	2.1	0.9	2.1	-0.8
<b>Net Profit</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-1.0</b>

## Employment, Earnings and Hours

September 1992

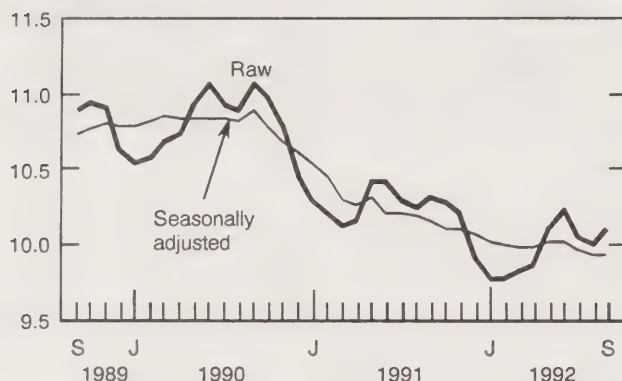
### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Following two months of decline, industrial aggregate<sup>1</sup> payroll employment in September was little changed (-0.1%) from the previous month at 9,915,000. Employment losses in Ontario (-22,000) and Quebec (-7,000) offset gains in the remaining provinces.

#### SEPH Employment, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, September 1992

Millions



- Employment decreases were noted in construction and in accommodation and food services in September.
- Non-durable manufacturing employment grew by 5,000 in September, with increases in both average weekly earnings and average weekly hours.
- Seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings<sup>2</sup> for all employees in the industrial aggregate were up slightly in September to \$553.19. The increase of 0.3% in September was the same as the average monthly increase for 1992. Transportation, communication and other utilities as well as finance, insurance and real estate contributed to the earnings increase in the industrial aggregate.

#### Note to Users

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), introduced in 1983, delivers the most current monthly employment, earnings and hours data by industry.

The diffusion index measures how widespread change is for a specific SEPH variable, showing the percentage of industries that depicted increases for the variable. For example, between October 1990 and October 1991, the industrial aggregate employment for Canada declined by approximately 697,000. Of the 214 three-digit SIC industries in SEPH (1980 SIC), 167 experienced employment declines while 47 experienced increases. The diffusion index for October 1991 was therefore  $47/214 = 0.22$ .

Fixed-weighted average hourly earnings data have been constructed to address the impact of compositional shifts in the employment mix between industries, provinces/territories and salaried and hourly employees. The fixed-weighted earnings series provide a better indicator of the underlying trends in wage rates than the current average earnings series.

- For the past six months, the industrial aggregate average weekly hours for hourly employees were unchanged at 30.5 hours.

#### Unadjusted Data

- The trend in payroll employment has remained flat for the past four months, with year-over-year declines similar to the September decrease of 2.2%. Goods-producing industries continue to show larger year-over-year decreases in employment than the service-producing industries.
- Since June 1992, the year-over-year declines in employment for firms with less than 200 employees have been smaller than those recorded for firms with more than 200 employees.
- The year-over-year decline in payroll employment was widespread throughout the economy. The employment diffusion index for September was 0.39.

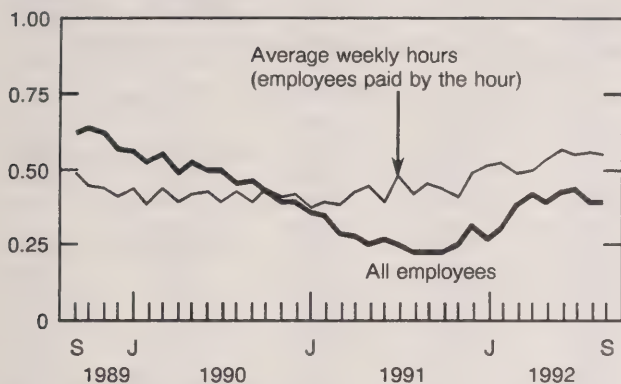
<sup>1</sup> The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

<sup>2</sup> Not adjusted for inflation.



### Diffusion Index, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, September 1992

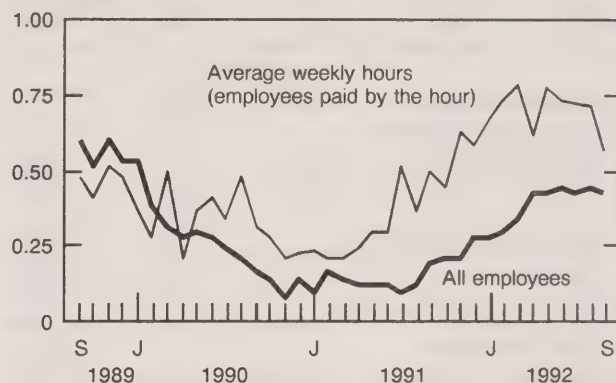
Diffusion index value



- The year-over-year increase in average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees in the goods-producing industries was 2.6%, compared with an increase of 4.1% in the service-producing industries.

### Diffusion Index, Durable Goods Manufacturing, Canada, September 1992

Diffusion index value



**Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9440-9452 and 9639-9898.**

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$28.50/\$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090) or fax (613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

**Employment, Earnings and Hours**

September 1992

(Unadjusted data)

Industry Group - Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Number of employees					
	September 1992 <sup>P</sup>	August 1992 <sup>r</sup>	September 1991	August 1991	September 1992/1991	August 1992/1991
	Thousands				Year-over-year % change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>10,094</b>	<b>9,994</b>	<b>10,316</b>	<b>10,237</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>-4.6</b>
Logging and forestry	67	66	66	68	0.6	-1.7
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	126	130	146	151	-13.7	-13.6
Manufacturing	1,612	1,618	1,679	1,698	-4.0	-4.7
Construction	477	490	498	509	-4.1	-3.7
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>7,671</b>	<b>7,546</b>	<b>7,789</b>	<b>7,671</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
Transportation communication and other utilities	838	832	846	837	-0.9	-0.6
Wholesale trade	581	583	589	593	-1.3	-1.8
Retail trade	1,286	1,275	1,334	1,332	-3.6	-4.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	658	663	681	679	-3.4	-2.4
Business services	507	499	517	522	-2.0	-4.4
Education related service	885	713	897	715	-1.4	-0.3
Health and social services	1,136	1,145	1,123	1,128	1.1	1.5
Accommodation, food and beverage services	692	719	696	726	-0.6	-1.1
Miscellaneous services	510	529	525	538	-2.7	-1.8
Public administration	717	732	718	739	-0.1	-1.0
<b>Industrial aggregate - Provinces</b>						
Newfoundland	143	144	148	154	-3.4	-6.0
Prince Edward Island	42	43	40	42	4.9	2.6
Nova Scotia	287	283	293	294	-1.9	-3.5
New Brunswick	238	239	242	245	-2.0	-2.1
Quebec	2,440	2,433	2,541	2,531	-4.0	-3.9
Ontario	4,017	4,005	4,116	4,098	-2.4	-2.3
Manitoba	384	370	376	365	2.1	1.6
Saskatchewan	305	292	300	291	1.5	0.4
Alberta	986	974	996	995	-1.1	-2.1
British Columbia	1,219	1,175	1,231	1,191	-1.0	-1.4
Yukon	13	13	12	11	7.9	11.7
Northwest Territories	21	21	21	21	-0.4	1.2
	Average weekly earnings*					
	Dollars				Year-over-year % change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>554.67</b>	<b>552.35</b>	<b>536.56</b>	<b>535.07</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>689.04</b>	<b>678.15</b>	<b>667.53</b>	<b>656.01</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Logging and forestry	702.07	660.58	674.60	650.13	4.1	1.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	942.48	913.08	910.59	894.20	3.5	2.1
Manufacturing	660.84	651.82	636.12	622.35	3.9	4.7
Construction	651.53	644.06	643.18	640.66	1.3	0.5
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>512.24</b>	<b>511.54</b>	<b>494.07</b>	<b>494.60</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Transportation communication and other utilities	710.65	715.16	683.63	695.40	4.0	2.8
Wholesale trade	584.94	576.63	560.25	559.28	4.4	3.1
Retail trade	321.46	322.10	322.47	322.28	-0.3	-0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	596.27	592.95	563.67	571.92	5.8	3.7
Business services	586.48	587.75	565.95	551.81	3.6	6.5
Education related service	677.39	725.29	660.73	688.36	2.5	5.4
Health and social services	489.93	489.32	472.78	474.37	3.6	3.2
Accommodation, food and beverage services	218.75	219.66	206.50	215.36	5.9	2.0
Miscellaneous services	369.90	365.82	362.29	366.54	2.1	-0.2
Public administration	727.30	724.01	691.08	695.77	5.2	4.1
<b>Industrial aggregate - Provinces</b>						
Newfoundland	518.98	513.17	502.12	499.55	3.4	2.7
Prince Edward Island	447.17	441.53	428.38	429.73	4.4	2.7
Nova Scotia	494.45	500.75	475.88	476.83	3.9	5.0
New Brunswick	494.76	490.10	482.28	482.69	2.6	1.5
Quebec	544.90	540.64	522.86	522.12	4.2	3.5
Ontario	582.41	583.33	561.29	561.03	3.8	4.0
Manitoba	487.33	490.56	478.67	483.88	1.8	1.4
Saskatchewan	474.57	467.65	472.40	467.23	0.5	0.1
Alberta	553.74	550.94	537.64	535.92	3.0	2.8
British Columbia	554.38	542.69	543.12	534.44	2.1	1.5
Yukon	684.07	660.26	649.00	628.80	5.4	5.0
Northwest Territories	722.46	712.45	726.29	701.37	-0.5	1.6

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary estimates.<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

\* For all employees, including overtime.

# Employment, Earnings and Hours

Seasonally adjusted estimates and change over previous month, Canada  
September 1992

Industry Group - Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Number of employees					
	September 1992 <sup>P</sup>	August 1992 <sup>r</sup>	July 1992	June 1992	May 1992	April 1992
	Thousands					
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>9,915</b>	<b>9,925</b>	<b>9,960</b>	<b>10,006</b>	<b>10,007</b>	<b>9,977</b>
	-10	-35	-46	-1	30	-2
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>2,346</b>
	-3	-12	-12	-12	5	10
Logging and forestry	55	55	57	56	56	55
	0	-1	1	0	1	3
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	123	126	128	130	131	134
	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	5
Manufacturing	1,574	1,571	1,580	1,574	1,595	1,605
	3	-9	6	-22	-10	3
Construction	419	424	422	428	426	416
	-5	3	-6	2	10	-8
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>7,606</b>	<b>7,620</b>	<b>7,642</b>	<b>7,672</b>	<b>7,658</b>	<b>7,634</b>
	-14	-22	-29	14	24	-3
Transportation, communication and other utilities	819	826	825	827	817	810
	-6	1	-2	9	7	1
Wholesale trade	576	573	585	587	581	580
	3	-12	-2	7	1	6
Retail trade	1,277	1,277	1,277	1,289	1,291	1,295
	0	0	-13	-2	-4	-14
Finance, insurance and real estate	653	658	659	669	665	658
	-5	-2	-9	4	6	0
Business services	498	493	492	494	489	485
	5	1	-2	5	4	-2
Education related services	894	904	893	897	905	914
	-11	12	-4	-8	-9	-2
Health and social services	1,129	1,136	1,144	1,143	1,138	1,133
	-7	-8	1	5	5	-4
Accommodation, food and beverage services	671	688	678	672	673	670
	-17	10	6	-2	3	-1
Miscellaneous services	505	512	517	515	520	513
	-7	-5	1	-5	7	3
Public administration	716	709	712	717	710	715
	6	-3	-5	7	-4	-2
<b>Industrial aggregate - Provinces</b>						
Newfoundland	137	135	136	138	138	140
	1	-1	-2	0	-2	0
Prince Edward Island	39	39	38	38	39	38
	0	1	0	-1	0	0
Nova Scotia	278	276	280	282	283	284
	2	-3	-3	-1	-1	1
New Brunswick	227	226	225	225	226	224
	0	1	0	-1	2	-1
Quebec	2,393	2,400	2,404	2,426	2,436	2,433
	-8	-4	-22	-10	3	0
Ontario	3,965	3,987	4,022	4,037	4,008	4,006
	-22	-36	-14	29	2	-21
Manitoba	376	374	374	373	374	374
	2	0	0	-1	0	-2
Saskatchewan	298	295	297	299	300	300
	3	-3	-1	-1	0	2
Alberta	969	965	966	972	973	968
	4	-1	-6	-1	4	17
British Columbia	1,191	1,189	1,192	1,190	1,199	1,202
	2	-3	2	-9	-3	1
Yukon	12	12	11	11	11	12
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	20	20	20	20	20	21
	0	0	-1	0	0	0

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.



# Employment, Earnings and Hours

Seasonally adjusted estimates and change over previous month, Canada  
September 1992

Industry Group - Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings *					
	September 1992 <sup>p</sup>	August 1992 <sup>r</sup>	July 1992	June 1992	May 1992	April 1992
	Dollars					
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>553.19</b> <b>1.85</b>	<b>551.34</b> <b>0.35</b>	<b>550.99</b> <b>2.15</b>	<b>548.84</b> <b>-0.46</b>	<b>549.30</b> <b>3.46</b>	<b>545.84</b> <b>2.67</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>686.84</b> <b>1.27</b>	<b>685.57</b> <b>1.93</b>	<b>683.64</b> <b>1.69</b>	<b>681.95</b> <b>-4.61</b>	<b>686.56</b> <b>5.71</b>	<b>680.85</b> <b>1.53</b>
Logging and forestry	715.95 8.98	706.97 4.96	702.01 -3.74	705.75 -6.46	712.21 16.78	695.43 -5.35
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	945.54 12.80	932.74 8.27	924.47 -5.01	929.48 -7.94	937.42 5.70	931.72 7.71
Manufacturing	659.90 0.24	659.66 1.43	658.23 2.87	655.36 -0.74	656.10 3.58	652.52 2.83
Construction	638.43 -1.65	640.08 1.81	638.27 2.24	636.03 -18.99	655.02 25.98	629.04 -12.45
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>512.51</b> <b>1.97</b>	<b>510.54</b> <b>0.03</b>	<b>510.51</b> <b>2.13</b>	<b>508.38</b> <b>1.92</b>	<b>506.46</b> <b>1.86</b>	<b>504.60</b> <b>2.74</b>
Transportation, communication and other utilities	714.50 7.51	706.99 3.12	703.87 1.93	701.94 -2.43	704.37 -0.15	704.52 1.35
Wholesale trade	589.53 5.76	583.77 2.13	581.64 4.24	577.40 -4.19	581.59 3.33	578.26 -0.89
Retail trade	318.14 -0.68	318.82 -1.78	320.60 0.69	319.91 3.43	316.48 -3.66	320.14 3.07
Finance, insurance and real estate	595.76 7.12	588.64 -3.83	592.47 1.48	590.99 1.45	589.54 1.48	588.06 5.61
Business services	586.48 -1.27	587.75 1.12	586.63 -4.90	591.53 1.40	590.13 8.35	581.78 1.48
Education related services	668.00 -11.36	679.36 -4.20	683.56 4.60	678.96 5.86	673.10 5.14	667.96 5.19
Health and social services	494.38 5.45	488.93 2.88	486.05 4.94	481.11 1.66	479.45 1.38	478.07 -0.05
Accommodation, food and beverage services	215.63 2.89	212.74 0.90	211.84 0.24	211.60 1.14	210.46 -1.30	211.76 4.35
Miscellaneous services	369.41 9.98	359.43 2.22	357.21 -0.29	357.50 0.49	357.01 -1.73	358.74 -0.22
Public administration	733.02 1.19	731.83 -2.39	734.22 10.01	724.21 -1.18	725.39 6.50	718.89 9.82
<b>Industrial aggregate - Provinces</b>						
Newfoundland	518.37 3.42	514.95 5.84	509.11 1.42	507.69 0.41	507.28 0.14	507.14 1.98
Prince Edward Island	447.78 1.46	446.32 0.21	446.11 -0.33	446.44 1.50	444.94 3.40	441.54 5.48
Nova Scotia	494.45 -6.30	500.75 5.10	495.65 3.92	491.73 1.10	490.63 1.39	489.24 4.16
New Brunswick	494.76 4.66	490.10 -3.27	493.37 3.10	490.27 -3.21	493.48 -1.02	494.50 5.60
Quebec	544.90 4.26	540.64 1.18	539.46 0.99	538.47 2.10	536.37 5.94	530.43 3.66
Ontario	581.44 0.57	580.87 2.11	578.76 1.27	577.49 -2.06	579.55 4.21	575.34 3.40
Manitoba	486.77 -1.02	487.79 -1.38	489.17 0.91	488.26 1.63	486.63 1.31	485.32 1.55
Saskatchewan	470.96 -1.13	472.09 -0.98	473.07 -0.59	473.66 0.65	473.01 0.19	472.82 -1.70
Alberta	550.93 2.67	548.26 1.73	546.53 3.27	543.26 2.71	540.55 -4.50	545.05 4.71
British Columbia	548.98 3.16	545.82 -3.30	549.12 2.28	546.84 -0.51	547.35 2.59	544.76 -1.24
Yukon	684.07 23.81	660.26 -13.65	673.91 -8.99	682.90 5.38	677.52 7.10	670.42 2.98
Northwest Territories	722.46 10.01	712.45 1.22	711.23 4.84	706.39 -0.65	707.04 -4.34	711.38 -4.07

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> revised estimates.

\* For all employees.

## Industrial Product Price Index

October 1992

According to preliminary figures for October, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) rose for the sixth consecutive month to 110.4, a 0.5% increase from the revised 109.9 in September. Fourteen of the 21 major product group indexes increased, but six decreased and one did not change. The 2.6% rise in the value of the U.S. dollar was the most important reason for these changes. The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment price index rose 2.4% and the paper and paper products index rose 1.0%. These two indexes were especially influenced by the U.S. dollar's increase, which raised the prices of exported products denominated in U.S. dollars. However, the primary metal products index declined 1.5% and the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index fell 1.0%.

Compared to October 1991, the IPPI was 2.9% higher, mainly because the U.S. dollar was up 10.6% compared to the Canadian dollar. The largest price increases over the last 12 months were for autos, trucks and other transportation equipment (7.0%), lumber, sawmill and other wood products (12.8%), and paper and paper products (3.7%). If petroleum and coal products are excluded, the 12-month change for the index was +2.8%.

The first-stage intermediate goods index fell 0.3% in October, mainly because of the drop in primary metal products prices, while the second-stage intermediate goods index rose 0.3%. In final goods, the capital equipment index rose 1.5%, all other finished goods 1.0% and finished foods and feeds 0.1%. All five of these indexes were higher than a year earlier, with the increases ranging from 1.5% for finished foods and feeds to 4.2% for capital equipment.

## Highlights

- According to preliminary figures, the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index rose 2.4% in October, mainly due to increased export prices as the U.S. dollar rose and to the introduction of the 1993-model autos and trucks. Thus the domestic auto price index went up 1.3% while the export market index rose 3.9%. The

truck price index was 1.9% higher on the domestic market and 4.7% higher for exports. In comparison with last year, the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment price index was up 7.0%.

- Despite declines in domestic prices for newsprint (-0.2%) and sulphate woodpulp (-0.2%), the paper and paper products index rose 1.0% in October because of increased export values as the U.S. dollar rose. Thus the export price index for newsprint was up 2.9% and the sulphate pulp index up 2.5%. Prices of paper and paper products were 3.7% higher in October 1992 than in October 1991. The pulp index was up 25.4%, while the newsprint and other paper stock index declined 2.5%.
- The primary metal products price index fell 1.5% from the previous month, mainly because of a 4.8% drop in prices of other non-ferrous metals, particularly refined zinc (-13.8%) and copper and copper alloy products (-3.7%). The primary metal products index was 1.8% higher than last year, reflecting an 11.2% increase in aluminum products prices and an 11.5% increase in the prices of other non-ferrous metals. However, a 4.3% decline in the iron and steel products index moderated the overall increase.
- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index declined 1.0% in October. Softwood lumber fell an average 1.7% in all regions except for British Columbia, where coastal softwood prices rose 0.6%. The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index was 12.8% higher than in October 1991, with the price of softwood lumber alone rising 22.2%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000 to 2008.**

The October 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/\$182) will be available near the end of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit, (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

**Industrial Product Price Indexes**

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance <sup>1</sup>	Index October 1992 <sup>2</sup>	October 1992/ September 1992	October 1992/ October 1991
% change				
<b>Industrial Product Price Index - Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Intermediate goods</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	106.1	-0.3	3.9
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	109.2	0.3	2.4
<b>Finished goods</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	116.7	0.1	1.5
Capital equipment	10.4	113.4	1.5	4.2
All other finished goods	19.3	111.3	1.0	3.2
<b>Aggregation by commodities:</b>				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	112.2	-0.1	3.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.2	114.3	0.1	1.2
Beverages	2.0	122.4	0.2	1.4
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	149.2	0.7	2.3
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.6	-0.1	-0.9
Textile products	2.2	109.7	0.2	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.5	0.0	-0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	116.2	-1.0	12.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.7	-0.2	-0.4
Paper and paper products	8.1	108.0	1.0	3.7
Printing and publishing	2.7	128.7	0.7	2.1
Primary metal products	7.7	101.9	-1.5	1.8
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.0	0.1	0.4
Machinery and equipment	4.2	117.3	0.3	1.6
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	106.9	2.4	7.0
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.4	0.3	1.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.6	0.1	-0.4
Petroleum and coal products <sup>3</sup>	6.4	93.4	0.2	1.0
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	114.3	0.3	0.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	112.3	0.2	1.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	70.3	-1.4	8.3

<sup>1</sup> Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.<sup>2</sup> Indexes are preliminary.<sup>3</sup> This index is estimated for the current month.



## Raw Materials Price Index

October 1992

Preliminary data for October 1992 indicate the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986=100) reached 110.0, up 1.1% from the September revised level of 108.8. Major contributors to the increase in the overall index were higher prices for mineral fuels (4.1%) and animals and animal products (1.7%). Decreases in non-ferrous metals (-3.5%) and vegetable products (-1.7%) were offsetting factors. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was down 0.2% from the previous month.

The RMPI increased 7.4% over the October 1991 figure, primarily due to higher prices for mineral fuels (8.1%) and wood (17.2%). The only component that declined over the past year was the non-metallic minerals index (-1.8%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels rose 7.1% over the same period.

### Highlights

- The mineral fuels index increased 4.1% in October due to a 4.3% rise in the crude mineral oils index. The mineral fuels index rose 8.1% over the past 12 months, primarily because of higher crude mineral oil prices (8.3%). Natural gas prices declined 2.9% during the same period.
- The animals and animal products index increased 1.7% in October following four consecutive monthly decreases. The major factors in the increase were higher prices for cattle for slaughter (3.4%), hogs for slaughter (2.5%) and fish (4.4%). Compared to October 1991, the animals and animal products index was 3.3% higher, mainly due to the significant increase in the cattle for slaughter index (13.1%) and the more

moderate rise in the hogs for slaughter index (2.0%). This upward movement was partly offset by the 5.2% decline in the fish index.

- The non-ferrous metals index dropped 3.5% in October, mainly reflecting lower prices for copper concentrates (-5.0%), zinc concentrates (-13.3%) and aluminum materials (-2.7%). These declines were partly offset by the 1.3% increase in the gold index. From October 1991, the non-ferrous metals index rose 7.4% due to higher prices for aluminum materials (14.6%), copper concentrates (4.0%), zinc concentrates (22.2%) and gold (5.4%).
- In October, the vegetable products index decreased 1.7%, reflecting decreases in the prices of tobacco (-6.9%), rapeseed (-6.4%), corn (-5.0%) and wheat (-2.4%). The cocoa, coffee and tea index moderated the downward trend with an 11.2% increase. The vegetable products index rose 3.1% from its year-earlier level, mainly because of rising prices for oilseeds (11.8%) and wheat (11.4%). Substantially lower prices for potatoes (-20.7%) and cocoa, coffee and tea (-11.6%) were offsetting factors.
- Two indexes that showed little change in October changed significantly from their year-earlier levels. The wood index increased 17.2% mainly due to major increases in log and bolt prices (25.6%), while the ferrous materials index rose 6.9% as a result of higher iron ore prices (8.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

### Raw Materials Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index October 1992 <sup>1</sup>	October 1992/ September 1992	October 1992/ October 1991
			% Change	
<b>Raw Materials total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Mineral fuels	32	114.4	4.1	8.1
Vegetable products	10	90.7	-1.7	3.1
Animal and animal products	26	104.7	1.7	3.3
Wood	13	144.1	0.3	17.2
Ferrous materials	4	94.4	0.2	6.9
Non-ferrous metals	13	97.5	-3.5	7.4
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.3	0.0	-1.8
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	108.0	-0.2	7.1

<sup>1</sup> These indexes are preliminary.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Canadian Mining

1991 (Preliminary)

The total value of mineral production in Canada by all establishments classified to the non-fuel mining industry was \$12,468.3 million in 1991, a decrease of 13.2% from 1990. Significant price decreases for copper, nickel and zinc accounted for a major portion of this decline. In the industrial minerals sector, the value of production fell to \$2,490.7 million, a decrease of 5.8%, reflecting the general decline in the construction industry in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7951-7966  
(excluding fuels industry).

For information on the fuels industry, please contact R. Rasia (613-951-3569), Industry Division, Statistics Canada.

For further information on all other mineral industries, please contact T. Newman (613-992-6439), Mineral and Metal Statistics Division, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. ■

### Canadian Mining (excluding fuels industry)

1991 (Preliminary)

Mining Industry	1980 SIC	CANSIM Matrix	Value of Production		Percentage Change
			1990	1991	
			(\$ millions)		%
Metal mines	061	7956	11,714.1	9,977.6	-14.8
Gold mines	0611	7951	2,282.8	2,228.3	-2.4
Silver-lead-zinc mines	0614	7952	1,476.5	1,058.3	-28.3
Nickel-copper-zinc mines	0612-0613	7953	5,836.2	4,747.1	-18.7
Iron mines	0617	7954	1,214.2	1,240.9	2.2
Other miscellaneous metal mines	0615-0616-0619	7955	904.5	703.0	-22.3
Non-metal mines (except coal)	062	7962	1,802.1	1,790.2	-0.7
Asbestos mines	0621	7957	293.7	274.0	-6.7
Peat industry	0622	7959	118.4	114.4	-3.4
Gypsum mines	0623	7958	88.6	67.7	-23.6
Potash mines	0624	7960	968.5	988.4	2.1
Other miscellaneous non-metal mines (except coal)	0625-0629	7961	332.8	345.7	3.9
Quarry and sand pit industries	08	7965	842.1	700.6	-16.8
Stone quarries	081	7963	476.9	386.7	-18.9
Sand and gravel pits	082	7964	365.3	313.8	-14.1
Industrial minerals sector	062 + 08	7966	2,644.2	2,490.7	-5.8
Non-fuel mining industry total			14,358.2	12,468.3	-13.2

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## Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending November 21, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending November 21, 1992 totalled 290 571 tonnes, a 2.2% increase from the preceding week's 284 208 tonnes

and a 6.5% increase from the year-earlier 272 955 tonnes. The cumulative total at November 21, 1992 was 12 274 599 tonnes, a 6.5% increase from 11 520 310 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, September 1992.**  
**Catalogue number 35-002**  
 (Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;  
 Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Farm Input Price Index, Third Quarter 1992.**  
**Catalogue number 62-004**  
 (Canada: \$18/\$72; United States: US\$22/US\$88;  
 Other Countries: US\$25/US\$100).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



**Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin,**  
 November 1992. Vol. 24, No. 11.  
**Catalogue number 51-004**  
 (Canada: \$9.30/\$93; United States: US\$11.20/  
 US\$112; Other Countries: US\$13/US\$130).

### How to Order Publications

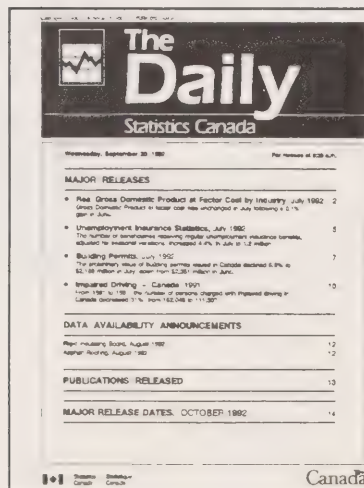
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 27, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- International Travel Account, Third Quarter 1992**

On a seasonally adjusted basis, Canada's international travel account deficit amounted to \$2.2 billion during the third quarter of 1992, an increase of 10.5% from the preceding quarter.

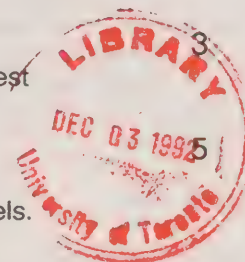
2
- Field Crop Reporting Series No. 8: November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 1992**

Adverse weather conditions during seeding, summer and harvest in the West and in the East contributed to a production decrease for 1992.
- Crude Oil and Natural Gas, August 1992**

Marketable production of natural gas increased 24.8% and production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons rose 7.3% from August 1991 levels.
- Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels, 1990-91**

In 1990-91, more than half of the students in English schools outside Quebec were enrolled in French second language programs, up from one-third in 1970-71.

6



## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, November 1, 1992 7
- Waste Management Survey, 1989 7

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 8

## REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 9

## MAJOR RELEASE DATES: November 30 to December 4 10





## MAJOR RELEASES

### International Travel Account

Third Quarter 1992 (Preliminary Estimates)

#### Seasonally Adjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight trends, show that international travel transactions produced a deficit of \$2.2 billion (in current dollars) during the third quarter of 1992, as receipts from non-residents decreased and Canadian foreign expenditures increased.

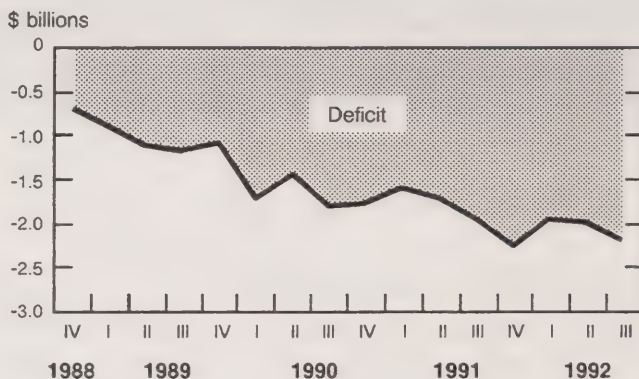
#### Highlights

- Receipts from the United States decreased 2.0% compared with the second quarter to \$1.2 billion, but receipts from all other countries increased 1.8% to \$862 million.
- Total payments increased as expenditures in the United States by Canadian residents rose 8.0% from the previous quarter to \$2.9 billion. This increase outweighed the 1.3% decrease in payments to all other countries, which amounted to \$1.3 billion.

#### Unadjusted Data

- Canada's international travel account in current dollars showed a deficit of \$829 million during the third quarter of 1992. The travel balance with the United States deteriorated compared to the same

#### Travel Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



quarter of 1991, registering a deficit of \$904 million. Meanwhile, a surplus was achieved with all other countries (\$75 million).

The July-September 1992 issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, \$38.50/\$154) will be available in January 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □



# International Travel Receipts and Payments (\$ millions)

	1991P					1992P		
	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III
Seasonally Adjusted*								
<b>United States</b>								
Receipts	1,114	1,159	1,134	1,112	4,519	1,169	1,175	1,152
Payments	2,462	2,593	2,784	2,965	10,804	2,745	2,730	2,949
Balance	-1,348	-1,434	-1,650	-1,853	-6,285	-1,576	-1,555	-1,797
<b>All other countries</b>								
Receipts	873	808	810	792	3,283	874	847	862
Payments	1,144	1,094	1,120	1,202	4,561	1,271	1,300	1,283
Balance	-271	-286	-310	-410	-1,278	-396	-453	-421
<b>Total, all countries</b>								
Receipts	1,987	1,967	1,944	1,904	7,802	2,044	2,023	2,014
Payments	3,606	3,687	3,904	4,167	15,365	4,016	4,031	4,232
Balance	-1,619	-1,720	-1,961	-2,263	-7,563	-1,972	-2,008	-2,218
	1991P					1992P		
	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III
Unadjusted								
<b>United States</b>								
Receipts	554	1,190	2,071	704	4,519	578	1,227	2,101
Payments	2,746	2,822	2,801	2,435	10,804	3,054	2,871	3,005
Balance	-2,192	-1,632	-730	-1,731	-6,285	-2,476	-1,644	-904
<b>All other countries</b>								
Receipts	468	879	1,440	496	3,283	474	913	1,516
Payments	1,250	1,014	1,267	1,030	4,561	1,385	1,207	1,441
Balance	-782	-135	173	-534	-1,278	-911	-294	75
<b>Total, all countries</b>								
Receipts	1,022	2,069	3,511	1,200	7,802	1,052	2,140	3,617
Payments	3,996	3,836	4,068	3,465	15,365	4,439	4,078	4,446
Balance	-2,974	-1,767	-557	-2,265	-7,563	-3,387	-1,938	-829

\* Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.  
P Preliminary figures.

## Field Crop Reporting Series No. 8: November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada 1992

### Highlights

#### Ontario and Quebec

When this survey was conducted (November 2-6), a significant portion of the corn and soybean crop in Ontario and Quebec still remained to be harvested.

As a result, the area, yield and production estimates reported for corn and soybeans in these two provinces reflect respondents' expectations at the time of the survey and are not the post-harvest estimates for 1992.

The corn and soybean production will be monitored by two follow-up surveys. The January 1993 release, *Stocks of Canadian Grain at December 31, 1992* will contain estimates of area harvested and remaining to be harvested, yield and production as of December 31, 1992. The April 1993 release, *March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada* will contain post-harvest estimates of the area, yield and production for corn and soybeans for 1992.

## Season in Review

Most Western Canadian producers experienced a long and cold spring. Northern Saskatchewan and Central Alberta experienced dry weather early in the growing season. These weather conditions produced delays in crop development.

Conditions were generally favorable until the end of August, when extreme weather conditions affected the production of certain crops. Canola and wheat were the most affected.

Despite the weather conditions, the harvest of most crops was complete in Western Canada by the end of October.

In Eastern Canada, the cold and wet weather conditions during the summer growing season continued to plague farmers into the fall harvest. As noted above, a significant amount of corn and soybeans have yet to be harvested because of late maturing crops and extremely wet field conditions. These two factors delayed and, in some areas, prevented the seeding of winter wheat and fall rye.

## Eight Major Grains

Canadian producers will harvest 3.9 million tonnes less in 1992 than in 1991, a drop of 6.6% from 1991 and down 9.9% from the record production of 1990. The decrease in the harvest in 1992 occurred even though the area devoted to the eight major grains in 1992, 1991 and 1990 remained unchanged at 63 million acres. Adverse weather conditions during seeding, summer and harvest in the West and in the East contributed to this production decrease for 1992.

The eight major grains in Canada are wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, canola, grain-corn and soybeans. Production of the eight major grains in Canada amounted to 55.5 million tonnes in 1992, 59.4 million tonnes in 1991 and 61.6 million tonnes in 1990.

### Wheat

Production of all wheat in 1992 totalled 29.9 million tonnes, a 6% decrease from 1991.

In Western Canada, production of all types of wheat (excluding durum wheat) amounted to 25.2 million tonnes, a 5% decrease from 1991. With the lowest level of seeded acres in many years, durum wheat production in Western Canada decreased by 32% from the 1991 level to 3.1 million tonnes.

In Eastern Canada, winter wheat seeding for 1992 decreased by 29%, due to the adverse weather

conditions in Ontario. Winter wheat production for 1992 increased from the 1991 level by 113% to 1.3 million tonnes.

### Coarse Grains

In 1992, estimated Canadian production of barley, grain-corn, oats, rye and mixed grains is 20.8 million tonnes, a decrease of 5% from 1991. Estimated production of oats increased in every province except British Columbia. For Canada, oat production is 2.8 million tonnes, an increase of 57% from 1991. Estimated production of barley decreased 6% to 10.9 million tonnes. After a record high in 1990, anticipated production for grain-corn shows a decrease of 17%, to total 6.2 million tonnes. Rye production decreased to 265 thousand tonnes, due to a decrease of 22% in seeded area. At the Canada level, the area seeded to fall rye is 765 thousand acres, a 64% increase from 1991. This increase is mainly due to increases of 235 and 120 thousand acres in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, respectively.

### Oilseeds

Oilseed production in Canada totalled 5.5 million tonnes in 1992, down 13% from 1991. Canola production amounted to 3.7 million tonnes, 13% below the record of 1991. The decrease in canola production was a result of adverse weather conditions. Flaxseed production fell by 47% to 334 thousand tonnes. Soybean production in Eastern Canada is estimated at 1.5 million tonnes, similar to last year's production.

### Specialty Crops

The 1992 production of the major specialty crops (dry peas, lentils, mustard seed, canary seed, sunflower seed and buckwheat) in Western Canada totalled 1.2 million tonnes, a marginal increase over the 1.1 million tonnes produced in 1991. Both dry peas and canary seed showed increases of 24% over 1991 production levels. The 1992 production of sunflower seed and buckwheat decreased by more than 51%, mainly due to a reduction in the number of acres seeded.

*Field Crop Reporting Series No. 8: November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 1992 (22-002, \$12/\$80) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".*

For further information, please contact the Crops Section (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division. ■



## Crude Oil and Natural Gas

August 1992

### Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in August amounted to 8.9 million cubic metres, an increase of 7.3% from August 1991. From January to August 1992, production rose 4.0% over the year-earlier period, to 66.7 million cubic metres.
- Imports of crude oil decreased 8.1% from August 1991 to 2.5 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports for 1992 amounted to 18.8 million cubic metres, a decrease of 6.2% from last year.
- Exports of crude oil increased 12.3% from August 1991 to 4.1 million cubic metres. Year-to-date exports were 32.2 million cubic metres, 9.4% higher than in 1991.

- Marketable production of natural gas in August, at 9.3 billion cubic metres, posted a 24.8% gain over August 1991. Year-to-date production in 1992 was 11.4% higher than last year at 75.8 billion cubic metres.

- Exports of natural gas, at 4.7 billion cubic metres, rose 33.1% over August 1991. Year-to-date exports, at 37.3 billion cubic metres, posted a 23.1% gain over 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 127, 128, 530-532 and 534-547.**

The August 1992 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$10/\$100) will be available during the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

## Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	August 1992	% Change from August 1991	January- August 1992	% Change from January- August 1991
	(m <sup>3</sup> thousands)		(m <sup>3</sup> thousands)	
<b>Crude oil and equivalent<sup>1</sup></b>				
Production	8 886.5	7.3	66 662.7	4.0
Exports	4 050.1	12.3	32 238.7	9.4
Imports	2 477.6	-8.1	18 827.7	-6.2
Refinery receipts	7 432.1	-0.8	53 240.5	-3.2
	(m <sup>3</sup> millions)		(m <sup>3</sup> millions)	
<b>Natural Gas<sup>2</sup></b>				
Marketable production	9 315.2	24.8	75 758.4	11.4
Exports	4 740.8	33.1	37 251.4	23.1
Canadian sales	3 004.1	10.8	36 568.5	2.6

<sup>1</sup> Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own use, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line pack fluctuations, etc.



## Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels

1990-91

### Highlights

- In 1990-91, more than half of the students in English schools outside Quebec were enrolled in French second language programs, up from one-third in 1970-71. This represents an increase of 552,000 second language students during a period when eligible elementary-secondary school enrolment declined by 224,000 students.
- More than two million students attending English schools were enrolled in second language French courses (regular and immersion) in 1990-91.
- The number of French immersion programs and enrolment in these programs grew simultaneously since 1983-84. But the annual relative growth rate decreased from year to year, from 19% in 1983-84 to 3% in 1990-91.

- Although the 1990-91 growth rate was only 3%, nearly 7% of students in English schools outside Quebec were enrolled in French immersion programs in 1990-91, up from 6% in 1989-1990.
- Overall, from 1970-71 to 1990-91, enrolment in minority language programs dropped 21% (from 196,000 to 156,000).
- Enrolment in English schools in Quebec decreased steadily, dropping 59% from 249,000 in 1970-71 to 101,000 in 1990-91.

For additional information on these data, the publication *Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels, 1990-91* (81-257, \$26) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Éline Fournier, (613-951-1520), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

November 1, 1992

Frozen meat in cold storage at November 1, 1992 amounted to 29 690 tonnes, compared with 29 600 tonnes the previous month and 27 700 tonnes a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.**

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (\$11.50/\$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

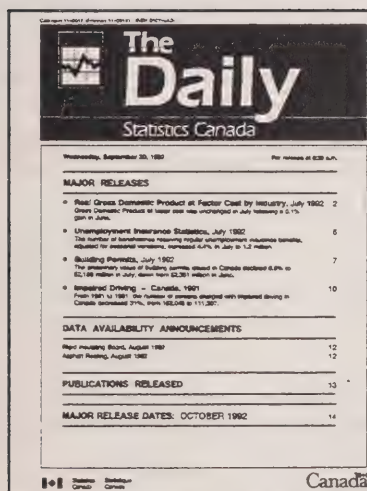
For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division.

### Waste Management Survey

1989

Results are now available from the pilot survey of waste management services provided by the private sector in 1989. Operating revenues for some 650 companies engaged in this service exceeded \$1.1 billion.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Harry Freedman (613-951-3502), Industry Division or Craig Gaston (613-951-3765), National Accounts and Environment Division. ■



### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Field Crop Reporting Series No. 8: November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 1992.**

**Catalogue number 22-002**

(Canada: \$12/\$80; United States: US\$14/US\$96;  
Other Countries: US\$16/US\$112).

**The Sugar Situation, October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 32-013**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Construction Type Plywood, September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 35-001**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended September 30, 1992.**

**Catalogue number 35-006**

(Canada: \$6.75/\$27; United States: US\$8/US\$32;  
Other Countries: US\$9.50/US\$38).

**Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 36-004**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Gypsum Products, October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 44-003**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 44-004**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels, 1990-91.**

**Catalogue number 81-257**

(Canada: \$26; United States: US\$31;  
Other Countries: US\$36).

**Mother Tongue: 20% Sample Data – The Nation, 1991 Census.**

**Catalogue number 93-333**

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48;  
Other Countries: US\$56).

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

**Week of November 30 – December 4, 1992**

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>November</b>		
30	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	July-September 1992
30	Canada's Balance of International Payments	July-September 1992
30	Financial Flow Accounts	July-September 1992
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	September 1992
30	Major Release Dates	December 1992
<b>December</b>		
1	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	September 1992
1	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	October 1992
1	Building Permits	September 1992
1	Short-term Expectations Survey	
2	Help-wanted Index	November 1992
2	RRSP Contributions	1991
3	Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada	Third Quarter 1992
4	Labour Force Survey	November 1992



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 30, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Third Quarter 1992**  
Real GDP at market prices grew 0.4% in the third quarter of 1992, a pickup from the second quarter's 0.1% growth rate.

3
- **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, September 1992**  
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost was unchanged in September following gains of 0.1% in July and 0.5% in August.

12
- **Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1992**  
Canada's seasonally adjusted current account deficit increased to \$7.7 billion, second only to the \$8.3 billion record of the fourth quarter of 1991.

15
- **Financial Flow Accounts, Third Quarter 1992**  
The demand for funds on financial markets softened in the third quarter of 1992, as borrowing in the government sector fell substantially.

20
- **Correctional Expenditures and Personnel in Canada, 1991/92**  
In 1991/92, federal, provincial and territorial operating expenditures on adult corrections were \$1.876 billion.

25

(continued on page 2)





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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis), Third Quarter 1992	27
Motor Carriers of Freight Annual Survey, For-hire Carriers – Financial and Operating Statistics, 1990	27
Traveller Accommodation Statistics, 1990 (Preliminary Data)	27

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: December 1992	29
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## MAJOR RELEASES

Chart 1

### GDP at 1986 Prices

Quarterly percentage change

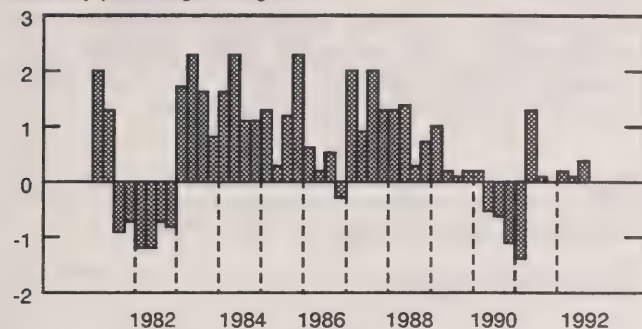
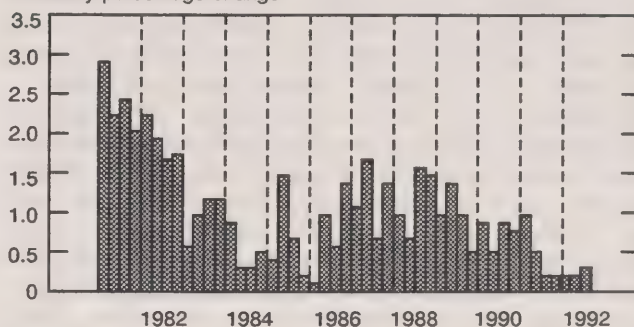


Chart 2

### GDP Implicit Price Index

Quarterly percentage change



## National Income and Expenditure Accounts

Third Quarter 1992

Gross domestic product at market prices grew 0.7% in the third quarter of 1992 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$690 billion. GDP at 1986 prices increased 0.4% (equivalent to a compound annual rate of 1.4%), while the implicit price index increased 0.3% (see Charts 1 and 2).

The pace of economic growth picked up in the third quarter. Consumer spending, business investment and exports all increased considerably and final domestic demand plus exports grew 1.4%. Output grew less rapidly, as a large part of the growth in demand was satisfied by a drawing down of business inventories and an increase in imports. Paid hours worked rose for the first time on a quarterly basis since early 1990. Interest rates continued to drop until September 30, when the quarter ended with a sudden two-percentage-point increase in short-term lending rates.

## Components of Final Demand at Constant Prices

Third quarter 1992

(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

	At 1986 Prices	At 1992 Q2 Prices <sup>1</sup>
Personal expenditure	0.9	0.8
Durable goods	1.6	1.5
Semi-durable goods	1.9	1.9
Non-durable goods	-0.2	-0.3
Services	1.0	1.1
Government current expenditure	0.5	0.3
Government investment	5.1	3.9
Business investment	3.0	1.6
Residential construction	3.4	3.4
Non-residential construction	-4.4	-4.5
Machinery and equipment	6.8	4.4
Final domestic demand	1.3	1.0
Exports of goods and services	1.9	1.7
Merchandise	1.9	1.6
Non-merchandise	2.1	2.1
GDP excluding inventories	0.7	0.8

<sup>1</sup> This is the chain Laspeyres volume index.

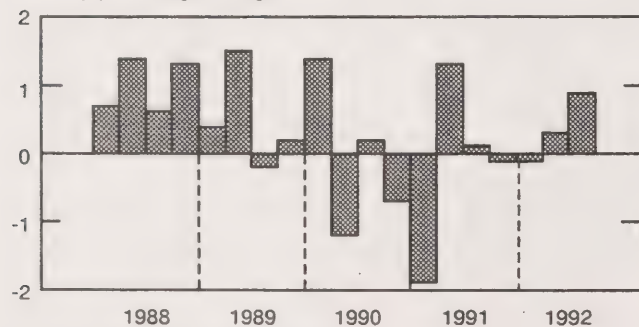
### Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services

Real consumer spending grew 0.9% in the third quarter after 0.3% growth in the second quarter and no net advance in the previous three quarters (see Chart 3). The recent acceleration reflects an upturn in personal disposable income since the beginning of the year, improved consumer confidence and lower interest rates. Retail sales rose substantially in June, July and August before falling back somewhat in September. For the quarter as a whole, purchases of durable and semi-durable goods advanced 1.6% and 1.9%, respectively, in volume terms, led by motor vehicles, parts and repairs, clothing and footwear and by furniture and household appliances. Real expenditure on non-durable goods fell slightly as increased outlays on food and non-alcoholic beverages, and on electricity, gas and other fuels were offset by lower spending on motor fuels and lubricants. Among services, gross rents increased 0.8% while restaurant and hotel spending grew 0.3%, again in real terms. Net expenditure abroad also rose, after declining during the previous two quarters.

Chart 3

### Consumer Expenditure at 1986 Prices

Quarterly percentage change



### Business Investment

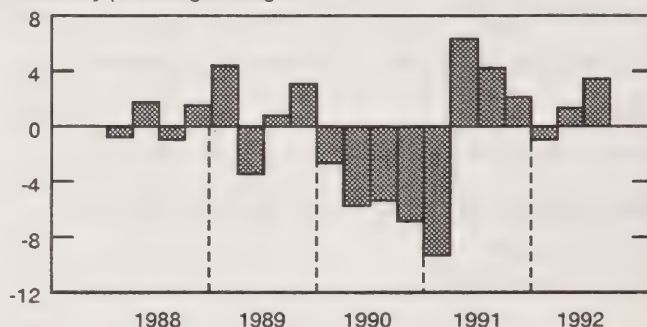
Investment in residential construction grew 3.4% in real terms in the third quarter following an increase of 1.4% in the second quarter (see Chart 4). The drop in land prices and building costs in 1991 and the continuing drop in mortgage interest rates this year greatly improved the affordability of housing, as did some special federal programs intended to stimulate home-building. New construction rose 3.5% as starts increased from 165,000 at a seasonally adjusted

annual rate in the second quarter to 176,000 in the third. Starts fell in October to 162,000, when mortgage rates increased. The third-quarter pickup in starts occurred in all regions except Quebec, where termination of the "Mon Taux, Mon Toit" program in the second quarter and introduction of the new Quebec Sales Tax on July 1 had a negative effect on new home buying. Spending on alterations and improvements to existing dwellings rose 2.3% in the third quarter while transfer costs jumped 4.7%, reflecting stronger resale activity in urban areas, especially in Ontario and British Columbia.

Chart 4

### Residential Construction at 1986 Prices

Quarterly percentage change



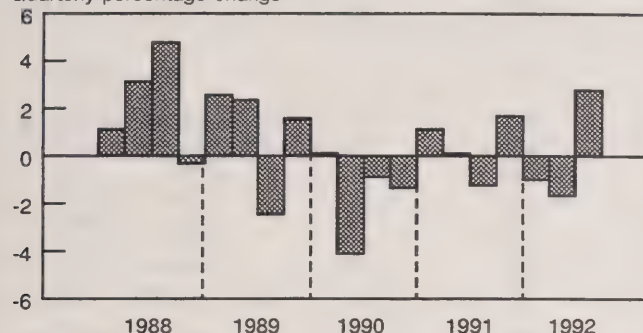
Business investment in plant and equipment rose 2.8% during the third quarter (see Chart 5). The increase was attributable to machinery and equipment outlays, which advanced 6.8% in real terms, and it occurred against the backdrop of a substantial decline in the cost of capital since 1990, strong growth in exports since the start of the year and, most recently, an apparent improvement in business optimism. One indication of this optimism was the two quarterly business conditions surveys conducted by Statistics Canada in July and October, where the balance of opinion about short-term production expectations in manufacturing industries was higher than at any time since the first quarter of 1989. However, poor profit levels, low capacity utilization rates and weak corporate balance sheets continued to inhibit investment spending in many areas. Non-residential building construction in particular continued the decline evident since early 1990. Engineering construction also decreased. The third-quarter drop in total non-residential construction was 4.4% in real terms.



Chart 5

**Plant and Equipment Investment at 1986 Prices**

Quarterly percentage change

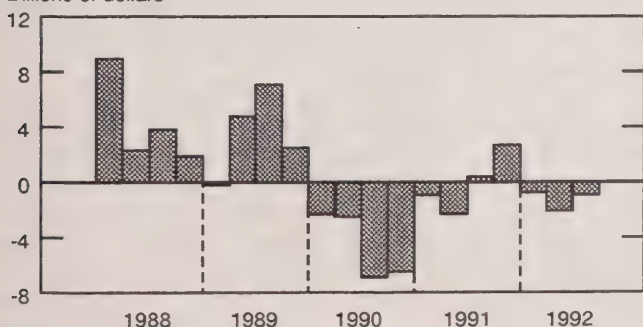


Non-farm business inventories were cut again in the third quarter (see Chart 6). Wholesalers' inventories held steady after growing substantially in the second quarter, while retailers and manufacturers reduced their stocks. For manufacturers, it was the eleventh consecutive quarter of inventory reductions, with the most recent cutback confined to raw materials. In the farm sector, stocks dropped by \$2.8 billion on a seasonally adjusted constant dollar basis following a \$0.2 billion accumulation in the preceding quarter. The drop in inventory levels occurred as grain exports rose sharply and the annual grain harvest fell about 12% after a bumper crop in 1991.

Chart 6

**Business Non-farm Inventory Change at 1986 Prices**

Billions of dollars

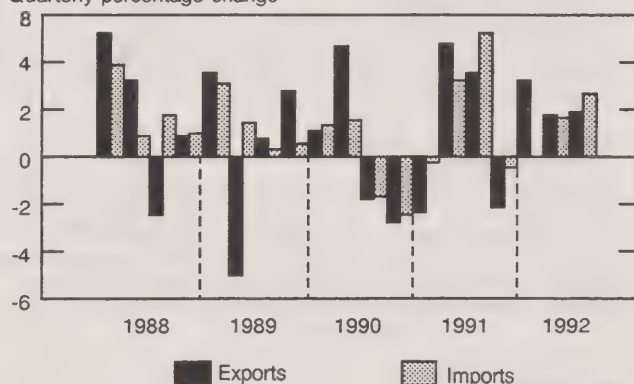
**Exports and Imports**

Real merchandise exports and imports rose 1.9% and 2.9%, respectively, in the third quarter (see Chart 7). Wheat sales alone were sufficiently buoyant to account for all of the growth in exports. Smaller increases for crude petroleum, natural gas, precious metals, metal alloys, passenger autos and chassis and machinery and equipment were offset by decreases in exports of forestry products, metal ores, trucks and motor vehicle parts. In the case of imports, the growth was attributable to agricultural products, industrial goods and materials, machinery and equipment, and non-automotive consumer goods.

Chart 7

**Exports and Imports at 1986 Prices**

Quarterly percentage change



Non-merchandise exports and imports both rose 2.1% in volume during the third quarter. The increase in exports was fully accounted for by freight and shipping charges and other business services, as receipts from non-residents travelling in Canada decreased slightly. Most of the rise in services imports was due to higher spending by Canadians travelling outside the country.

The deficit on trade in goods and services (at current prices, seasonally adjusted at annual rates) grew from \$5.4 billion in the second quarter to \$6.5 billion in the third. The deficit on the current account as per the balance of international payments (which also takes into account net investment income flows, net transfers and net inheritances and migrants' funds) increased from \$29.8 billion to \$30.8 billion (seasonally adjusted at annual rates). (For details, see the Balance of Payments release in this issue of *The Daily*.)

**Quarterly Price Indexes**

(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

	1991			1992		
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Implicit Price Indexes</b>						
Personal expenditure						
At factor cost	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
Indirect taxes less subsidies	3.1	1.7	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1
At market prices	0.4	0.6	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
Gross domestic product						
At factor cost	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4
Indirect taxes less subsidies	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	2.0	0.1
At market prices	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
<b>Chain Price Indexes</b>						
Personal expenditure	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4
Government current expenditure	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.1	1.1
Residential construction	2.1	0.1	-0.7	-0.8	0.5	0.3
Non-residential construction	0.7	-0.3	0.6	-0.3	0.4	0.2
Machinery and equipment	-0.5	-0.9	-0.6	1.7	0.2	-0.1
Final domestic demand	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5
Exports	-2.5	-0.8	0.4	1.5	1.4	0.5
Imports	-1.4	-0.4	0.1	2.7	1.2	0.7
Gross domestic product <sup>1</sup>	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.5
<b>Fixed-weighted Price Indexes</b>						
Personal expenditure	0.6	0.7	-0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4
Consumer price index	0.7	0.6	-0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Net price index <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.4	-0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Gross domestic product <sup>1</sup>	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.5

<sup>1</sup> Excludes value of physical change in inventories.<sup>2</sup> Consumer price index excluding indirect taxes and subsidies.**Price Indexes**

The inflation rate as measured by the GDP implicit price index, which nets out the effects of changes in import prices and, therefore, provides an indicator of domestic price inflation, was 0.3% in the third quarter and 0.9% on a year-over-year basis. The increase was 0.2% in each of the previous four quarters. The implicit price index for personal expenditure on consumer goods and services rose 0.4%. In the case of consumer goods, energy-related products such as gasoline and electricity saw particularly large price increases, but auto and truck prices declined slightly. The price index for services rose 0.3%. In construction, the residential and non-residential price indexes grew 1.0% and 0.4%, respectively. Machinery and equipment prices declined 2.8%, although this had little impact on the overall GDP implicit price index since a large share of machinery and equipment investment is imported.

Import price inflation continued to moderate during the third quarter, as did the depreciation rate of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar. Based on

the chain price index, import prices rose 2.7% in the first quarter, 1.2% in the second and 0.7% in the third; the average quarterly exchange rate dropped 3.6%, 1.4% and 0.6% during the same three quarters. Most imported commodity prices either levelled off or declined on world markets following sharp increases in late 1991 and early 1992, although the prices of a few (such as sugar, crude petroleum and cotton) rose markedly.

The consumer price index increased 0.5%, the third consecutive quarterly increase of this magnitude. In October, the index rose a further 0.2% and was up 1.6% on a year-over-year basis. Industrial product prices grew 0.7% in the third quarter following similar increases in the first and second quarters. Notable increases occurred for petroleum and coal products, paper, chemical products and wood. Raw material prices jumped 3.2% during the quarter, reflecting a 7.0% rise for mineral fuels and a 1.4% increase for other materials. In October, the Industrial Product Price Index and the Raw Materials Price Index were up 2.9% and 7.4%, respectively, on a year-over-year basis.



**Employment and Hours**

(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

	1991			1992		
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Paid employment*	0.3	0.0	-0.6	-0.9	-0.3	0.5
Goods-producing industries	-0.3	-0.1	-2.0	-2.3	0.2	0.3
Services-producing industries	0.5	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.6
Atlantic provinces	-0.7	-0.4	0.6	-0.9	-0.6	0.6
Quebec	0.6	-0.1	-1.0	-0.8	-0.7	1.5
Ontario	0.1	0.4	-1.1	-0.8	-0.4	-0.1
Prairie provinces	0.4	0.3	-1.0	-0.9	0.2	0.3
British Columbia	1.1	-0.9	1.7	-1.3	0.5	0.8
Full-time	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-1.1	-0.4	-0.2
Part-time	2.7	1.0	-3.1	0.1	0.2	3.2
Average weekly hours	-0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.3
Total paid hours	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.6	0.2

\* Includes paid employees plus working proprietors with paid help and excludes employees on unpaid absence. Multiple job holders are counted twice. Based on Labour Force Survey data.

**Components of Income**

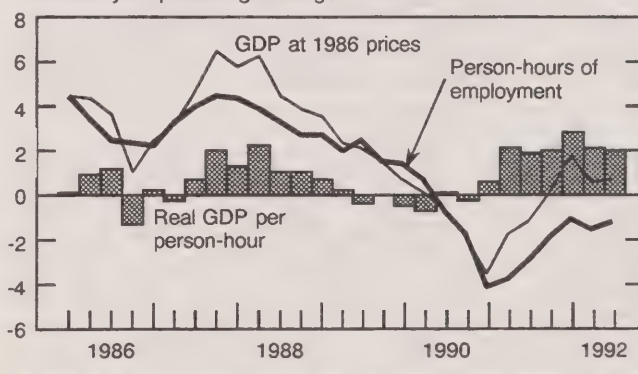
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income grew 0.8% in the third quarter. The increase reflected a 0.2% rise in paid hours worked and a 0.6% advance in average hourly compensation (including supplementary labour income). Employment picked up in all regions of the country except Ontario. Viewed from an industry perspective, the gain in labour income occurred mostly in the services-producing industries, notably in health and welfare, provincial and federal administration, commercial services, trade and transportation. There were declines in mining and construction. Unit labour costs increased 0.5% during the quarter and output per person-hour increased 0.2% (see Chart 8).

Corporation profits before taxes fell 6.7% in the third quarter following substantial increases in the previous two quarters (see Chart 9). Profits were 0.6% below their year-earlier level and 50% lower than the peak attained in the first quarter of 1989. The profit decreases were widespread among non-financial and financial industries. Lower profits were registered in motor vehicles, parts and accessories, food, beverages and tobacco, construction and in several other industries. The chartered banks, non-ferrous metals, primary metal products and the

Chart 8

**Employment and Output**

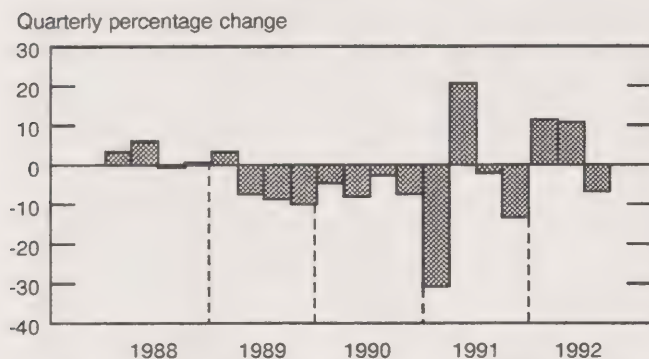
Year-over-year percentage change



printing, publishing and broadcasting industries recorded increases. While total profits declined on a national accounts basis, operating profits grew 6.3%. The difference between the two measures is largely accounted for by provisions for future loan losses, which are not treated as expenses on a national accounts basis.



Chart 9

**Corporation Profits Before Taxes**

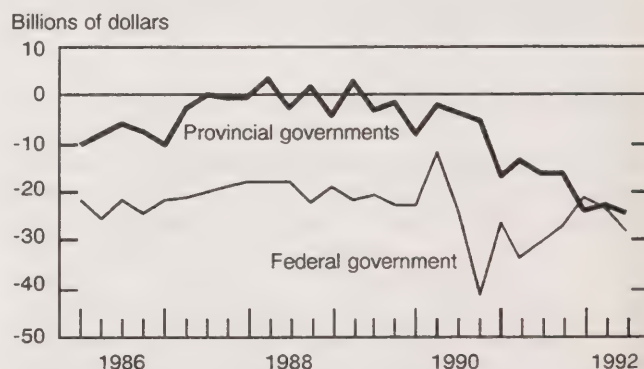
Interest and miscellaneous investment income dropped 3.3% in the third quarter, reflecting the drop in interest rates. Interest on consumer credit also declined, for the seventh consecutive quarter, in line with falling interest rates generally and with the reduction in the level of consumer credit outstanding. (For more information, see the Financial Flow Accounts release in this issue of *The Daily*.) The growth of pension fund investment income, excluding dividends, in 1992 to date is the lowest on record. Non-farm unincorporated business income edged up 0.3%, led by construction, retail trade and community services. Farm income declined, due to lower prices and income stabilization subsidies and to the smaller grain harvest following the exceptional crop of 1991.

Personal income rose 0.3% in the quarter, as growth in labour income and in government transfer payments was partly counterbalanced by lower farm income and declining interest, dividends and miscellaneous investment income. Personal disposable (after-tax) income rose 1.0% as net personal income tax payments fell substantially. A reduction in the federal income tax surtax from 5% to 4% effective July 1 was largely offset by provincial tax increases in Ontario, British Columbia and Newfoundland. Unusually high tax refund payments in July accounted for a decrease in net income tax payments. The personal saving rate, which had fluctuated in a range between 9.0% and 11.4% over the previous six years, held steady at 10.9%.

**Government Sector**

Total government sector current spending grew 1.4% in the quarter. Outlays for transfers to persons, goods and services, capital assistance to business and transfers to non-residents rose; interest on the public debt and subsidies to business decreased. Total government sector revenue decreased 0.5%, as higher indirect taxes and investment income were more than offset by a decline in personal and corporate income taxes. The combined federal-provincial government deficit reached \$53.7 billion on a national accounts basis, as the federal deficit rose from \$23.8 billion in the second quarter to \$28.8 billion in the third, while the provincial government sector deficit increased from \$23.3 billion to \$24.9 billion (see Chart 10).

Chart 10

**Federal and Provincial Government Balances****Net Lending by Sector**

Government net borrowing rose sharply during the quarter to \$50.3 billion, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. This level was equivalent to 7.3% of GDP and compares with 6.3% in the second quarter. Business sector net borrowing also increased, as profits declined and investment picked up substantially. Persons and unincorporated businesses increased their net lending to \$31.7 billion, or from 4.0% to 4.6% of GDP, while non-residents supplied \$31.9 billion of net savings or 4.6% of GDP.

**Net Lending by Sector**

(Percentage of GDP at Market Prices)

	1991			1992		
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Persons and unincorporated business	4.8	4.4	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.6
Corporations	-1.7	-2.0	-3.0	-2.1	-1.7	-1.8
Government business enterprises	-1.2	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0
Government	-6.6	-6.4	-5.5	-5.9	-6.3	-7.3
Federal	-5.1	-4.6	-4.0	-3.1	-3.5	-4.2
Provincial	-2.1	-2.4	-2.4	-3.5	-3.4	-3.6
Local	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Hospitals	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Canada and Quebec Pension Plans	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Non-residents	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.6
Statistical discrepancy	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9
<b>Total net lending</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Figures may not add due to rounding.

**Output by Industry**

Services output advanced 0.7% following a 0.6% increase in the second quarter, with gains widespread across industries. Goods production posted a 0.2% advance after declining in each of the previous three quarters.

Finance, insurance and real estate accounted for about 40% of the dollar gain in the services sector, spurred by increased activities by mutual funds and real estate agents. Wholesale trade rose 2.0%, led by higher sales of machinery and equipment and food. Retail trade rose 0.8%, reflecting higher sales by motor vehicle dealers who accounted for almost half of the dollar increase. Transportation and storage increased 1.3% following an increase of 0.7% in the second quarter. In the last two quarters, pipelines dominated the increases. Community, business and personal services, and communications also increased but at a slower rate than in the second quarter.

After increasing 1.6% in the second quarter, output in mining advanced a further 2.3%. Crude oil and natural gas extraction was responsible for most of the increase. Output of manufacturing continued to improve in the third quarter, advancing 0.5% following a rise of 0.2%. Electrical products, primary metals and machinery and equipment recorded the largest increases. The gains were partly offset by declines in transportation equipment and beverages. Construction output dropped at a slower pace than in the previous two quarters. Agriculture and fishing recorded lower output during the quarter.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices (seasonally adjusted estimates) 6701, 6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 6846 and 7420-7432.

For further information about the subject matter of this release, contact the subject matter information officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, \$20/\$80), which contains 33 statistical tables, is scheduled for release in December.

A computer printout containing 57 tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted NIEA data plus supplementary analytical tables is also available on release day from the National Accounts and Environment Division at a price of \$35 per quarter or \$140 for an annual subscription. Users can purchase the complete quarterly national accounts data set on microcomputer diskettes by modem transfer at 8:30 a.m. on release day for \$125 per quarter or \$500 for an annual subscription. The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date, for \$25 per quarter or \$100 for an annual subscription.

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, contact the client services officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division. □



# Gross Domestic Product, Income Based (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1991		1992			II 1992 / I 1992	III 1992 / II 1992
	III	IV	I	II	III		
	(\$ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income <sup>1</sup>	384,448	387,280	388,816	391,980	395,204	0.8	0.8
Corporation profits before taxes	34,028	29,568	32,844	36,252	33,836	10.4	-6.7
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	53,032	53,428	55,684	51,624	49,936	-7.3	-3.3
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	3,292	2,896	4,264	3,680	2,828	-13.7	-23.2
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	37,244	37,248	36,964	37,088	37,200	0.3	0.3
Inventory valuation adjustment	2,776	868	-2,872	-3,032	-1,480	-160 <sup>2</sup>	1,552 <sup>2</sup>
Net domestic income at factor cost	514,820	511,288	515,700	517,592	517,524	0.4	0.0
Indirect taxes less subsidies	81,708	84,600	83,460	84,128	86,816	0.8	3.2
Capital consumption allowances	79,528	80,312	80,824	81,704	82,120	1.1	0.5
Statistical discrepancy	2,188	3,216	2,164	1,108	3,152	-1,056 <sup>2</sup>	2,044 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>678,244</b>	<b>679,416</b>	<b>682,148</b>	<b>684,532</b>	<b>689,612</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes military pay and allowances.

<sup>2</sup> Actual change in millions of dollars.



# Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1991		1992		II 1992 / I 1992	III 1992 / II 1992
	III	IV	I	II	III	
	At current prices (\$ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	413,728	412,964	413,476	416,404	421,616	0.7 1.3
Durable goods	55,028	52,424	53,172	53,304	54,016	0.2 1.3
Semi-durable goods	37,488	37,420	37,048	37,244	38,092	0.5 2.3
Non-durable goods	110,272	109,480	109,420	110,176	110,808	0.7 0.6
Services	210,940	213,640	213,836	215,680	218,700	0.9 1.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	141,900	142,652	143,712	145,040	147,168	0.9 1.5
Government investment in fixed capital	16,640	16,732	16,752	16,772	17,420	0.1 3.9
Government investment in inventories	8	-148	164	-12	76	-176 <sup>1</sup> 88 <sup>1</sup>
Business investment in fixed capital	116,324	117,296	116,560	115,100	117,272	-1.3 1.9
Residential	42,860	43,468	43,504	44,168	46,092	1.5 4.4
Non-residential construction	34,496	34,024	33,056	31,120	29,868	-5.9 -4.0
Machinery and equipment	38,968	39,804	40,000	39,812	41,312	-0.5 3.8
Business investment in inventories	368	2,688	-1,540	-2,224	-4,264	-684 <sup>1</sup> -2,040 <sup>1</sup>
Non-farm	540	2,780	-628	-2,408	-1,936	-1,780 <sup>1</sup> 472 <sup>1</sup>
Farm and grain in commercial channels	-172	-92	-912	184	-2,328	1,096 <sup>1</sup> -2,512 <sup>1</sup>
Exports of goods and services	168,136	165,128	173,520	178,316	181,636	2.8 1.9
Merchandise	144,712	141,660	149,176	154,032	156,808	3.3 1.8
Non-merchandise	23,424	23,468	24,344	24,284	24,828	-0.2 2.2
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	176,676	174,680	178,332	183,760	188,160	3.0 2.4
Merchandise	140,624	137,212	141,608	146,504	149,644	3.5 2.1
Non-merchandise	36,052	37,468	36,724	37,256	38,516	1.4 3.4
Statistical discrepancy	-2,184	-3,216	-2,164	-1,104	-3,152	1,060 <sup>1</sup> -2,048 <sup>1</sup>
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	678,244	679,416	682,148	684,532	689,612	0.3 0.7
Final Domestic Demand	688,592	689,644	690,500	693,316	703,476	0.4 1.5
	At 1986 prices (\$ millions)					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	333,732	333,324	332,980	333,852	336,764	0.3 0.9
Durable goods	48,920	46,624	47,236	47,020	47,768	-0.5 1.6
Semi-durable goods	29,292	29,176	28,968	29,200	29,760	0.8 1.9
Non-durable goods	86,200	86,388	86,560	86,936	86,792	0.4 -0.2
Services	169,320	171,136	170,216	170,696	172,444	0.3 1.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	116,056	115,768	116,524	116,420	116,980	-0.1 0.5
Government investment in fixed capital	16,172	16,556	16,424	16,432	17,272	0.0 5.1
Government investment in inventories	8	-132	144	-12	68	-156 <sup>1</sup> 80 <sup>1</sup>
Business investment in fixed capital	105,964	107,884	106,788	105,996	109,132	-0.7 3.0
Residential	31,708	32,368	32,040	32,504	33,600	1.4 3.4
Non-residential construction	29,444	28,952	28,176	26,460	25,288	-6.1 -4.4
Machinery and equipment	44,812	46,564	46,572	47,032	50,244	1.0 6.8
Business investment in inventories	432	2,792	-1,704	-1,772	-3,836	-68 <sup>1</sup> -2,064 <sup>1</sup>
Non-farm	288	2,688	-768	-1,996	-996	-1,228 <sup>1</sup> 1,000 <sup>1</sup>
Farm and grain in commercial channels	144	104	-936	224	-2,840	1,160 <sup>1</sup> -3,064 <sup>1</sup>
Exports of goods and services	171,040	167,380	172,812	175,840	179,140	1.8 1.9
Merchandise	151,872	148,272	153,016	156,232	159,124	2.1 1.9
Non-merchandise	19,168	19,108	19,796	19,608	20,016	-0.9 2.1
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	186,076	185,248	185,188	188,280	193,416	1.7 2.7
Merchandise	150,468	148,240	150,384	153,492	157,888	2.1 2.9
Non-merchandise	35,608	37,008	34,804	34,788	35,528	0.0 2.1
Statistical discrepancy	-1,784	-2,628	-1,768	-900	-2,556	868 <sup>1</sup> -1,656 <sup>1</sup>
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	555,544	555,696	557,012	557,576	559,548	0.1 0.4
Final Domestic Demand	571,924	573,532	572,716	572,700	580,148	0.0 1.3
	Implicit price indexes					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	124.0	123.9	124.2	124.7	125.2	0.4 0.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	122.3	123.2	123.3	124.6	125.8	1.1 1.0
Government investment in fixed capital	102.9	101.1	102.0	102.1	100.9	0.1 -1.2
Business investment in fixed capital	109.8	108.7	109.2	108.6	107.5	-0.5 -1.0
Exports of goods and services	98.3	98.7	100.4	101.4	101.4	1.0 0.0
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	94.9	94.3	96.3	97.6	97.3	1.3 -0.3
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	122.1	122.3	122.5	122.8	123.2	0.2 0.3
Final Domestic Demand	120.4	120.2	120.6	121.1	121.3	0.4 0.2

<sup>1</sup> Actual change in millions of dollars.

## Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

September 1992

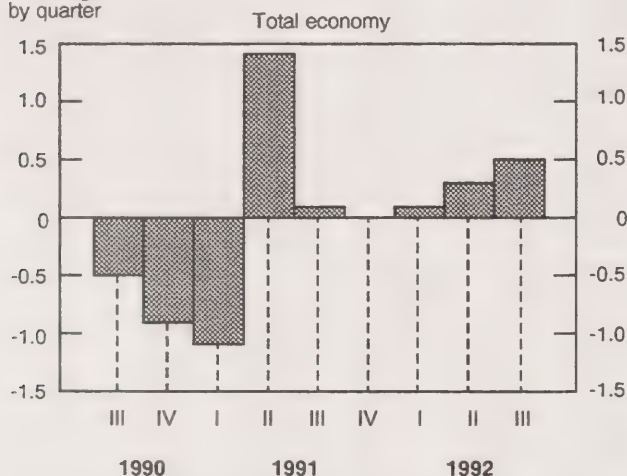
### Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost was unchanged in September following gains of 0.1% in July and 0.5% in August. Output of services was also unchanged after a marginal increase in August, but goods production slipped 0.1%.

### Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

% change  
by quarter



### Services-producing Industries

Output of services slowed for a second consecutive month in September, recording an average increase of less than 0.1% over the last two months compared to 0.3% for the January-July period. Wholesale trade and government services accounted for most of the dollar gains in September. Communications also contributed to the strength. Losses in finance, insurance and real estate, in transportation and storage and in retail trade offset almost all of the gains. Community, business and personal services was unchanged in September.

Wholesale trade increased 0.6% as seven of 11 trade groups recorded higher sales. Wholesalers of food, hardware and petroleum products posted the largest gains. Lower sales of household and miscellaneous goods moderated the increase.

Finance, insurance and real estate edged down 0.1% following four consecutive monthly increases. Most of the decline was attributable to lower activity by securities brokers and finance companies. Elsewhere, gains were fairly widespread, led by increases in mutual funds, real estate and stock exchange activities.

Following three monthly increases, transportation and storage services fell 0.5%. Air transport dropped a further 3.0%, its third consecutive monthly decline. Railway transport decreased 1.6% as carloadings of wheat declined sharply. Pipelines recorded a modest gain of 0.2% following strong advances in the previous three months. Exports and domestic sales of natural gas declined in September.

Retail trade declined 0.2% as 11 of 18 trade groups recorded lower sales. Sales by food retailers and motor vehicle dealers dropped the most, but sales of household furniture and appliances increased.

Elsewhere, communications edged up 0.1% led by a 0.4% gain in telephone services. Government services advanced 0.3%.

### Goods-producing Industries

The 0.1% decline in goods production in September followed a 1.4% increase in August. Cutbacks in manufacturing were responsible for most of the decline. Forestry and agriculture also contributed to the weakness. Gains in utilities and construction largely offset the losses. Mining and fishing increased slightly.

Manufacturing output dropped 0.4% following an increase of 1.7% in August. Losses were fairly widespread as 11 of 21 major groups recorded lower output. Transportation equipment accounted for most of the losses in dollar terms. Higher production of wood, electrical and petroleum products partly offset the losses.

Production of transportation equipment slumped 3.6% as the motor vehicle industry was affected by strikes in several plants in the U.S. and Canada. Output of motor vehicle parts declined 4.0%, while production of motor vehicles fell 4.6%. In August, exports of automotive products fell 4.9%.

Led by a 3.4% gain in the production of electronic equipment, output of electrical products advanced 1.4%. The increase left output 8.2% higher than its year-earlier level.

Producers of wood products boosted output 3.2% in September. Gains were widespread but higher output in sawmills (+3.4%) accounted for most of the increase. A 5.9% advance in output of veneer and plywood also contributed to the strength.

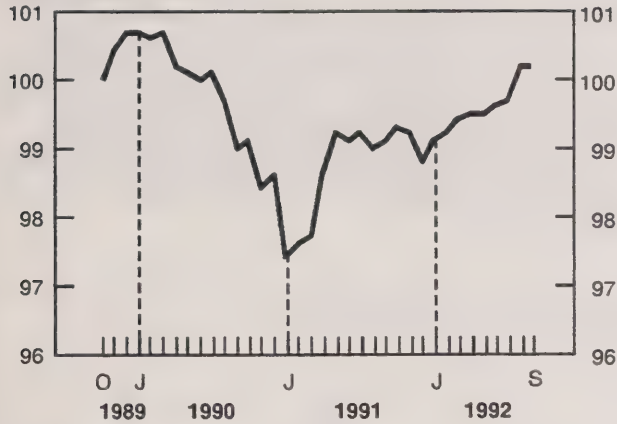


## Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

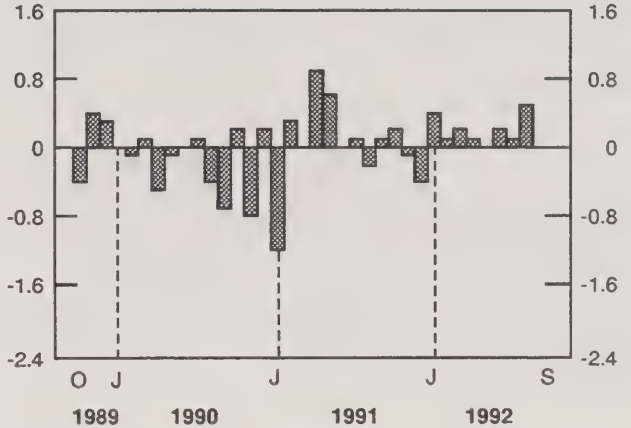
**Total Economy**

Index (October 1989 = 100)



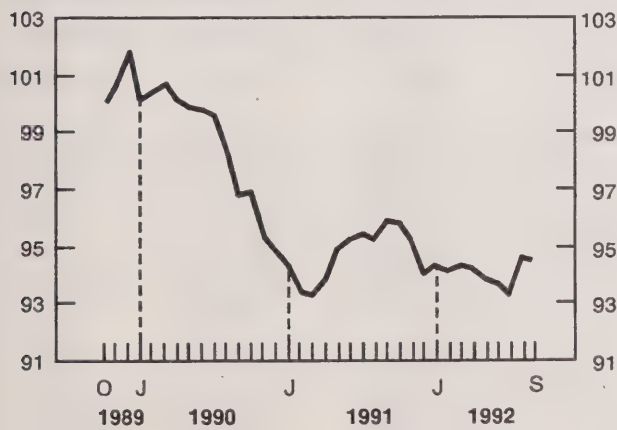
% change

**Total Economy**



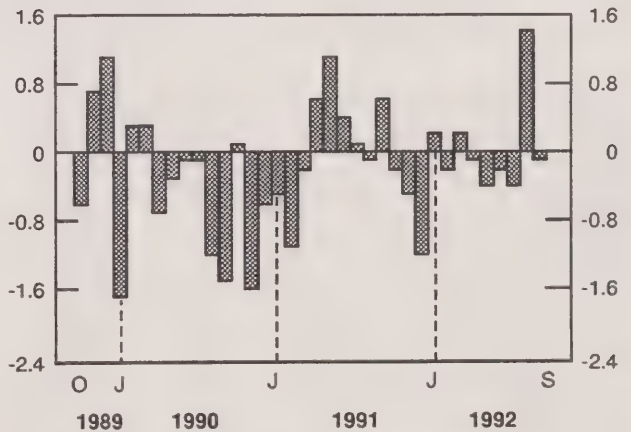
**Goods**

Index (October 1989 = 100)



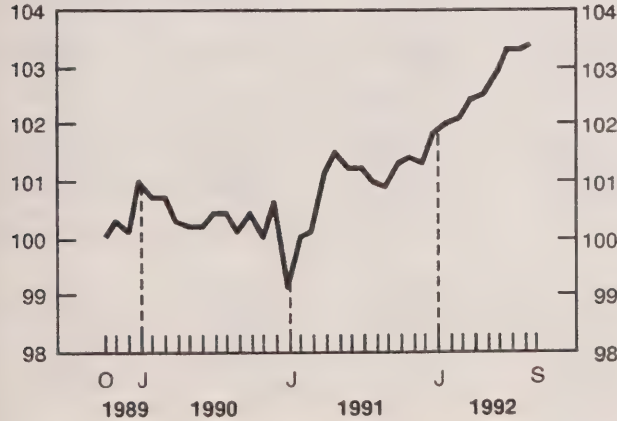
% change

**Goods**



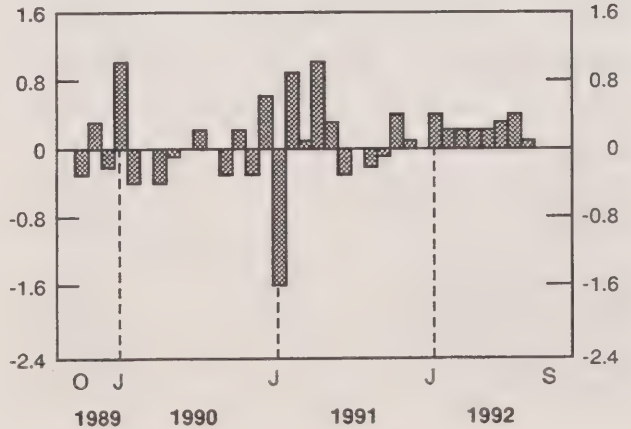
**Services**

Index (October 1989 = 100)



% change

**Services**





Refiners of petroleum products boosted output 4.2% to its year-earlier level.

Output of mining inched ahead 0.1% as gains in crude oil and natural gas extraction (+1.1%), other metal mines (+3.2%) and iron mines (+14.4%) were offset by drops in drilling and potash mines. The weakness in drilling was attributable to reduced exploration activities in Alberta.

Output of utilities advanced 1.3% led by a 1.5% increase in the production of electricity.

Following several monthly declines, construction output rose 0.4%. Residential construction advanced 1.2%, reflecting increased construction of singles,

doubles and apartments. Non-residential construction continued its slide, falling a further 1.3%. Engineering construction grew 0.7%, a second consecutive monthly increase.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.**

The September 1992 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.70/\$127) is scheduled for release in December.

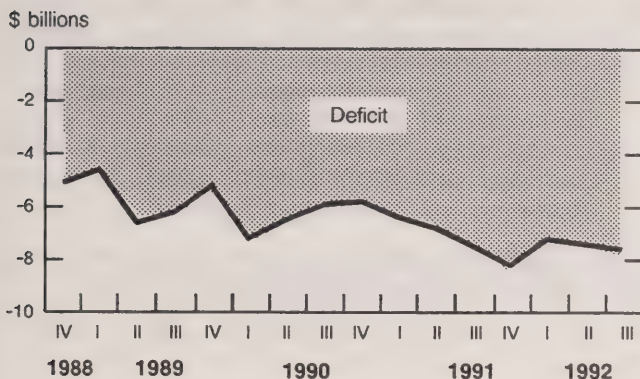
For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

### Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

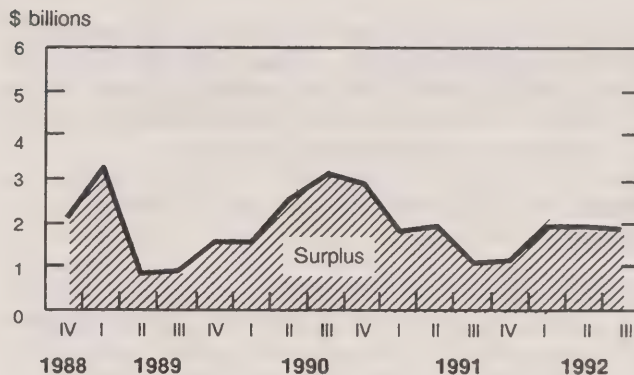
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)  
(\$ millions)

	1991	1992			
	September	June	July	August	September
<b>Total Economy</b>	<b>499,353.5</b>	<b>501,923.3</b>	<b>502,545.7</b>	<b>505,038.4</b>	<b>504,890.6</b>
<b>Business Sector:</b>	<b>408,433.1</b>	<b>409,714.3</b>	<b>410,220.3</b>	<b>412,777.9</b>	<b>412,555.7</b>
<b>Goods:</b>	<b>168,450.2</b>	<b>164,531.9</b>	<b>163,886.2</b>	<b>166,088.7</b>	<b>165,960.0</b>
Agriculture	11,267.0	10,717.8	10,522.1	10,480.4	10,427.5
Fishing and Trapping	961.0	933.7	906.0	881.8	885.5
Logging Industry	2,572.6	2,454.5	2,521.1	2,558.6	2,483.6
Mining Industries	19,871.1	20,328.9	20,406.3	21,037.7	21,053.1
Manufacturing Industries	86,159.7	84,589.5	84,144.8	85,559.1	85,195.9
Construction Industries	31,453.4	29,577.4	29,530.1	29,510.1	29,641.2
Other Utility Industries	16,165.4	15,930.1	15,855.8	16,061.0	16,273.2
<b>Services:</b>	<b>239,982.9</b>	<b>245,182.4</b>	<b>246,334.1</b>	<b>246,689.2</b>	<b>246,595.7</b>
Transportation and Storage	21,259.6	21,807.6	22,124.5	22,161.4	22,051.0
Communication Industries	19,112.3	19,454.4	19,590.1	19,456.9	19,484.5
Wholesale Trade	28,233.8	29,495.5	29,812.9	29,744.4	29,921.1
Retail Trade	29,866.9	30,166.9	30,195.7	30,327.9	30,258.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	81,033.8	83,697.3	84,062.2	84,388.6	84,276.9
Community, Business and Personal Services	60,476.5	60,560.7	60,548.7	60,610.0	60,604.0
<b>Non-business Sector:</b>	<b>90,920.4</b>	<b>92,209.0</b>	<b>92,325.4</b>	<b>92,260.5</b>	<b>92,334.9</b>
<b>Goods:</b>	<b>943.6</b>	<b>954.1</b>	<b>958.9</b>	<b>984.1</b>	<b>950.5</b>
<b>Services:</b>	<b>89,976.8</b>	<b>91,254.9</b>	<b>91,366.5</b>	<b>91,276.4</b>	<b>91,384.4</b>
Government Service Industry	32,940.2	34,044.7	34,019.5	33,972.7	34,081.9
Community and Personal Services	53,487.4	53,797.5	53,900.7	53,886.3	53,853.9
Other Services	3,549.2	3,412.7	3,446.3	3,417.4	3,448.6
<b>Other Aggregations:</b>					
Goods-producing Industries	169,393.8	165,486.0	164,845.1	167,072.8	166,910.5
Services-producing Industries	329,959.7	336,437.3	337,700.6	337,965.6	337,980.1
Industrial Production	123,139.8	121,802.6	121,365.8	123,641.9	123,472.7
Non-durable Manufacturing	40,112.7	38,940.1	38,878.2	39,350.4	39,290.7
Durable Manufacturing	46,047.0	45,649.4	45,266.6	46,208.7	45,905.2

### Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



### Merchandise Trade Balance (seasonally adjusted)



## Balance of International Payments

Third Quarter 1992

### Highlights

Canada's seasonally adjusted current account deficit increased to \$7.7 billion in the third quarter, an amount second only to the \$8.3 billion record deficit posted in the fourth quarter of 1991. The increase arose mainly from a higher travel deficit with the United States and greater official contributions. The surplus on merchandise trade amounted to \$1.8 billion, in line with the previous two quarters, with both exports and imports again advancing to new highs.

In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, net foreign investment barely trickled into Canadian securities. This contrasted sharply with the pattern in recent years of strong quarterly net investments, with a record of over \$11 billion in the second quarter. During the third quarter, the net foreign purchase of Canadian bonds was virtually offset by the net foreign sale of Canadian money market instruments and stocks. This brought further downward pressure on the Canadian dollar and a record decline in Canada's official reserves.

### Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

- The current account deficit of \$7.7 billion comprised a surplus of \$1.8 billion on merchandise trade and a deficit of \$9.5 billion on non-merchandise transactions.

#### Note to Users

#### Reconciliation of the Canada-United States Current Account

A forthcoming study compares the measures of the bilateral current account between Canada and the United States, as published by Statistics Canada and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. The study, conducted jointly by the two agencies, aims to provide a better understanding of the official series at a time when attention is focusing on bilateral transactions in merchandise, services and investment.

The study will be published in an occasional publication, *Reconciliation of the Canada-United States Current Account, 1990 and 1991*; in the December 1992 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*; and, in the *United States*, in the November 1992 issue of *Survey of Current Business*.

Further enquiries may be directed to Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055) or to Anthony DiLullo (202-523-0621), U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

- Merchandise exports advanced for the third consecutive quarter but at a lower rate (1.8%) to \$39.2 billion. Higher sales of wheat led the increase, followed by crude petroleum and precious metals. Some declines occurred in auto parts, trucks and metal ores.
- Similarly, imports continued to increase but again at a slower rate (2.1%) to reach \$37.4 billion. Higher imports were recorded for machinery and equipment (notably communications equipment and office machines), precious metals, miscellaneous industrial material and agricultural products. Purchases abroad of auto parts and energy products fell.

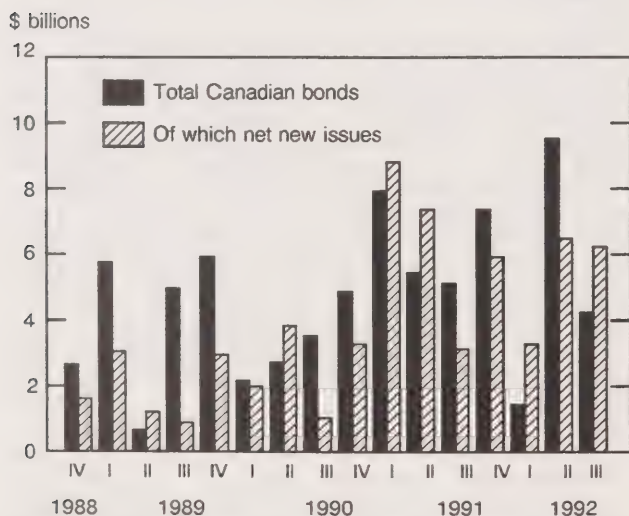


- The deficit on travel matched the record \$2.2 billion of the fourth quarter of 1991. The higher deficit was due to higher expenditures in the United States.
- The investment income account generated a deficit of \$6.1 billion, down slightly from the record \$6.3 billion of the previous quarter. The decline mainly stemmed from lower dividend payments to foreign direct investors.

#### Current and Capital Accounts, Not Seasonally Adjusted

- The current account deficit amounted to \$6.0 billion compared to \$5.9 billion in the second quarter of 1992. The increase in the merchandise trade surplus was offset by higher deficits in investment income and travel.

#### Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds

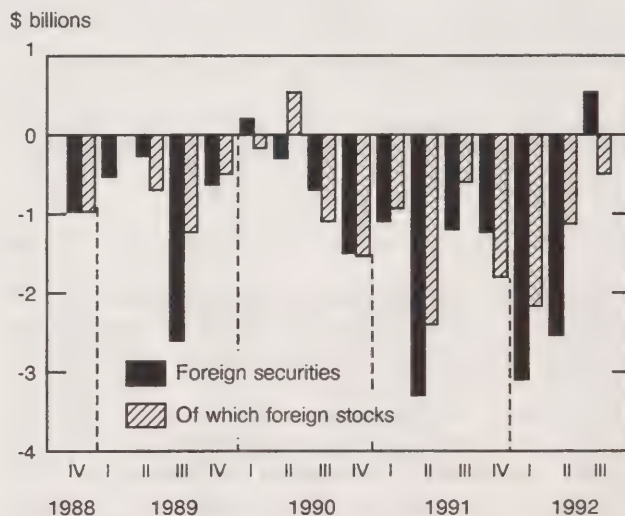


- Among **financial liabilities**, non-residents invested a net \$4.2 billion in Canadian bonds, less than half the record of the second quarter. The net investment consisted entirely of net new issues (\$6.2 billion), which more than offset a net foreign sell-off of \$2.0 billion in outstanding Canadian bonds. After declining for most of 1992, Canadian interest rates rebounded in September, creating much volatility in the market. Gross trading in Canadian outstanding bonds

soared to a record \$162 billion, exceeding by more than 25% the previous record set in the fourth quarter of 1991.

- For the first time since the first quarter of 1991, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian money market instruments by a record net \$4.0 billion, with most of the reduction concentrated in Government of Canada treasury bills (\$3.4 billion). Trading, which had been above average in 1992, reached a new high of \$117 billion during the quarter.

#### Canadian Investment in Foreign Securities



- The foreign currency transactions of Canadian banks gave rise to a net outflow of \$3.5 billion, largely through higher deposits abroad. This followed a net outflow of \$1.5 billion in the previous quarter.
- Foreign direct investment in Canada resulted in a net inflow of \$1.5 billion, up from the relatively modest net investments recorded earlier in the year. Non-resident funds were largely channelled into the Canadian manufacturing and mining industries.
- Among **financial assets**, Canada's international reserves dropped by a record \$3.6 billion on a net basis, bringing to a net \$6.1 billion the decline in reserves since the beginning of the year.



- Canadian residents also reduced their holdings of foreign bonds by \$1.0 billion but continued to add to their foreign stock holdings (\$0.5 billion).
- Canadian direct investors continued to add to their investment abroad, (a net outflow of \$0.8 billion), in line with the quarterly pattern that prevailed for the last two years.
- Canadian residents (excluding banks) increased their deposits abroad by \$0.9 billion, reversing most of the withdrawal of the previous quarter.
- The statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of the current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a net credit of \$3.5 billion.

- The Canadian dollar declined markedly during the quarter to a low of 79.37 U.S. cents at the end of September; the depreciation was sharper against other major currencies.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices (annually) 2323-2325, 2327, 2328, 2331, 2333-2339, 2354, 2355, 2357, 1370; (quarterly) 2326, 2329, 2332, 2343-2349, 2353-2355, 1364; (monthly) 2330.**

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, \$27.50/\$110) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division. □

## Canada's Balance of International Payments, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1991		1992			1990	1991
	III	IV	I	II	III		
(millions of dollars)							
<b>Current Account</b>							
<b>Receipts</b>							
Merchandise exports	34,506	36,174	36,820	40,544	37,748	146,520	141,728
Non-merchandise:							
Services	7,390	5,143	5,005	6,303	7,794	23,045	23,305
Investment income <sup>1</sup>	2,248	2,584	2,183	1,922	1,895	9,764	9,714
Transfers	1,034	848	954	1,046	1,124	4,143	3,575
Total non-merchandise receipts	10,672	8,575	8,142	9,271	10,812	36,953	36,594
Total receipts	45,178	44,749	44,962	49,814	48,561	183,473	178,322
<b>Payments</b>							
Merchandise imports	33,605	34,658	35,777	37,818	36,003	136,600	135,948
Non-merchandise:							
Services	9,131	8,734	9,434	9,483	9,802	34,326	35,588
Investment income <sup>1</sup>	7,568	8,576	8,255	8,139	7,816	34,020	32,099
Transfers	818	1,042	1,085	831	986	4,235	3,937
Total non-merchandise payments	17,518	18,352	18,774	18,453	18,604	72,581	71,623
Total payments	51,123	53,010	54,551	56,271	54,607	209,182	207,571
<b>Balances</b>							
Merchandise	+ 901	+ 1,516	+ 1,043	+ 2,725	+ 1,745	+ 9,920	+ 5,780
Non-merchandise	- 6,845	- 9,778	- 10,632	- 9,182	- 7,792	- 35,629	- 35,030
Total current account	- 5,944	- 8,261	- 9,589	- 6,456	- 6,046	- 25,709	- 29,249
<b>Capital Account<sup>2</sup></b>							
<b>Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows</b>							
Canadian direct investment abroad <sup>1</sup>	- 717	- 758	- 912	- 889	- 763	- 5,100	- 4,400
Portfolio securities:							
Foreign bonds	- 601	+ 554	- 934	- 1,374	+ 1,032	- 31	- 1,128
Foreign stocks	- 586	- 1,791	- 2,162	- 1,147	- 496	- 2,269	- 5,710
Government of Canada assets:							
Official international reserves	- 1,388	+ 2,919	+ 1,734	+ 689	+ 3,629	- 649	+ 2,830
Loans and subscriptions	- 214	- 684	- 734	- 220	- 439	- 1,450	- 1,781
Non-bank deposits abroad	+ 591	+ 522	- 1	+ 819	- 754	- 481	- 439
Other claims	+ 833	+ 299	+ 277	- 1,532	+ 1,236	+ 715	+ 2,610
Total Canadian claims, net flow	- 2,082	+ 1,061	- 2,732	- 3,653	+ 3,446	- 9,266	- 8,018
<b>Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows</b>							
Foreign direct investment in Canada <sup>1</sup>	+ 1,647	+ 1,405	+ 807	+ 419	+ 1,478	+ 6,820	+ 5,890
Portfolio securities:							
Canadian bonds	+ 5,103	+ 7,377	+ 1,454	+ 9,555	+ 4,227	+ 13,296	+ 25,829
Canadian stocks	+ 454	- 92	+ 299	+ 65	- 187	- 1,735	- 990
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents <sup>3</sup>	- 2,512	+ 1,360	+ 2,089	- 1,545	- 3,480	+ 3,155	+ 4,957
Money market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	+ 2,623	+ 1,560	+ 3,231	- 278	- 3,350	+ 2,666	+ 2,288
Other paper	+ 669	+ 664	+ 1,545	+ 1,847	- 609	+ 2,223	+ 2,140
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	+ 1,246	+ 1,340	+ 2,679	+ 2,072	+ 1,006	+ 8,288	+ 2,948
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+ 9,230	+ 13,614	+ 12,103	+ 12,135	- 914	+ 34,712	+ 43,062
Total capital account, net flow	+ 7,148	+ 14,675	+ 9,370	+ 8,482	+ 2,532	+ 25,446	+ 35,044
<b>Statistical Discrepancy</b>	- 1,204	- 6,414	+ 219	- 2,026	+ 3,514	+ 262	- 5,795

<sup>1</sup> Excludes retained earnings.<sup>2</sup> A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.<sup>3</sup> When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.

- Nil or zero.

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

	1991		1992			1990	1991
	III	IV	I	II	III		
(millions of dollars)							
<b>Receipts</b>							
Merchandise exports	36,178	35,416	37,294	38,508	39,202	146,520	141,728
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	1,944	1,904	2,044	2,023	2,014	7,748	7,802
Freight and shipping	1,359	1,369	1,429	1,432	1,485	5,291	5,443
Business services	2,133	2,143	2,155	2,164	2,236	8,252	8,303
Government transactions	196	216	228	218	216	886	854
Other services	223	235	230	234	256	868	903
Total services	5,855	5,868	6,085	6,071	6,205	23,045	23,305
Investment income <sup>1</sup> :							
Interest	1,237	1,194	1,106	988	1,017	5,593	5,008
Dividends	1,236	1,056	1,158	944	1,080	4,171	4,706
Total investment income	2,473	2,250	2,264	1,932	2,098	9,764	9,714
Transfers:							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	340	309	455	460	359	1,490	1,341
Personal and institutional remittances	244	241	253	255	256	935	968
Canadian withholding tax	347	310	338	342	406	1,719	1,267
Total transfers	930	859	1,046	1,057	1,021	4,143	3,575
Total non-merchandise receipts	9,257	8,977	9,396	9,060	9,324	36,953	36,594
Total receipts	45,435	44,393	46,689	47,568	48,525	183,473	178,322
<b>Payments</b>							
Merchandise imports	35,156	34,304	35,402	36,626	37,411	136,600	135,948
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	3,904	4,167	4,016	4,031	4,232	14,507	15,365
Freight and shipping	1,348	1,434	1,405	1,429	1,446	5,443	5,403
Business services	3,181	3,163	3,170	3,257	3,320	12,295	12,507
Government transactions	409	428	412	423	431	1,437	1,633
Other services	170	176	178	174	200	644	680
Total services	9,012	9,368	9,181	9,313	9,628	34,326	35,588
Investment income <sup>1</sup> :							
Interest	6,777	6,844	7,208	6,967	7,081	27,115	27,338
Dividends	1,225	1,088	1,175	1,284	1,122	6,905	4,760
Total investment income	8,002	7,932	8,384	8,252	8,203	34,020	32,099
Transfers:							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	67	68	70	71	72	251	269
Personal and institutional remittances	270	272	284	285	285	1,013	1,079
Official contributions	387	676	603	400	552	2,658	2,272
Foreign withholding tax	80	82	74	77	74	313	317
Total transfers	805	1,098	1,031	833	982	4,235	3,937
Total non-merchandise payments	17,819	18,399	18,596	18,397	18,813	72,581	71,623
Total payments	52,975	52,702	53,998	55,023	56,224	209,182	207,571
<b>Balances</b>							
Merchandise	+ 1,022	+ 1,112	+ 1,891	+ 1,882	+ 1,791	+ 9,920	+ 5,780
Non-merchandise:							
Services	- 3,158	- 3,500	- 3,096	- 3,241	- 3,422	- 11,281	- 12,283
Investment income <sup>1</sup>	- 5,528	- 5,683	- 6,119	- 6,320	- 6,105	- 24,255	- 22,385
Transfers	+ 125	- 239	+ 15	+ 224	+ 38	- 92	- 362
Total non-merchandise	- 8,562	- 9,422	- 9,200	- 9,337	- 9,489	- 35,629	- 35,030
Total current account	- 7,540	- 8,310	- 7,308	- 7,455	- 7,698	- 25,709	- 29,249

<sup>1</sup> Excludes retained earnings.



## Financial Flow Accounts

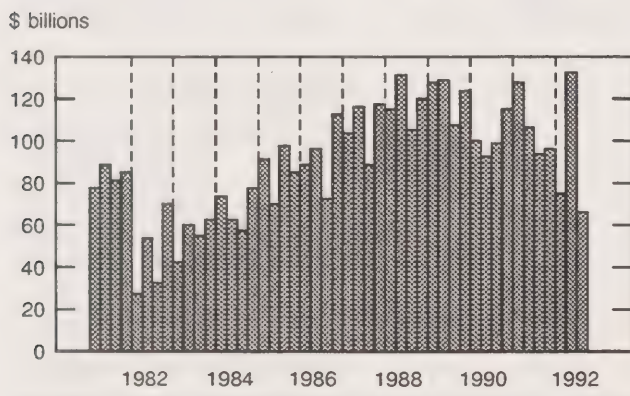
Third Quarter 1992

Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors on credit and equity markets amounted to \$66.0 billion in the third quarter of 1992, seasonally adjusted at annual rates (see Chart 1). This represented a substantial decrease from the second quarter. In contrast to the previous quarter, when borrowing by governments accounted for most of the growth, the demand for funds in the third quarter was weak in each of the major sectors of the economy. This slowdown in financial activity was a return to the restrained demand for funds that was evident in the first three months of the year – depressed levels that had not been recorded in over six years.

Chart 1

### Total Funds Raised on Credit Markets by Domestic Non-financial Sectors

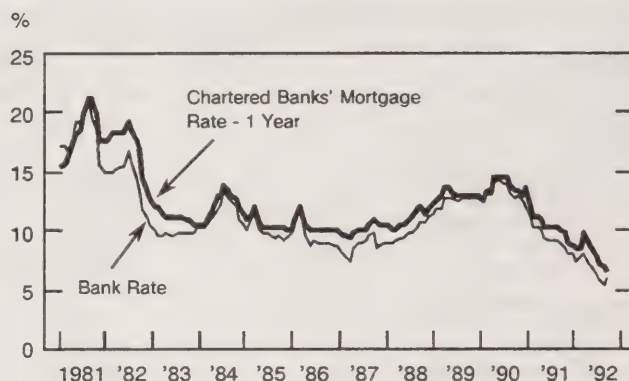
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Among the more important financial developments during the third quarter were the following: nominal interest rates continued their prolonged decline, with the rate on prime business loans reaching a low of 6.25% – seven percentage points lower than it was 24 months earlier; non-financial private corporations' demand for funds weakened from an already low level in the previous quarter, although equity financing showed sustained strength; federal government borrowing remained relatively strong; provincial government borrowing fell sharply, to one-ninth of its elevated second quarter level; consumer debt was again repaid on a net basis, and mortgage demand remained flat.

Chart 2

### Selected Canadian Interest Rates



Source: Bank of Canada Review.

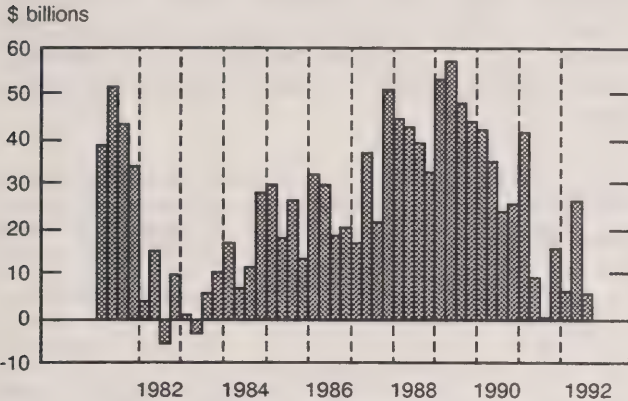
The narrowly measured money supply, M1, posted double-digit growth at annual rates over the third quarter. The Bank Rate fell through most of the quarter, leading to further downward movements in market rates (see Chart 2). These declines were spread across the maturity spectrum, but tended to be more pronounced for instruments such as deposits, loans and mortgages. By the latter part of the quarter, interest rates reached their lowest levels since the downward trend began near the end of 1990. The differential between the Bank Rate and the U.S. Federal Funds Rate narrowed to 174 basis points in early September. Canada's official rate came in at under 5% in this period, a level it had not broken through since 1973. The continued easing of monetary conditions coincided with the Canadian dollar stabilizing in the 83.4 to 84.4 cents U.S. range during the July and August period.

The stability in the domestic currency was not sustained through the quarter, as close to a three-cent depreciation took place through the month of September. This was a much steeper drop in the Canadian dollar than the drop that occurred in January of this year, which resulted in a brief interruption of the downward trend in interest rates around that time. With only modest upward adjustments in the Bank Rate during the last half of September, financial institutions' rates on loans and deposits did not move. However, in the closing days of the third quarter, money market rates rose sharply, by as much as three full percentage points at the short end of the market. These abrupt movements coincided with turmoil in foreign exchange markets.

Chart 3

### Funds Raised by Non-financial Private Corporations

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

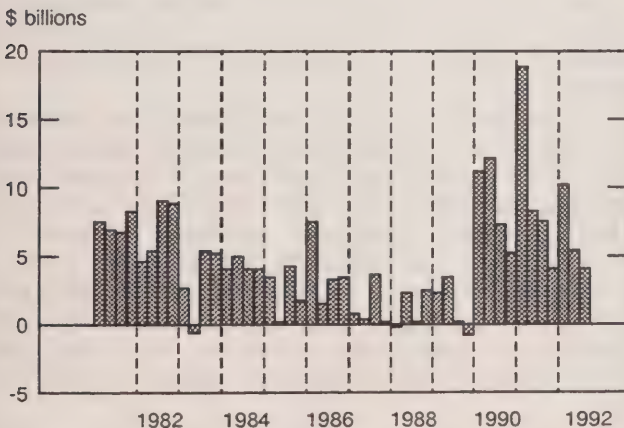


Funds raised by non-financial private corporations were down sharply from the second quarter, matching the net redemption of credit-market debt in the first three months of the year (see Chart 3). The corporate demand for funds remained quite weak for 1992 in comparison with previous years. Weakness in capital expenditure continued to be among the principal causes for this reduced demand for funds. Financial activity was largely confined to restructuring balance sheets in the sector, as shorter-term debt

Chart 4

### Funds Raised by Non-financial Government Enterprises

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



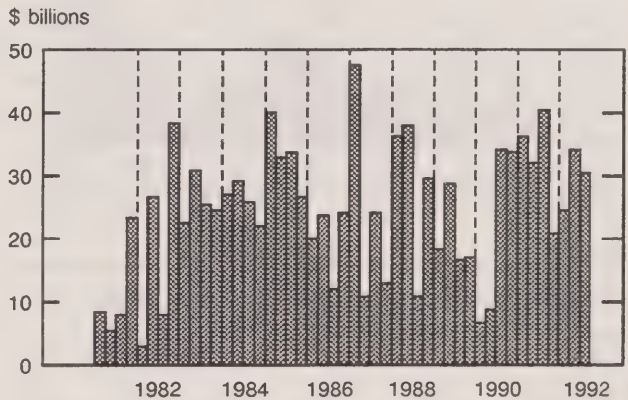
was replaced with longer-term debt. Share issues remained relatively strong for the fourth consecutive quarter, further acting to reduce the debt to equity ratio.

Non-financial government business enterprise borrowing was down again in the third quarter, returning to levels more consistent with their financing activity in the years prior to 1990 (see Chart 4). Issues of bonds replaced loans, as these corporations mirrored the financing activities of private corporations. Credit-market debt was reduced and shares were issued in one province, as part of the reduction of government ownership in an enterprise.

Chart 5

### Funds Raised by the Federal Government

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Borrowing by the federal government was down somewhat in the quarter, in contrast to an increase in the deficit (see Chart 5). In the face of the lowest bond yields in well over a decade, the Government of Canada raised just over two-thirds of its funds through issues of marketable bonds. The bulk of these new issues had term to maturity in excess of five years. Financing also took place through issues of short-term paper (treasury bills and Canada bills), but at half the pace of the previous quarter.

The demand for funds by other levels of government was down sharply in the third quarter, resulting in a level of borrowing several times smaller than that of the previous quarter (see Chart 6). The drop in borrowing was attributable to provincial governments. To offset this decline, financial assets built up in the second quarter were drawn down in the third quarter, as the provincial sector borrowing requirement widened. Following the trend in other



sectors of the economy, provincial governments' principal sources of finance were issues of long-term debt. There was a substantial reduction of short-term paper, as most of the financial activity in the sector amounted to refinancing.

Chart 6

### Total Funds Raised by Other Levels of Government

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

\$ billions

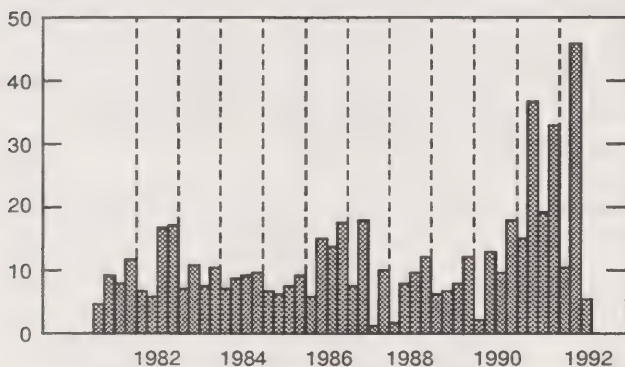
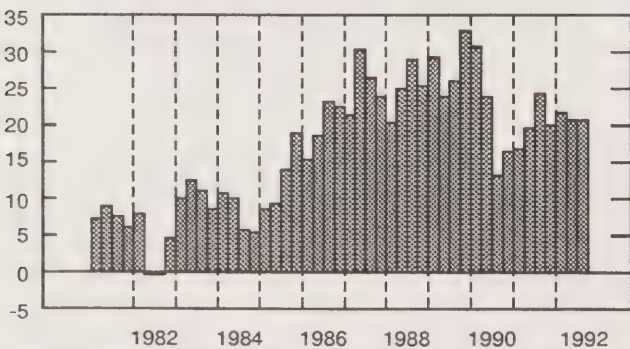


Chart 7

### Mortgage Borrowing in the Personal Sector

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

\$ billions



Borrowing in the personal sector during the third quarter was unchanged from the low level in the previous quarter. Mortgage finance, which began to recover in the spring of 1991, has held fairly steady over the last four quarters (see Chart 7). This occurred even though interest rates on five-year mortgages fell to 8.50%, down four percentage points

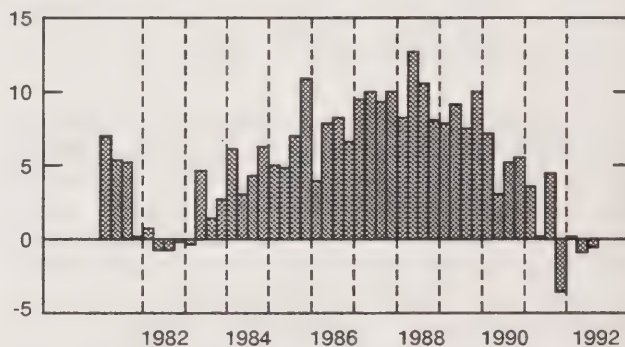
since December of 1990. Meanwhile, debt in the form of consumer credit fell as repayments exceeded new funds raised for the second consecutive quarter (see Chart 8). Nonetheless, the growth in borrowing outpaced gains in after-tax income, as the ratio of consumer credit and mortgage debt to personal disposable income edged up to 84.2% – a new historical high. Elevated levels of indebtedness continued to constrain the demand for funds in this sector.

Chart 8

### Consumer Credit Borrowing in the Personal Sector

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

\$ billions



For further information about the subject matter in this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014, \$12.50/\$50), which contains an overview of the quarter plus 40 analytical and statistical tables, is scheduled for release in December.

A computer printout containing the detailed financial flows matrices is also available seven days after release day from the National Accounts and Environment Division at a price of \$35 per quarter or \$140 per year. Users can purchase the financial flows data on microcomputer diskettes by modem transfer at 8:30 a.m. on release day for \$300 per quarter or \$1,200 per year. The diskettes are also available by mail, seven business days after the official release date, for \$60 per quarter or \$240 per year.

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, call (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division. □



# Debt-to-income Ratios

	1991				1992		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
(\$ Billions)							
<b>Persons and Unincorporated Business</b>							
Debt							
Consumer Credit	99.0	99.0	100.1	99.1	99.2	99.0	98.8
Mortgages	273.6	278.7	284.9	290.0	295.5	300.7	305.8
Total	372.6	377.7	385.0	389.1	394.7	399.6	404.6
Personal Disposable Income	463.3	470.0	470.1	465.2	468.5	475.3	480.2
Debt-to-income Ratio (%)	80.4	80.4	81.9	83.6	84.2	84.1	84.3
Debt-to-GDP Ratio (%)	56.1	55.9	56.8	57.3	57.9	58.4	58.7
<b>Federal Government</b>							
Debt	324.3	331.9	341.8	346.7	352.8	361.4	369.0
Debt-to-GDP Ratio (%)	48.8	49.1	50.4	51.0	51.7	52.8	53.5
<b>Other Levels of Government</b>							
Debt	167.2	176.5	181.3	189.6	192.2	203.6	204.9
Debt-to-GDP Ratio (%)	25.2	26.1	26.7	27.9	28.2	29.7	29.7
<b>Non-financial Private Corporations</b>							
Debt	343.3	343.9	342.3	343.5	342.7	346.8	346.4
Debt-to-GDP Ratio (%)	51.7	50.9	50.5	50.6	50.2	50.7	50.2
<b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>	<b>664.1</b>	<b>675.8</b>	<b>678.2</b>	<b>679.4</b>	<b>682.1</b>	<b>684.5</b>	<b>689.6</b>

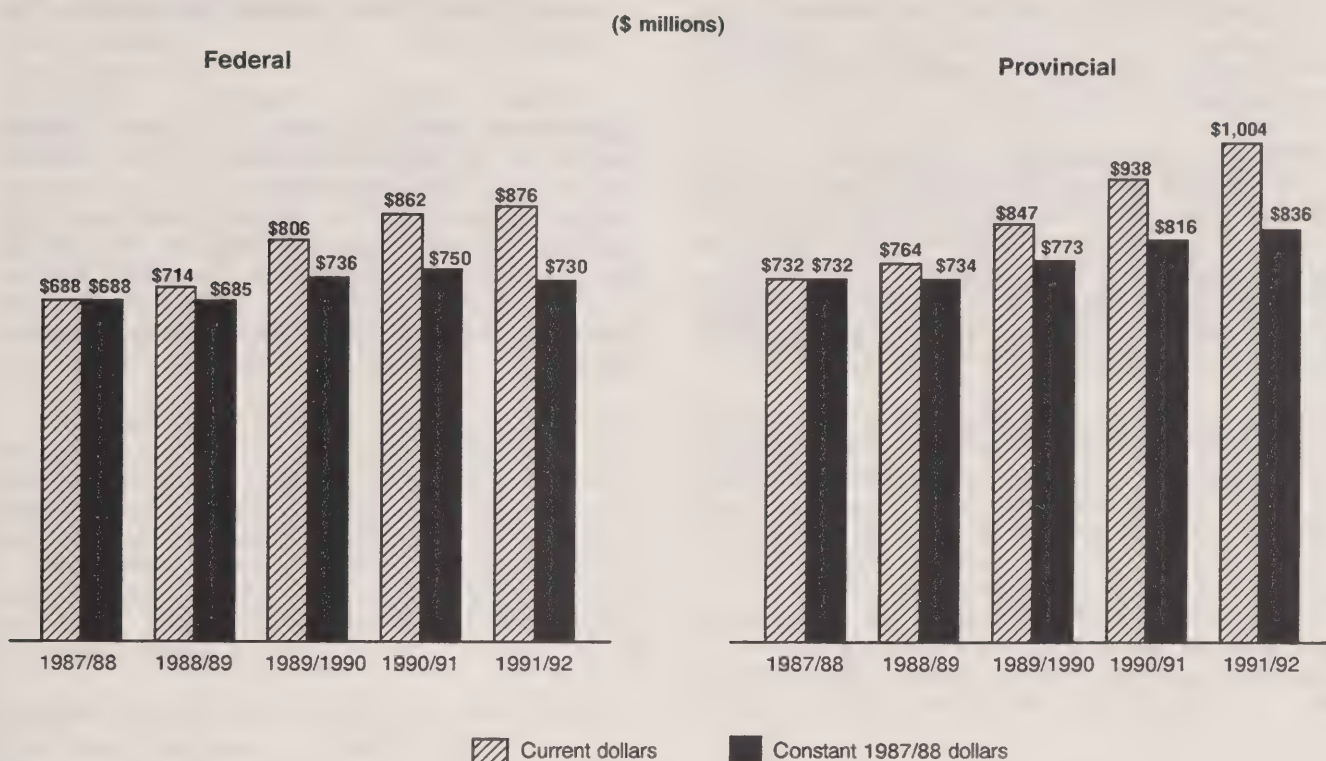
**Financial Market Summary Table**

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1991		1992		
	III	IV	I	II	III
	(\$ millions)				
<b>Persons and Unincorporated Business</b>					
Funds Raised:	25,592	22,872	23,444	20,556	20,576
Consumer Credit	4,444	-3,584	252	-808	-560
Bank Loans	-432	-1,616	428	168	1,600
Other Loans	-2,608	8,264	1,072	332	-1,040
Mortgages	24,248	19,912	21,864	20,692	20,568
Bonds	-60	-104	-172	172	8
<b>Non-financial Private Corporations</b>					
Funds Raised:	500	15,676	6,332	26,696	5,784
Bank Loans	-14,452	-6,424	28,152	-14,576	-1,096
Other Loans	4,412	796	-8,688	2,976	360
Other Short-term Paper	-7,728	-5,384	-29,156	13,028	-10,708
Mortgages	7,276	8,400	11,200	6,652	6,088
Bonds	4,336	7,856	-4,660	8,044	3,796
Shares	6,656	10,432	9,484	10,572	7,344
<b>Non-financial Government Enterprises</b>					
Funds Raised:	7,428	4,048	10,148	5,368	4,004
Bank Loans	-3,044	-1,080	-1,060	-748	-1,540
Other Loans	-576	-700	-148	-2,340	572
Other Short-term Paper	4,040	864	1,208	396	260
Mortgages	-8	-8	-12	-12	-8
Bonds	3,688	4,972	10,160	8,072	2,320
Shares	3,328	-	-	-	2,400
<b>Federal Government</b>					
Funds Raised:	40,508	20,708	24,612	34,292	30,368
Other Loans	-4	-	-4	-	-
Canada Short-term Paper	24,328	-2,848	19,964	16,788	8,036
Canada Saving Bonds	-88	1,580	240	2,168	816
Marketable Bonds	16,272	21,976	4,412	15,336	21,516
<b>Other Levels of Government</b>					
Funds Raised:	19,212	33,008	10,292	45,776	5,292
Bank Loans	-128	40	164	120	-600
Other Loans	228	184	384	-732	72
Short-term Paper	-8,148	9,916	-5,204	18,944	-12,656
Provincial Bonds	25,908	20,572	12,620	26,560	17,420
Municipal Bonds	1,352	2,304	2,280	928	1,304
Other bonds	-	-8	48	-44	-248
<b>Total Funds Raised by Domestic Non-financial Sectors</b>	<b>93,240</b>	<b>96,312</b>	<b>74,828</b>	<b>132,688</b>	<b>66,024</b>
Consumer Credit	4,444	-3,584	252	-808	-560
Bank Loans	-18,056	-9,080	27,684	-15,036	-1,636
Other Loans	1,452	8,544	-7,384	236	-36
Canada Short-term Paper	24,328	-2,848	19,964	16,788	8,036
Other Short-term Paper	-11,836	5,396	-33,152	32,368	-23,104
Mortgages	31,516	28,304	33,052	27,332	26,648
Bonds	51,408	59,148	24,928	61,236	46,932
Shares	9,984	10,432	9,484	10,572	9,744

- Nil or zero.

# Operating Expenditures on Federal and Provincial Corrections in Current and Constant Dollars, 1987/88 to 1991/92



## Correctional Expenditures and Personnel in Canada

1991/92

### Highlights

- In 1991/92, federal, provincial and territorial operating expenditures on adult corrections were \$1.876 billion. The Federal Government spent \$876 million on adult corrections, while the provinces and territories spent \$1.0 billion.
- On average, 79% of total operating expenditures in all jurisdictions were for the provision of custodial services.
- During 1991/92, there were 28,163 persons employed in the provision of correctional services in Canada: 17,877 in provincial/territorial systems and 10,611 in the federal system.
- In 1991/92, total federal and provincial custodial and non-custodial caseloads reached record levels, increasing from the previous year by 5% and 11%, respectively. The average count of offenders in custody in 1991/92 was 30,728: 18,945 in provincial facilities and 11,783 in federal penitentiaries. Compared to 1990/91, custodial counts increased by 6% in provincial institutions and 4% in federal penitentiaries.
- The average count of offenders under community supervision in 1991/92 was 105,460. Over 91% (96,027) of these were supervised by provincial probation and parole services. The remaining 9,433 offenders were under federal community supervision: 4,141 (44%) were federal offenders on full parole, 2,419 (26%) were on mandatory supervision, and 1,700 (18%) were on day parole. Provincial offenders on day parole and full parole accounted for most of the remaining cases (616 or 7%).



- Within this context, total government operating expenditures on adult corrections increased by 4% from \$1.80 billion in 1990/91 to \$1.88 billion in 1991/92. In constant dollars, this amounted to an increase of .05%. For the period 1987/88 to 1991/92, there was a 10.2% constant dollar increase.
- Of the total operating expenditures on adult corrections in 1991/92, a total of \$876.4 million was spent on the federal correctional system, a 1.7% increase over \$862.0 million spent the previous year. The provinces and territories spent over \$1 billion on correctional services in 1991/92, an increase of 7% from \$938.2 million spent in 1990/91.
- Nine percent of every dollar spent on correction services in 1991/92 went to non-custodial services or community supervision programs, which include probation, parole and mandatory

supervision. However, the largest portion of every dollar spent on corrections (79%) in 1991/92 went to custodial services. The balance of every dollar spent went to headquarters and central services.

*Juristat Service Bulletin: Correctional Expenditures and Personnel in Canada, 1991/92, Vol. 12, No. 22 (85-002, \$3.60 /\$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".*

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or toll free: 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Or contact the Adult Correctional Services Program (613-951-6655), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)

Third Quarter 1992

Federal, provincial and local government detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended September 30, 1992 are now available. Revised and detailed estimates for the quarters ended March 31, 1992 and June 30, 1992 are also available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711 (federal), 2712 (provincial) and 2713 (local).**

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767).

For further information on this release, contact James Temple (613-951-1832) or Robert Loggie (613-951-1809), Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division. ■

### Motor Carriers of Freight Annual Survey, For-hire Carriers – Financial and Operating Statistics 1990

A total of 1,035 Level II carriers with annual revenues between \$1 and \$5 million reported \$2.37 billion in operating revenues and \$2.22 billion in operating expenses in 1990.

Total equipment operated numbered 34,769 units in 1990.

Salaries and wages (excluding benefits) totalled over \$603 million, while 20,806 employees were engaged in this industry during 1990.

These data and more information from the Annual Motor Carriers of Freight Survey will be available in *Trucking in Canada* (53-222, \$45), which is scheduled for release in February 1993.

For more information on this release, contact Andrea Mathieson (613-951-2493) or Gilles Paré (613-951-2517) or fax (613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

### Traveller Accommodation Statistics

1990 (Preliminary Data)

Preliminary data on traveller accommodation statistics for 1990 are now available.

These data will appear in Vol. 4, No. 7 of *Service Industries Service Bulletin* (63-015, \$7.20/\$43).

For further information, please contact Sam Lee (613-951-0663), Accommodation and Food Services, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

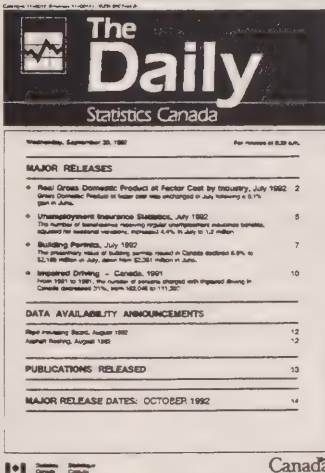
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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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**Farm Cash Receipts, January-September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 21-001**

(Canada: \$11/\$44; United States: US\$13.25/US\$53;  
Other Countries: US\$15.50/US\$62).

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of  
Sawmills in British Columbia, September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 35-003**

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;  
Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

**Imports by Commodity, September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 65-007**

(Canada: \$55.10/\$551; United States:  
US\$66.10/US\$661; Other Countries:  
US\$77.10/US\$771).

**Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds,  
Second Quarter 1992.**

**Catalogue number 74-001**

(Canada: \$11/\$44; United States: US\$13.25/US\$53;  
Other Countries: US\$15.50/US\$62).

**Juristat Service Bulletin: Correctional  
Expenditures and Personnel in Canada, 1991-92.**  
Vol. 12, No. 22.

**Catalogue number 85-002**

(Canada: \$3.60/\$90; United States: US\$4.30/US\$108;  
Other Countries: US\$5/US\$126).

**Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by  
Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of  
Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories,**  
June 1, 1992.

**Catalogue number 91-210**

(Canada: \$29; United States: US\$35; Other  
Countries: US\$41).

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**MAJOR RELEASE DATES: DECEMBER 1992**


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(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>December</b>		
1	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	September 1992
1	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	October 1992
1	Building Permits	September 1992
1	Short-term Expectations Survey	
2	Help-wanted Index	November 1992
2	RRSP Contributions	1991
3	Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada	Third Quarter 1992
4	Labour Force Survey	November 1992
8	Census of Population: Immigration and Citizenship	1991
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	October 1992
9	Farm Product Price Index	October 1992
9	Estimates of Labour Income	September 1992
10	New Housing Price Index	October 1992
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	October 1992
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	October 1992
15	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	October 1992
16	Department Store Sales - Advance Release	November 1992
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	October 1992
18	Consumer Price Index	November 1992
18	Sales of Natural Gas	October 1992
21	Retail Trade	October 1992
22	Wholesale Trade	October 1992
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	October 1992
23	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	October 1992
23	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1992
24	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	October 1992
24	Major Release Dates	January 1993

The January 1993 release schedule will be published on December 24, 1992. **Users note:** This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1187), Communications Division.

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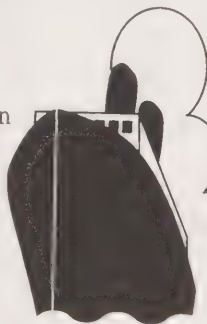
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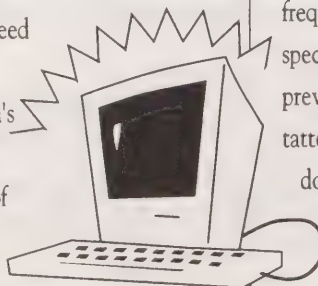
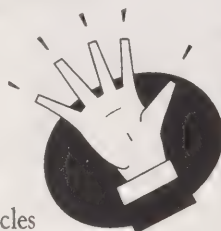
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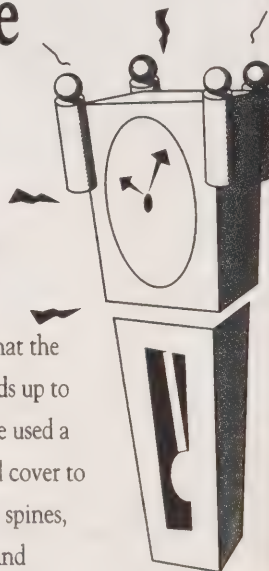
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

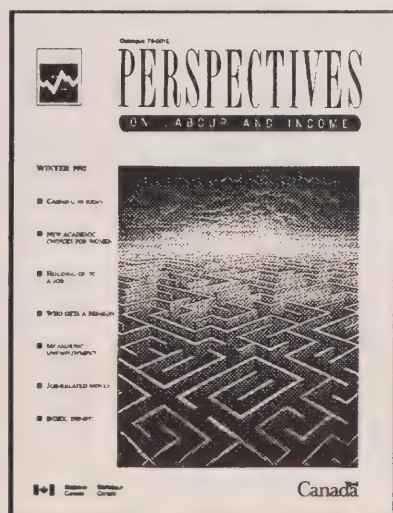
Tuesday, December 1, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canadian Composite Leading Indicator, September 1992** 3  
The leading indicator posted a 0.4% gain in September, the same as in August.
- **Building Permits, September 1992** 5  
The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada increased 1.8% to \$2,135 million in September, up from \$2,098 million in August.
- **Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, October 1992** 8  
Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products in October increased 2.4% from September 1992.
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 9  
A new series of forecasts from a small group of economists is released today.

(Major Releases continued on page 2)



### Perspectives on Labour and Income

Winter 1992

The Winter 1992 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on labour and income topics, is released today. This issue features six informative articles, including studies on cashing in RRSPs and new academic choices for women. It also presents articles on measuring unemployment, job-related moves, job tenure, and employer-sponsored pension plans.

Each quarter, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* uses results from many data sources to examine and offer insights on emerging issues. Articles review recent labour market developments as well as current income issues.

The Winter 1992 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$13.25/\$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

To obtain further information on this release, contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894) or Doreen Duchesne (613-951-6893), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



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## MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

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- **Work Injuries Statistics, 1989-1991** 11  
In 1991, Workers' Compensation Boards accepted 520,547 work-related time-loss injuries. This represents a decrease of 12% from the previous year and follows the downward trend observed in employment.
  - **RRSPs – Not Just for Retirement, 1990** 12  
Three out of every four dollars in RRSP income were cash withdrawals in 1990.
- 

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Asphalt Roofing, October 1992	13
Rigid Insulating Board, October 1992	13
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, October 1992	13
Farm Taxation Data, 1991 (Preliminary)	13

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 14

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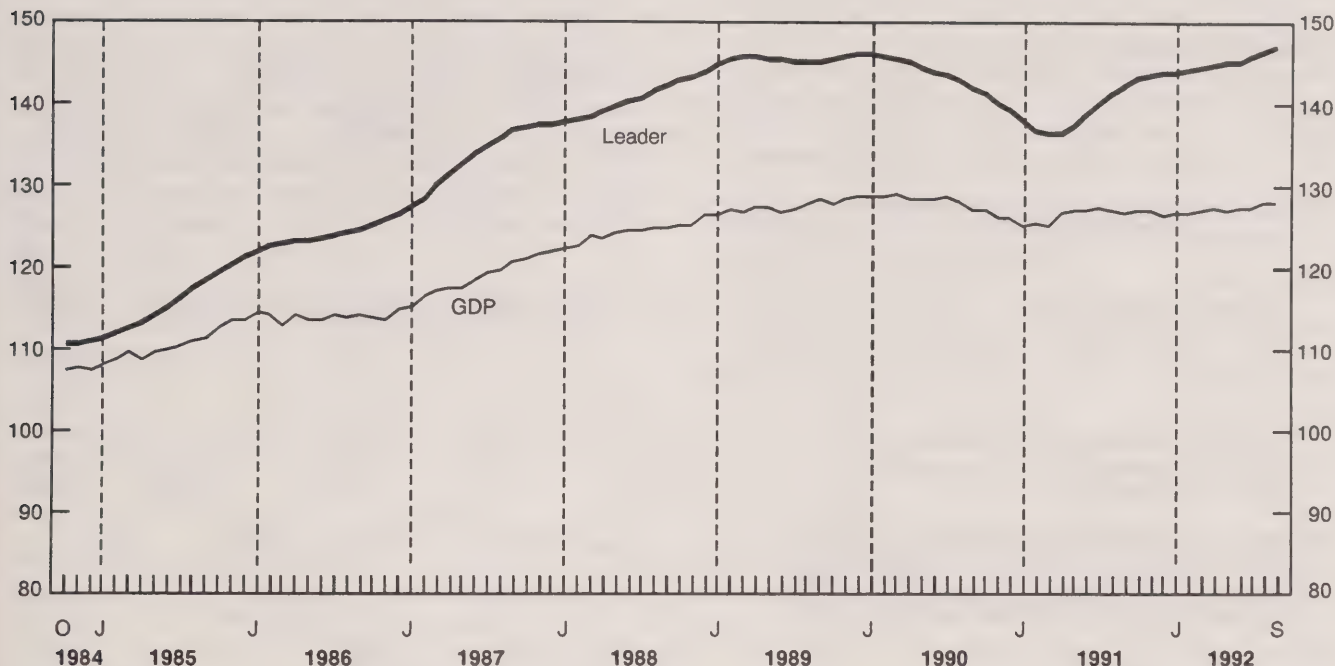
## INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: November 1992

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Composite Leading Indicator and GDP

1981 = 100



### Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

September 1992

The composite index continued to improve gradually, rising 0.4% in September. This growth was spread among seven of the 10 components, one fewer than the previous month. Two components were little changed, including the U.S. leading index, which had risen steadily since April 1991. The stock market index was the only component to decrease in September.

The housing index improved slightly in September, with gains in both housing starts and house sales. Housing starts fell anew in October, however, just as mortgage rates began to climb again. Sales of durable goods continued to rise in September, as furniture and appliance sales increased 0.3% and other durables grew another

0.4%. Recent gains in employment and labour income were reflected in the first increase in services employment since November 1991.

New orders for durable goods slowed markedly, notably for automotive products as a result of slow sales and labour disruptions. The ratio of shipments to inventories continued to rise slowly, while the average workweek was unchanged.

The financial market indicators remained mixed. Stock market prices fell more sharply (0.6%) and declines continued into October and November. The growth of the money supply, however, accelerated from 0.3% to 0.6% in September, and it picked up again in October, posting its best growth since 1987.

The U.S. leading index slowed to virtually no change in September. The unsmoothed index fell for a second straight month, the third decrease in four months. The labour market indicators were particularly weak in September.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.**

For more information on the economy, the December issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) will be available the week of December 14-18. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

**Canadian Leading Indicators**

	Percentage Change			Level	
	July	August	September	August	September
<b>Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>147.0</b>
Unsmoothed	0.3	0.6	0.5	148.1	148.9
Retail Trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.3	0.2	0.3	1,031.8 <sup>4</sup>	1,035.0 <sup>4</sup>
Other durable goods sales	0.1	0.4	0.4	3,546.6 <sup>4</sup>	3,559.8 <sup>4</sup>
Housing index <sup>1</sup>	1.9	0.8	1.3	133.1	134.8
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	-0.4	0.8	0.5	9,004.9 <sup>4</sup>	9,048.0 <sup>4</sup>
Shipment to inventory ratio – finished goods <sup>2</sup>	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.39	1.40
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	0.3	0.0	38.3	38.3
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	-0.3	-0.1	0.5	1,730	1,738
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.3	0.2	0.0	204.5	204.6
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	-0.5	-0.3	-0.6	3,411	3,389
Money supply (M1) (\$1981) <sup>3</sup>	0.1	0.3	0.6	24,702 <sup>4</sup>	24,846 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).

<sup>2</sup> Difference from previous month.

<sup>3</sup> Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

<sup>4</sup> Millions of 1981 dollars.



## Building Permits

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)  
September 1992

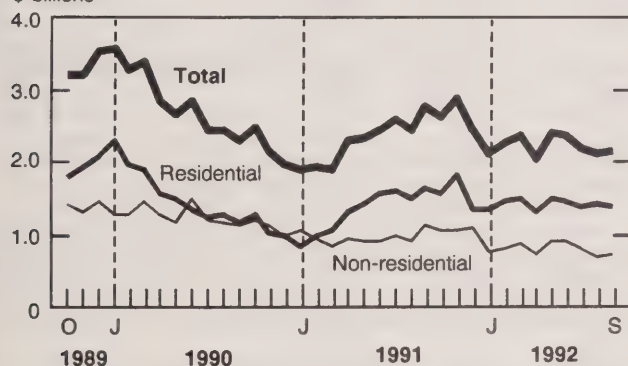
### Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada increased 1.8% to \$2,135 million in September, up from \$2,098 million in August. This increase was preceded by three consecutive decreases. The non-residential sector (+10.4%) was entirely responsible for the September rise, while the residential sector reported a 2.3% decrease in the value of building permits. Ontario (+6.7%) and the Prairies (+16.8%) reported increases in the total value of building permits issued.

### Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted

\$ billions



Note: Revised data for August, preliminary data for September.

### Residential Sector

- The value of residential building permits continued to post an irregular pattern, with a decrease of 2.3% to \$1,390 million in September, following a 2.8% increase in August.
- The value of building permits decreased in both the multi-family (-2.9% to \$409 million) and single-family (-2.1% to \$981 million) dwelling sectors in September.
- The Atlantic (+11.0%) and the Prairie (+6.1%) regions reported increases in the value of

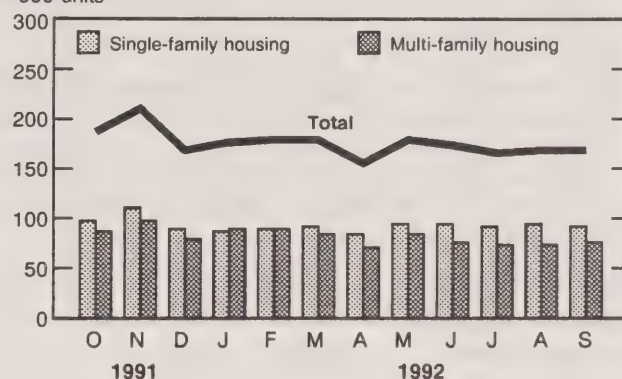
residential building permits in September. The British Columbia region (which includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories) reported the largest decline (-9.2%), followed by Quebec(-8.0%) and Ontario(-0.1%).

- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in September decreased slightly to 167,000 units at an annual rate, down 0.2% from 168,000 units in August. A decrease in the single-dwelling sector (-2.0% to 92,000 units) was partly offset by an increase in the multiple-dwelling sector (+2.1% to 75,000 units).

### Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

'000 units



Note: Revised data for August, preliminary data for September.

### Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for October 1992

- The advance estimate for October indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada increased to \$1,465 million, up 4.6% from the revised value<sup>1</sup> for September (\$1,400 million).
- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in October decreased 0.4% to 166,000 units at annual rates, down from the revised 167,000 units reported in September.

<sup>1</sup> The addition of data due to the advance estimate for October results in the revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months, including September.

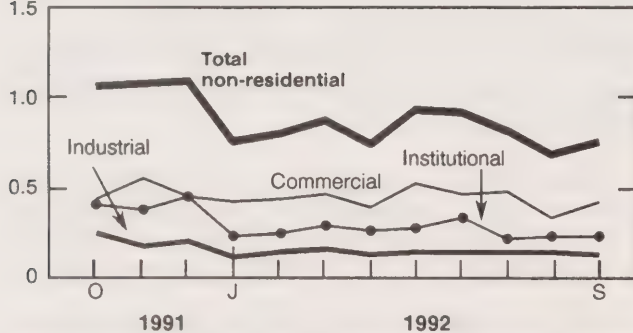
## Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits jumped 10.4% to \$745 million in September, up from \$675 million in August. September's increase brought the value back to the level recorded in April 1992.
- The value of building permits for commercial projects jumped 27.9% to \$412 million in September, recovering from August's \$322 million, which was the lowest value recorded since March 1985. The regions of Quebec (+69.9%) and Ontario (+61.5%) were the principal contributors to this increase. In the other non-residential sectors, the value of institutional projects was down 1.3% to \$220 million and the value of industrial projects decreased 12.8% to \$113 million.
- Decreases in the value of non-residential building permits occurred in the Atlantic (-25.1%) and British Columbia (-7.6%) regions, while the Prairies (+41.5%), Ontario (+22.3%) and Quebec (+7.5%) reported significant increases in September.

## Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted

\$ billions

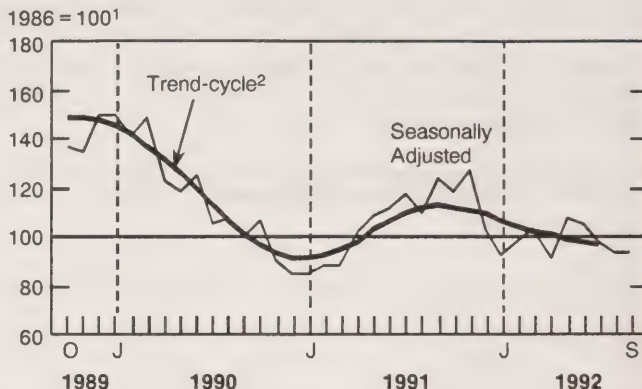


Note: Revised data for August, preliminary data for September.

## Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) continued to fall during July with a 1.2% drop to 96.2.
- The short-term trend declined 2.6% in the non-residential sector to 79.3 and fell 0.5% in the residential sector to 108.6 in July.

## Building Permits Indices



<sup>1</sup> This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.

<sup>2</sup> The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences, which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The September 1992 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$22.10/\$221) is scheduled for release the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on statistics, contact Monique Lavigne (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Michel Labonté (613-951-9690), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □



**Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits**

September 1992

Regions and Type of Construction	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted			
	September 1992 <sup>p</sup>	August 1992 <sup>r</sup>	September/ August 1992	September 1992/ 1991	September 1992 <sup>p</sup>	August 1992 <sup>r</sup>	September/ August 1992	September 1992/ 1991
	\$ thousands		% change		\$ thousands		% change	
<b>Canada</b>								
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>2,135,415</b>	<b>2,098,150</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-22.5</b>	<b>2,439,883</b>	<b>2,151,320</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>-16.0</b>
Residential	1,389,985	1,423,197	-2.3	-14.2	1,530,409	1,421,465	7.7	-6.5
Non-residential	745,430	674,953	10.4	-34.3	909,474	729,855	24.6	-28.3
Industrial	112,707	129,308	-12.8	-56.8	132,475	148,831	-11.0	-48.6
Commercial	412,367	322,426	27.9	-18.1	489,429	331,806	47.5	-14.2
Institutional	220,356	223,219	-1.3	-40.6	287,570	249,218	15.4	-34.7
<b>Atlantic</b>								
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>125,125</b>	<b>129,476</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>158,965</b>	<b>151,676</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Residential	86,640	78,081	11.0	32.1	107,893	98,274	9.8	47.7
Non-residential	38,485	51,395	-25.1	-19.3	51,072	53,402	-4.4	-19.6
Industrial	4,281	5,739	-25.4	11.3	2,945	4,603	-36.0	16.4
Commercial	19,699	27,985	-29.6	-26.4	26,086	31,837	-18.1	-26.9
Institutional	14,505	17,671	-17.9	-15.1	22,041	16,962	29.9	-12.9
<b>Quebec</b>								
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>415,404</b>	<b>423,850</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-29.3</b>	<b>521,413</b>	<b>417,206</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>-22.4</b>
Residential	238,088	258,907	-8.0	-40.5	287,381	241,528	19.0	-35.3
Non-residential	177,316	164,943	7.5	-5.3	234,032	175,678	33.2	2.8
Industrial	20,339	50,969	-60.1	-53.4	21,030	58,233	-63.9	-54.5
Commercial	109,844	64,638	69.9	15.1	138,917	63,881	117.5	35.7
Institutional	47,133	49,336	-4.5	-2.1	74,085	53,564	38.3	-6.4
<b>Ontario</b>								
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>756,274</b>	<b>708,770</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>-33.9</b>	<b>834,369</b>	<b>759,524</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>-27.0</b>
Residential	493,231	493,665	-0.1	-26.3	537,526	514,254	4.5	-17.2
Non-residential	263,043	215,105	22.3	-44.5	296,843	245,270	21.0	-40.0
Industrial	61,475	47,834	28.5	-49.8	69,176	58,576	18.1	-29.3
Commercial	134,905	83,554	61.5	-30.6	137,553	89,496	53.7	-33.0
Institutional	66,663	83,717	-20.4	-57.7	90,114	97,198	-7.3	-52.9
<b>Prairies</b>								
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>328,462</b>	<b>281,262</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>-15.6</b>	<b>370,334</b>	<b>287,977</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>-11.8</b>
Residential	208,365	196,360	6.1	30.2	220,850	191,018	15.6	40.7
Non-residential	120,097	84,902	41.5	-47.6	149,484	96,959	54.2	-43.2
Industrial	11,569	11,526	0.4	-85.0	21,268	13,833	53.7	-78.0
Commercial	60,836	47,142	29.0	-24.3	67,621	51,994	30.1	-18.6
Institutional	47,692	26,234	81.8	-33.5	60,595	31,132	94.6	-27.1
<b>British Columbia<sup>1</sup></b>								
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>510,150</b>	<b>554,792</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>554,802</b>	<b>534,937</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Residential	363,661	396,184	-8.2	12.3	376,759	376,391	0.1	20.1
Non-residential	146,489	158,608	-7.6	-25.6	178,043	158,546	12.3	-19.0
Industrial	15,043	13,240	13.6	10.6	18,056	13,586	32.9	23.6
Commercial	87,083	99,107	-12.1	-18.5	119,252	94,598	26.1	-17.1
Institutional	44,363	46,261	-4.1	-42.0	40,735	50,362	-19.1	-33.7

<sup>1</sup> Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figure.<sup>r</sup> Revised figure.



## Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

October 1992

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.7 million cubic metres in October 1992, an increase of 2.4% from September 1992.
- All main products registered increases in sales in October. The most significant gains were recorded by heavy fuel oil (20.9%) and light fuel oil (5.3%).

#### Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products increased 0.1% from October 1991, to 7.0 million cubic metres. Two of the four main products

registered increases: light fuel oil (13.1%) and motor gasoline (0.8%). Both diesel fuel oil and heavy fuel oil showed decreases of 1.4%.

- From January to October 1992, sales of refined petroleum products amounted to 66.5 million cubic metres, up 0.9% from the year-earlier period. Within this total, heavy fuel oil sales increased 2.8%, light fuel oil 2.5% and motor gasoline 1.2%. Diesel fuel oil was down 0.4% during the same period.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The October 1992 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the third week of January 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

## Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

October 1992

	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	August 1992 <sup>r</sup>	September 1992 <sup>r</sup>	October 1992 <sup>p</sup>	October 1992/ September 1992
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Seasonally Adjusted					
Total, All Products	6 599.1	6 619.8	6 521.0	6 680.1	2.4
Motor Gasoline	2 711.9	2 717.6	2 777.7	2 785.7	0.3
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 290.2	1 293.9	1 317.7	1 318.9	0.1
Light Fuel Oil	513.0	524.6	507.3	534.4	5.3
Heavy Fuel Oil	687.8	695.3	547.4	661.9	20.9
All Other Refined Products	1 396.2	1 388.4	1 370.9	1 379.2	0.6
	Total		Total		Cummulative
	October 1991	October 1992 <sup>p</sup>	January- October 1991	January- October 1992 <sup>p</sup>	1992/1991
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Unadjusted					
Total, All Products	6 967.3	6 971.8	65 882.1	66 478.7	0.9
Motor Gasoline	2 821.3	2 843.7	27 487.0	27 820.7	1.2
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 549.0	1 526.6	13 348.7	13 288.9	-0.4
Light Fuel Oil	415.0	469.3	4 459.5	4 572.2	2.5
Heavy Fuel Oil	671.4	662.1	6 464.2	6 643.1	2.8
All Other Refined Products	1 510.6	1 470.1	14 122.7	14 153.8	0.2

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

## Short-term Expectations Survey

The following are the forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for November 1992, merchandise exports and imports for October 1992 and the month-to-month change in the Gross Domestic Product for September 1992.

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for November was forecast at 1.5%, with minimum and maximum values of 1.3% and 1.8%, respectively. In October, the mean forecast (1.4%) underestimated the outcome of 1.6%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for November was 11.3% (minimum 11.2%, maximum 11.5%). For October, the mean forecast (11.4%) overestimated the outcome by 0.1 percentage points.

October merchandise exports were forecast to be \$13.2 billion, with a minimum and maximum of \$12.8 billion and \$13.8 billion, respectively. For September, the mean forecast matched the actual level of \$13.1 billion. The forecast of imports for the same period was \$12.6 billion, with minimum and maximum values

### Note to Users

*Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 23 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators. This month, participants were asked for forecasts of the year-to-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports, as well as for a forecast of the monthly change in the Gross Domestic Product.*

of \$12.0 billion and \$13.0 billion, respectively. For September, the mean forecast of \$12.3 billion underestimated the actual imports by \$0.5 billion.

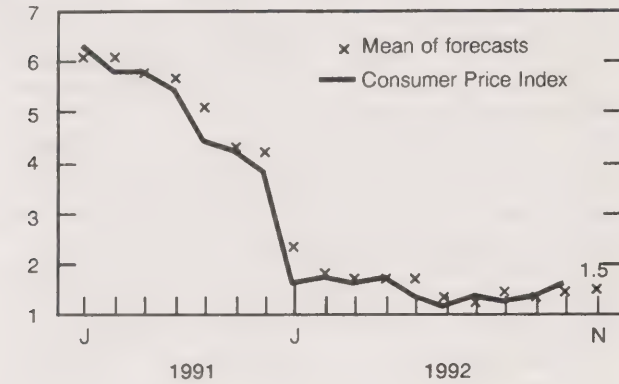
Gross Domestic Product was forecast to have changed by 0.4% between August and September 1992, with minimum and maximum changes of -0.1% and 0.8%. Yesterday, Statistics Canada announced that the actual change in GDP for September was 0.0%.

For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

## FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

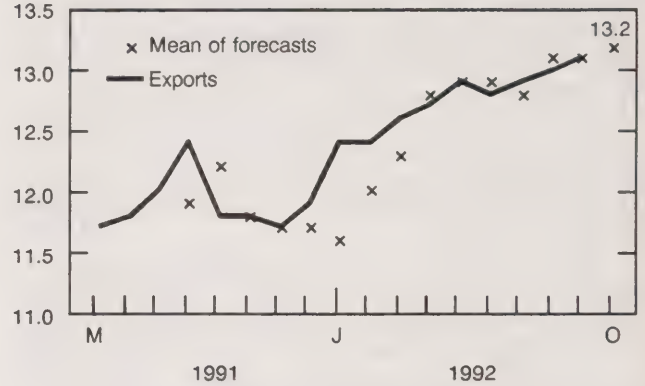
### Consumer Price Index

Year-to-year percentage change



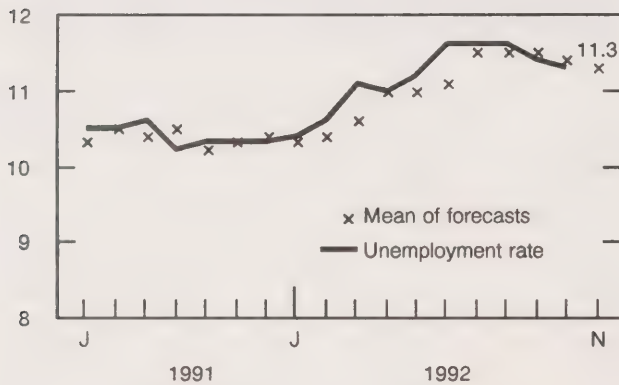
### Canadian International Trade Exports

\$ billions



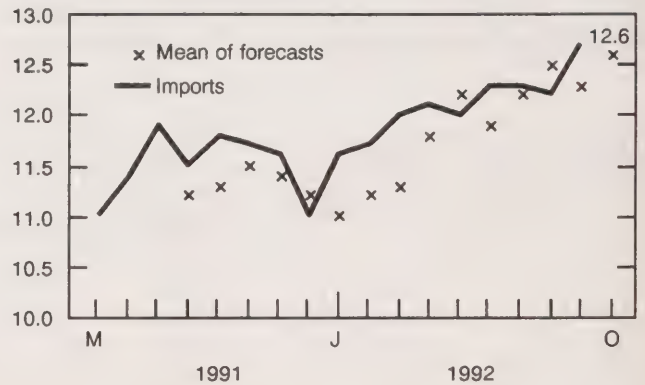
### Unemployment Rate

%



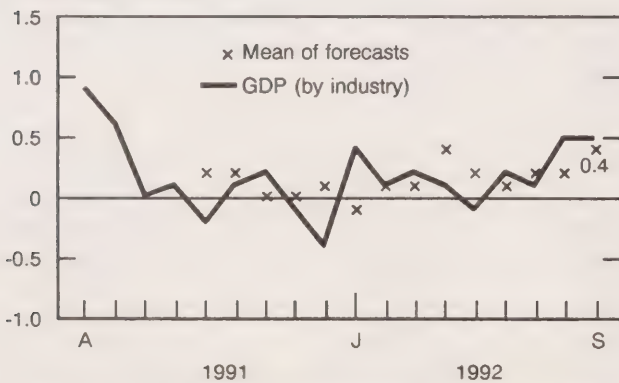
### Canadian International Trade Imports

\$ billions



### Gross Domestic Product (by Industry)

Percentage change





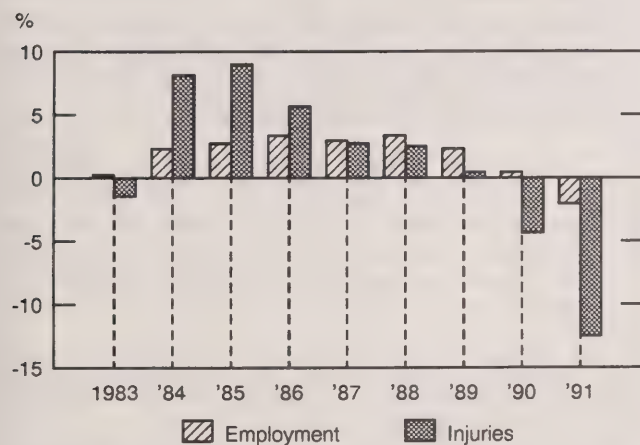
## Work Injuries Statistics

1991

In 1991, Workers' Compensation Boards accepted 520,547 work-related time-loss injuries. This represents a decrease of 12% from the previous year and follows the downward trend observed in employment. It was the second consecutive decline in the number of injuries reported.

The Workers' Compensation Boards of the Yukon provided data for the first time in 1991; thus, the data include accepted time-loss injuries for all provinces and territories.

### Annual Percentage Change in Accepted Time-loss Injuries and Employment, 1983-1991



## Highlights

- Of the total number of injuries and illnesses reported, the most frequent injuries were sprains and strains (44%); contusions, crushings and bruises (15%); and cuts, lacerations and punctures (10%).
- The back was the part of body most frequently injured (29%), followed by the wrist, hand or fingers (20%) and the ankle, foot or toes (9%).
- Bodily motion was the most frequent source of injury (13%), followed by working surfaces and metal items (12% each). Next were boxes, barrels, containers and packages (10%).
- Most frequently, the injury was caused by overexertion (29%), a worker being struck by an object and falls (15% each), followed by bodily reaction (13%).

The eighth report of *Work Injuries, 1989-1991* (72-208, \$30) will be released later this month.

For more information about the statistics or to order special tabulations, call Joanne Proulx (613-951-4040), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). ■

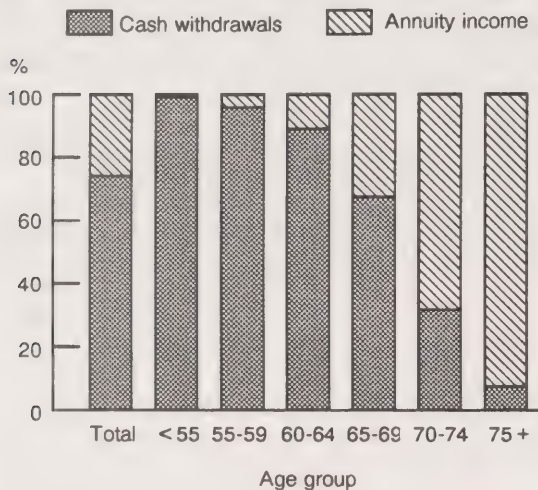
## RRSPs – Not Just for Retirement

1990

### Highlights

- In 1990, nearly 800,000 Canadians reported \$4 billion in RRSP income. Of this total, 40% was reported by taxfilers under 55 years of age – virtually all as cash withdrawals. An additional 22% was paid to individuals aged 55 to 64. Their \$6,650 average RRSP income was higher than that of any other age group and more than 90% represented cash withdrawals.

### Three Out of Every Four Dollars in RRSP Benefits Were Cash Withdrawals in 1990



Source: Revenue Canada, Taxation

- The rate of growth in total RRSP income from 1989 to 1990 was comparable to that from 1988 to 1989 (approximately 14%). However, there may have been greater growth from 1990 to 1991 as a result of job losses and other financial difficulties encountered during the recent recession. In fact, preliminary data from the 1991 T1 tax file of the Small Area and Administrative Data Division indicate that RRSP income increased more than 22% from 1990 to 1991.

#### Note to users

Registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) have existed for 35 years and are a growing source of income for an increasing number of older Canadians. It is surprising, however, that in 1990 a large share of RRSP holdings were paid out long before the beneficiaries had reached what traditionally is regarded as the normal retirement age. The Winter 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* features a study entitled "RRSPs – Not Just for Retirement," which focuses on RRSP payments in the form of cash withdrawals, as well as their conversion to annuities.

- Not only were these RRSP beneficiaries able to draw on their RRSP savings, they also had higher average incomes from other investments and from employer-sponsored pension plans. Non-beneficiaries, on the other hand, had to depend more on universal Old Age Security (OAS) benefits and on such miscellaneous income sources as tax credits, grants and Guaranteed Income Supplement payments.
- Taking these factors together in 1990, people in the 65 and over age group who reported RRSP income on their tax returns had an average aggregate income of \$36,200, while their counterparts without RRSP benefits showed an average total income of just \$20,400.

The Winter 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$13.25/\$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Hubert Frenken (613-951-7569), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Asphalt Roofing

October 1992

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 137 892 metric bundles in October 1992, a decrease of 10.6% from the 3 509 104 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

From January to October 1992, shipments totalled 35 970 632 metric bundles, up 4.8% from 34 306 765 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).**

The October 1992 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

### Rigid Insulating Board

October 1992

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 490 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in October 1992, an increase of 28.7% from 2 711 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) shipped in October 1991.

From January to October 1992, shipments amounted to 26 423<sup>r</sup> (revised) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 30 068 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1991, a decrease of 12.1%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).**

The October 1992 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

### Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

October 1992

Production of process cheese in October 1992 totalled 5 611 187 kilograms, a decrease of 33.0% from September 1992 production and a decrease of 5.1% from the revised production for October 1991. From January to October 1992, production totalled 63 863 785 kilograms, compared to 65 198 259<sup>r</sup> (revised) kilograms a year earlier.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during October was 470 788 kilograms, a decrease of 13.5% from September 1992 but an increase of 65.6% from October 1991. From January to October 1992, production totalled 3 905 115 kilograms, compared to the 3 617 628 kilograms a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).**

The October 1992 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Farm Taxation Data

1991 (Preliminary)

Preliminary farm revenue and expense information from taxation data, by farm type and sales class, is now available for the 1991 tax year. This information covers all provinces for both unincorporated and incorporated farms. Final data should be available in February 1993.

For further information on these data, or to respond to specific user requests, contact Mario Ménard (613-951-2446), Agriculture Division. ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production,**  
August 1992.

**Catalogue number 26-006**

(Canada: \$10.00/\$100; United States: US\$12/  
US\$120; Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Telephone Statistics,** September 1992.

**Catalogue number 56-002**

(Canada: \$8.30/\$83; United States: US\$10/US\$100;  
Other Countries: US\$11.60/US\$116).

**Department Store Sales and Stocks,** May 1992.

**Catalogue number 63-002**

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States:  
US\$17.30/US\$173;  
Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

**Retail Trade,** September 1992.

**Catalogue number 63-005**

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States:  
US\$21.80/US\$218; Other Countries:  
US\$25.50/US\$255).

**Perspectives on Labour and Income,** Winter 1992.

**Catalogue number 75-001E**

(Canada: \$13.25/\$53; United States: US\$16/US\$64;  
Other Countries: US\$18.50/US\$74).

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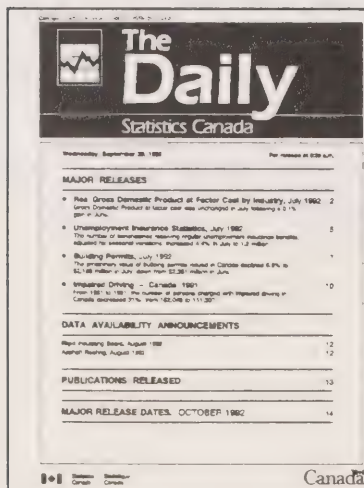
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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<b>Aggregate Labour Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Cost</b>	1991	November 23, 1992
<b>Agriculture Production Account</b>	1991	November 24, 1992
<b>Apartment Construction Price Indexes</b>	Third Quarter 1992	November 5, 1992
<b>Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs</b>	October 1992	November 20, 1992
<b>Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin</b>	November 1992	November 23, 1992
<b>Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector at December 31</b>	1991	November 24, 1992
<b>Basic Summary Tabulations</b>	1991 Census	November 2, 1992
<b>Canada: A Portrait</b>	1993	November 12, 1992
<b>Canada's Balance of International Payments</b>	Third Quarter 1992	November 30, 1992
<b>Canada's International Transactions in Securities</b>	September 1992	November 25, 1992
<b>Canadian Composite Leading Indicator</b>	August 1992	November 2, 1992
<b>Canadian Economic Observer</b>	November 1992	November 19, 1992
<b>Canadian Mining</b>	1991	November 26, 1992
<b>Canadian Potato Production</b>	1987-1991 and 1992	November 20, 1992
<b>Coal and Coke Statistics</b>	August 1992	November 4, 1992
<b>Completeness of Enumeration of the 1991 Census</b>	1991 Census	November 4, 1992
<b>Construction Type Plywood</b>	September 1992	November 24, 1992
<b>Construction Union Wage Rate Index</b>	October 1992	November 20, 1992
<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	October 1992	November 19, 1992
<b>Correctional Expenditures and Personnel in Canada</b>	1991-92	November 30, 1992
<b>Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers</b>	October 1992	November 23, 1992
<b>Crude Oil and Natural Gas</b>	August 1992	November 27, 1992



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Deliveries of Major Grains	September 1992	November 13, 1992
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Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	September 1992	November 10, 1992
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Farm Product Price Index	September 1992	November 10, 1992
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Industrial Product Price Index	October 1992	November 26, 1992
International Travel Account	Third Quarter 1992	November 27, 1992



# Index to Data Releases, November 1992

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<b>Non-residential Building Construction Price Index</b>	Third Quarter 1992	November 2, 1992
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<b>Oils and Fats</b>	September 1992	November 12, 1992
<b>Pack of Processed Plums</b>	1992	November 18, 1992
<b>Pack of Processed Raspberries</b>	1992	November 18, 1992
<b>Pack of Processed Sour Cherries</b>	1992	November 5, 1992
<b>Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard</b>	September 1992	November 13, 1992
<b>Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics</b>	1990	November 25, 1992
<b>Plastic Film and Bags</b>	September 1992	November 16, 1992
<b>Population Estimates for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas by Age and Sex</b>	Third Quarter 1992	November 17, 1992
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<b>Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade</b>	June 1, 1992	November 25, 1992
<b>Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder</b>	September 1992	November 18, 1992
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<b>Production and Value of Maple Products</b>	September 1992	November 17, 1992
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Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia	September 1992	November 24, 1992
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies	September 1992	November 23, 1992
Profiles of Census Divisions and Subdivisions - Part A, Area Profile Series	1991 Census	November 24, 1992
Profiles of Census Divisions and Subdivisions - Part A, Electronic Product	1991 Census	November 16, 1992
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	September 1992	November 6, 1992
Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	October 1992	November 2, 1992
Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	Third Quarter 1992	November 26, 1992
Railway Carloadings	September 1992	November 9, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending October 21, 1992	November 4, 1992
	10-day Period Ending October 31, 1992	November 12, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending November 7, 1992	November 19, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending November 14, 1992	November 25, 1992
Railway Operating Statistics	August 1992	November 20, 1992
Raw Materials Price Index	October 1992	November 26, 1992
Raw Materials Price Index - Early Estimate	October 1992	November 10, 1992
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	September 1992	November 30, 1992
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	September 1992	November 24, 1992
Retail Trade	September 1992	November 23, 1992
Sales of Natural Gas	September 1992	November 19, 1992
Selected Financial Indexes	October 1992	November 20, 1992
Shipments of Office Furniture Products	Third Quarter 1992	November 25, 1992
Shipments of Rolled Steel	September 1992	November 17, 1992
Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products	Third Quarter 1992	November 2, 1992
Short-term Debt of Local Governments	September 1992	November 20, 1992
Short-term Expectations Survey		November 3, 1992
Soft Drinks	October 1992	November 17, 1992
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances	September 1992	November 2, 1992
Steel Pipe and Tubing	September 1992	November 10, 1992
Steel Primary Forms	September 1992	November 10, 1992
	Week Ending October 31, 1992	November 5, 1992
	Week Ending November 7, 1992	November 13, 1992
	Week Ending November 14, 1992	November 19, 1992
	Week Ending November 21, 1992	November 26, 1992
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	September 1992	November 5, 1992

# Index to Data Releases, November 1992

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
<b>Stocks of Frozen Meat Products</b>	November 1, 1992	November 27, 1992
<b>Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products</b>	November 1, 1992	November 17, 1992
<b>Sugar Sales</b>	October 1992	November 6, 1992
<b>Tea, Coffee and Cocoa</b>	September 1992	November 18, 1992
<b>Telephone Statistics</b>	September 1992	November 13, 1992
<b>Tobacco Products</b>	October 1992	November 18, 1992
<b>Travel Between Canada and Other Countries</b>	September 1992	November 17, 1992
<b>Traveller Accommodation Statistics</b>	1990	November 30, 1992
<b>Trusted Pension Funds</b>	Second Quarter 1992	November 13, 1992
<b>Unemployment Insurance Statistics</b>	September 1992	November 25, 1992
<b>Waste Management Survey</b>	1989	November 27, 1992
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	September 1992	November 25, 1992
<b>Wholesale Trade, Provincial Origin and Destination of Shipments by Commodity</b>	1990	November 18, 1992
<b>Worker Turnover in the Canadian Economy: Separations and Hiring</b>	1978-1989	November 23, 1992



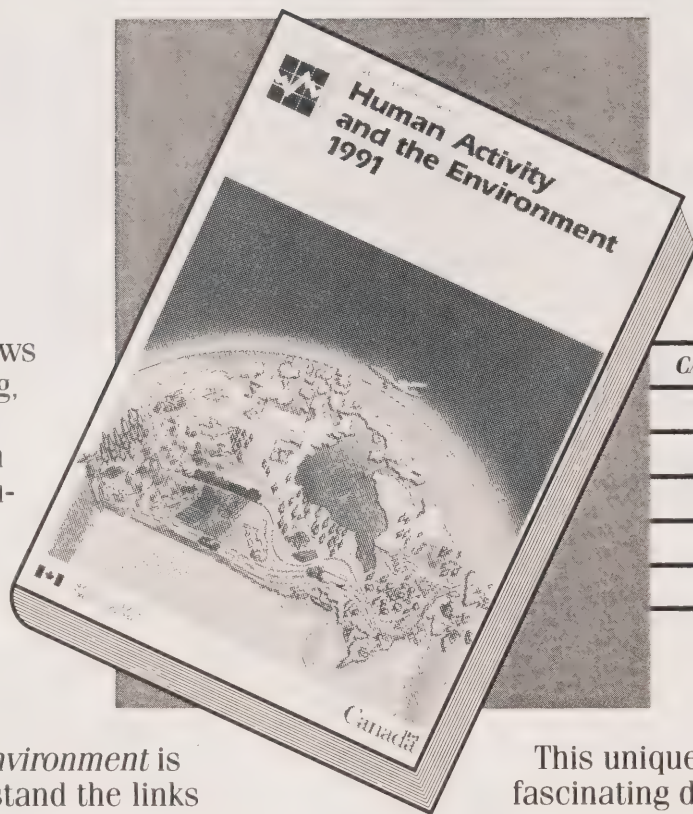
# CANADA'S ENVIRONMENT

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 2, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **RRSP Contributors, Canadian Savers, Canadian Investors, 1991** 2  
For the 1991 tax year, the number of RRSP contributors in Canada rose by 14% to 4,596,030.
- **Help-wanted Index, November 1992** 4  
In November, the Canada Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100) decreased two points to 63.
- **University Enrolment, 1992-93** 6  
The growth trend evident for the past 12 years in university enrolment is continuing.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 8

### RRSP Contributors, Canadian Savers, Canadian Investors 1991

The 1991 edition of the RRSP and Investment Statistics data products is now available. These data focus on **contributions** to RRSPs for the 1991 tax year. RRSP contributions in 1991 increased 30% from 1990, while the number of contributors increased 14%. (Yesterday, Statistics Canada released a report on the amounts of **withdrawals** from RRSPs in 1990.)

Today's release also reports investment income from interest and dividends. Investment income decreased in Canada by 5% in 1991.

The 1991 data are available in print, diskette and magnetic tape formats for close to 24,000 postal areas. Highlights of these data are presented on page 2 of today's *Daily*.

For more information about these data and products, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720, Fax: 613-951-4745).





## MAJOR RELEASES

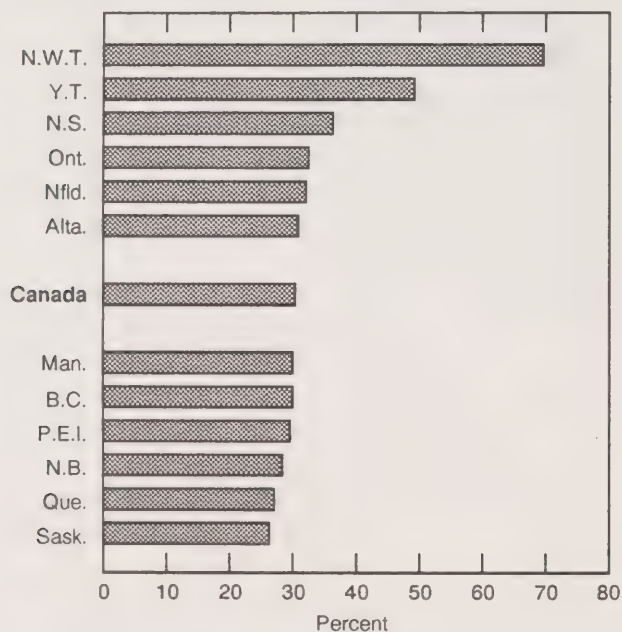
### RRSP Contributors, Canadian Savers, Canadian Investors

1991

#### Highlights

Changes in RRSP eligibility rules, and the notification of allowable contributions that was sent to each eligible person, together served to increase both the number of contributors and the amount of contributions in 1991.

#### Percentage Changes Between 1990 and 1991 of RRSP Contributions for Canada and the Provinces



Source: Small Area and Administrative Division, Statistics Canada

#### RRSP Contributors

- For the 1991 tax year, the number of RRSP contributors in Canada rose by 14% to 4,596,030.
- The sharpest increases in the number of contributors were recorded in the Northwest Territories (28%) and in the Yukon Territory (25%).

- The smallest increases in the number of contributors were reported in Quebec (11%), Newfoundland (12%) and Manitoba (12%).

#### RRSP Contributions

- In 1991, the total amount contributed to RRSPs increased by 30% to \$14.6 billion.
- The largest percentage increases in RRSP contributions were recorded in the Northwest Territories (69%) and in the Yukon Territory (49%).
- The smallest increases in contributions occurred in Saskatchewan (26%) and Quebec (27%).

As depicted in the accompanying graph, the provinces and territories were evenly divided (six each) between those reporting contributions higher and lower than the national average.

#### Savers

A saver is someone who received interest income during the tax year.

- In 1991, the number of savers in Canada decreased by 4%. Alberta had the largest decrease with 10% fewer savers in 1991 than in 1990.
- Interest income decreased by 8% at the Canada level. For the provinces and territories, the largest decreases in interest income were in Alberta (-17%) and Newfoundland (-14%), while the smallest decreases were in Saskatchewan (-8%) and New Brunswick (-8%). The only increase in interest income in 1991 was in Quebec (1.5%).

#### Investors

An investor is someone who reported dividend income during the tax year.

- Alberta and British Columbia were the only two provinces to show an increase in both the number of investors and their investment income in 1991. The number of investors increased by 36% in Alberta and by 4% in British Columbia.



- All other provinces and territories showed a decline in the number of investors, with the largest decline occurring in New Brunswick (-8%).
- An 11% increase in investors' investment income occurred in Alberta in 1991, while a 2% increase was noted in British Columbia.
- All other provinces and territories showed decreases in investment income in 1991; the largest decreases were in Newfoundland (-10%) and New Brunswick (-9%).

The median investment income reported by investors is shown in the accompanying table ranked from highest to lowest. In 1991, the median investment income for investors at the Canada level was \$2,800.

The 1991 data are available in print, diskette and magnetic tape formats for close to 24,000 postal areas.

#### Investors' Median Investment Income 1991

Province	Median Investment Income
	(dollars)
Saskatchewan	3,400
British Columbia	3,300
Ontario	3,000
Manitoba	2,900
Quebec	2,900
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2,800</b>
Nova Scotia	2,600
New Brunswick	2,500
Prince Edward Island	2,300
Alberta	2,000
Yukon	1,800
Newfoundland	1,300
Northwest Territories	1,200

For more information about these data and products, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720, Fax: 613-951-4745).

## Help-wanted Index

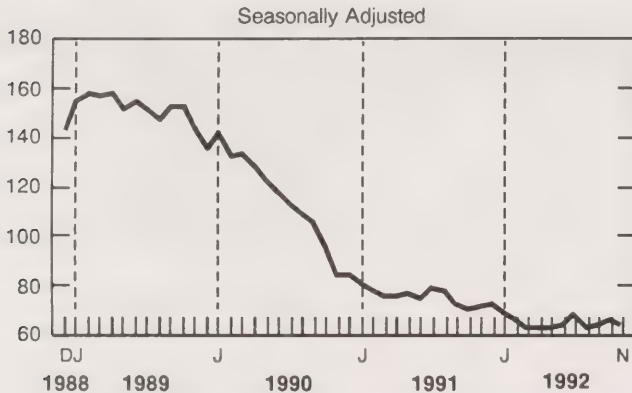
November 1992

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

### Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- Over the past year, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) decreased from 71 in November 1991 to 62 in March 1992. Since then, the index has fluctuated around this level, falling from 65 in October to 63 in November.

### Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



### Changes by Region

- Between October and November 1992, the Help-wanted Index decreased 9% in the Atlantic provinces (from 103 to 94), 8% in Quebec (from 73 to 67) and 5% in British Columbia (from 74 to 70). There were increases of 2% in the Prairie provinces (from 43 to 44) and Ontario (from 60 to 61).
- Compared to November 1991, the Help-wanted Index was down in all regions: -24% in Quebec, -14% in the Prairie provinces, -5% in the Atlantic provinces, -4% in British Columbia and -3% in Ontario.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

Help-wanted indices for census metropolitan areas and trend-cycle estimates are available on request. The trend-cycle estimates can also be obtained directly from CANSIM.

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division, (fax: 613-951-4087). □

# Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
Seasonally Adjusted						
<b>1991</b>						
November	71	99	88	63	51	73
December	72	104	87	67	49	75
<b>1992</b>						
January	69	110	88	60	46	68
February	65	90	74	61	46	74
March	62	87	74	55	49	67
April	62	85	78	56	44	64
May	62	92	69	60	45	68
June	63	92	70	59	43	69
July	67	90	80	64	42	70
August	62	90	69	59	44	69
September	63	90	71	61	41	69
October	65	103	73	60	43	74
November	63	94	67	61	44	70

■



## University Enrolment

1992-93 (Preliminary Data)

### Highlights

- The growth trend evident for the past 12 years in university enrolment is continuing. In 1992-93, full-time enrolment increased by 3.2% over 1991 to a record high of 572,000, while part-time enrolment increased by 2.5% to 321,000.
- The increase in part-time enrolment occurred solely at the undergraduate level (3.4%). Part-time enrolment in graduate level courses decreased by 3.6% from 1991-92.
- University enrolment continued to increase over the past decade despite annual declines of

between 1% and 3% in the university-aged population (18-24 year-olds). University participation rates, based on this population group, rose from 10% in 1982 to 15% in 1992.

- Enrolments include a growing number of mature students. Full-time students aged 30 and over represent 11% of enrolment in 1992-93 compared to 8% in 1982.

Preliminary data on the number of students in universities by level and type of attendance are obtained before the regular annual survey of enrolments. Preliminary figures are usually close estimates of final enrolment counts.

For further information, contact Robert Poirier (613-951-1526) or Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1537), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

### Preliminary Fall Enrolment in Canadian Universities

1992-93, and Percentage Change from 1991-92

Level and Type of Attendance	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada	1992-93/ 1991-92 %
<b>Undergraduate</b>												
Full-time	13,068	2,739	26,987	18,000	114,038	203,766	18,703	21,996	45,272	36,891	501,460	3.3
Part-time	4,385	900	6,787	5,332	106,927	97,217	15,387	8,863	16,078	19,289	281,165	3.4
<b>Graduate</b>												
Full-time	883	12	2,483	1,002	20,391	27,181	2,195	1,853	5,434	8,899	70,333	2.7
Part-time	496	11	1,416	517	18,544	12,171	1,414	918	2,034	2,521	40,042	-3.6
<b>Total Enrolment</b>												
<b>Full-time</b>												
Number	13,951	2,751	29,470	19,002	134,429	230,947	20,898	23,849	50,706	45,790	571,793	3.2
% Change	8.0	5.4	3.0	5.0	3.4	2.4	1.7	6.9	3.9	3.0		
<b>Part-time</b>												
Number	4,881	911	8,203	5,849	125,471	109,388	16,801	9,781	18,112	21,810	321,207	2.5
% Change	2.7	-4.2	-5.7	2.6	4.7	0.3	1.0	3.7	5.6	2.6		

Note: Due to rounding, detail may not always add to total.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Crop Year Prices

1991-92

Preliminary 1991-92 crop year prices for some grains are now available for the Western provinces. Figures are based on final prices from the Canadian Grain Commission but do not reflect the Commission's final producer deliveries.

### Crop Year Prices

1991-92

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	(\$/tonne)			
Oats	84.62	83.41	85.51	81.00
Rye	67.60	63.82	71.95	72.98
Flaxseed	154.64	148.50	156.85	...
Canola	235.02	233.75	251.72	241.74

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

For further information, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

### Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period ending November 21, 1992

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 8.8% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 2.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 0.9% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of November 21, 1992 decreased 4.6% from the previous year.

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

### Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

Septembre 1992

Preliminary operational data for September 1992 is now available. For Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services, international passenger-kilometres in September increased by 8% over September of 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.**

Preliminary civil aviation data for September 1992 will be published in the December issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$9.30/\$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

### Teachers in Universities

1989-1990

#### Highlights

- The number of full-time university teachers in Canada increased to a new high of 36,886 in 1989-1990, an increase of 496 or 1.5% over the previous year.
- In 1989-1990, Canada's female faculty increased by 376 or 5.5% from the previous year, whereas male faculty increased by only 120 or less than 0.5%.
- Two-thirds of the faculty increase in 1989-1990 occurred in Ontario.
- One-third of the 290 new appointees in mathematics and the physical sciences in 1989-1990 were non-Canadians.
- The median salary of university teachers in Quebec continued to be the highest in the country at \$62,846.

*Teachers in Universities*, 1989-90 (81-241, \$27) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Dev Uppal (613-951-1527) or Grafton Ross (613-951-0608), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division (fax: 613-951-9040). ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Cereal and Oilseeds Review, September 1992.**  
**Catalogue number 22-007**

(Canada: \$13.80/\$138; United States: US\$16.60/US\$166; Other Countries: US\$19.30/US\$193).

**Gas Utilities, August 1992.**  
**Catalogue number 55-002**

(Canada: \$12.70/\$127; United States: US\$15.20/US\$152; Other Countries: US\$17.80/US\$178).

**Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, August 1992.**

**Catalogue number 63-004**

(Canada: \$2.70/\$27; United States: US\$3.20/US\$32; Other Countries: US\$3.80/US\$38).

**Building Permits, September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 64-001**

(Canada: \$22.10/\$221; United States: US\$26.50/US\$265; Other Countries: US\$30.90/US\$309).

**Teachers in Universities, 1989-1990.**

**Catalogue number 81-241**

(Canada: \$27; United States: US\$32; Other Countries: US\$38).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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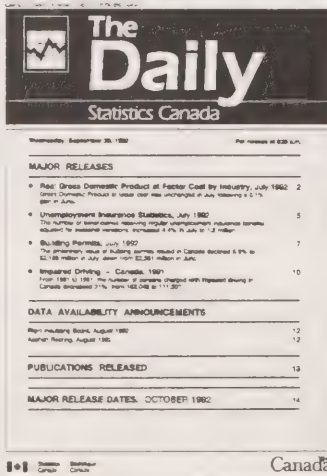
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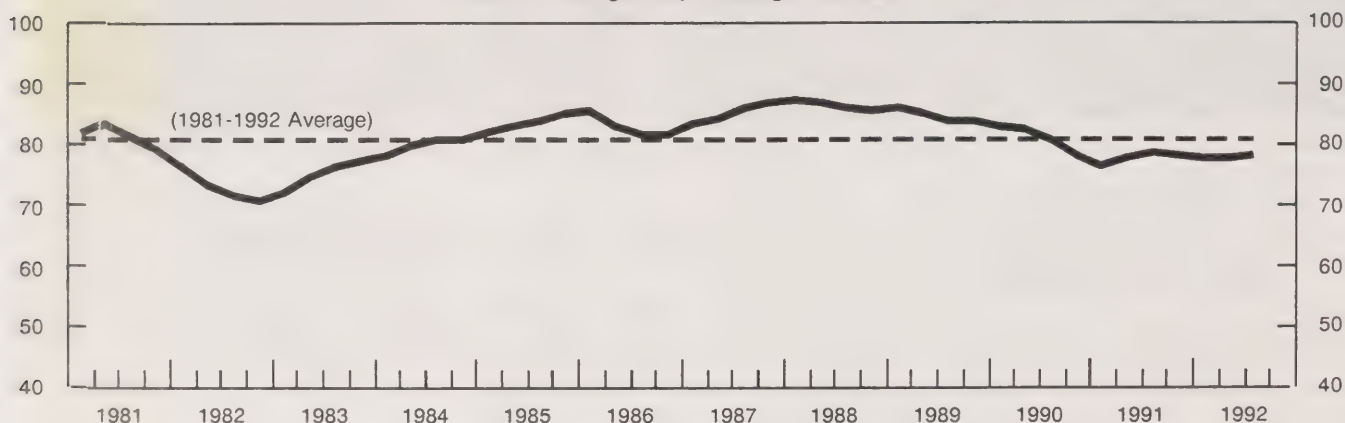
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# Canada

## MAJOR RELEASE

### Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada, 1981-1992

Total Non-farm goods-producing Industries



### Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada

Third Quarter 1992

#### Highlights

- Capacity utilization in the non-farm, goods-producing industries increased 0.8% in the third quarter to 78.2%. This compares with an average capacity utilization rate of 80.7% for the period from 1981 to the third quarter of 1992. The minimum for the entire period was 70.5%, recorded in the fourth quarter of 1982, and the maximum was 87.1%, achieved in the first quarter of 1988.
- In the logging and forestry industries, capacity utilization rose 5.3% as residential construction and exports of wood products remained strong.
- Higher outputs of gold, potash, crude petroleum and natural gas boosted capacity utilization in the mining, quarrying and oil well industries by 2.5%.
- In manufacturing, capacity utilization increased by 1.2% as 16 of the 22 industry groups in the sector recorded some gain in their rate. With exports, retail trade, and investment in plant and equipment showing signs of strength in 1992,

#### Note to Users

Until the first quarter of 1992, Statistics Canada and the Bank of Canada produced separate estimates of capacity utilization using different methodologies. In order to eliminate duplication, the two organizations agreed to jointly develop a methodology for the measurement of capacity utilization. Statistics Canada is now solely responsible for producing and releasing estimates of capacity utilization rates based on the new and improved methodology.

manufacturing production increased. Notable gains were posted by the machinery (7.3%), clothing (5.8%), electrical and electronic products (5.7%) and furniture and fixture (3.4%) industries.

- A decline in non-residential construction caused capacity utilization in the construction industry to fall by 1.3%.
- Lower levels of electric power generation caused a 0.9% drop in the electric power and gas distribution systems' rate of capacity utilization.

#### Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.

For further information on this release, contact David Wallace (613-951-9685) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □



## Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada

Industry	QIII 1992	QII 1992	QI 1992	QIV 1991	Quarterly % Change		
					QIII 1992/ QII 1992	QII 1992/ QI 1992	QI 1992/ QIV 1991
<b>Total Non-farm Goods producing Industries</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Logging and Forestry Industries</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Durable Goods Manufacturing</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Wood Industries	83.9	82.0	80.1	74.2	2.3	2.4	8.0
Furniture and Fixture Industries	64.3	62.2	58.1	59.4	3.4	7.1	-2.2
Primary Metal Industries	78.4	76.5	77.2	81.4	2.5	-0.9	-5.2
Fabricated Metal Products Industries	66.0	66.2	65.5	66.2	-0.3	1.1	-1.1
Machinery Industries	72.0	67.1	64.6	61.7	7.3	3.9	4.7
Transportation Equipment Industries	73.1	74.3	74.5	71.7	-1.6	-0.3	3.9
Electrical and Electronic Products Industries	77.5	73.3	71.7	74.1	5.7	2.2	-3.2
Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries	65.0	65.0	62.0	65.3	0.0	4.8	-5.1
Other Manufacturing Industries	76.2	75.1	74.6	75.3	1.5	0.7	-0.9
<b>Non-durable Goods Manufacturing</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Food Industries	74.6	74.5	74.8	74.3	0.1	-0.4	0.7
Beverage Industries	67.1	71.0	68.1	67.2	-5.5	4.3	1.3
Tobacco Products Industries	65.6	66.0	64.1	69.7	-0.6	3.0	-8.0
Rubber Products Industries	84.3	83.0	80.8	79.3	1.6	2.7	1.9
Plastic Products Industries	76.9	75.6	72.6	70.9	1.7	4.1	2.4
Leather and Allied Products Industries	66.9	64.8	62.6	62.7	3.2	3.5	-0.2
Primary Textile Industries	78.4	78.2	77.5	79.2	0.3	0.9	-2.1
Textile Products Industries	64.2	62.7	60.4	62.2	2.4	3.8	-2.9
Clothing Industries	69.7	65.9	68.4	69.6	5.8	-3.7	-1.7
Paper and Allied Products Industries	86.5	84.8	83.8	82.7	2.0	1.2	1.3
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	66.7	66.3	66.2	67.8	0.6	0.2	-2.4
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries	79.7	77.6	81.9	83.0	2.7	-5.3	-1.3
Chemical and Chemical Products Industries	83.4	83.4	83.7	83.7	0.0	-0.4	0.0
<b>Construction Industries</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-3.2</b>
<b>Electric Power and Gas Distribution Systems</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Special Aggregates</b>							
Intermediate Goods Manufacturing <sup>1</sup>	77.9	76.9	76.3	76.5	1.3	0.8	-0.3
Final Goods Manufacturing <sup>2</sup>	72.6	71.7	71.1	70.8	1.3	0.8	0.4
Energy Industries <sup>3</sup>	85.7	85.4	85.9	85.8	0.4	-0.6	0.1
Total Non-farm Goods Excluding Energy	76.3	75.8	76.0	76.6	0.7	-0.3	-0.8

<sup>1</sup> The intermediate goods manufacturing industries consist of the rubber products, plastic products, primary textiles, textile products, wood, paper and allied products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, non-metallic mineral products, petroleum and coal products, and chemicals and chemical products industries.

<sup>2</sup> The final goods manufacturing industries are the food, beverage, tobacco products, leather and allied products, clothing, furniture and fixtures, printing, publishing and allied products, machinery, transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products, and other manufacturing industries.

<sup>3</sup> The energy industries are the crude petroleum and natural gas, refined petroleum and coal products, electric power and gas distribution systems and pipeline transport industries. Note that estimates of capacity utilization rates for the pipeline transport industries are not included in the calculation of the aggregate capacity utilization rate for non-farm goods-producing sector, since these industries belong to the services sector.



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Electric Power Statistics

September 1992

#### Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in September 1992 increased to 36 953 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 0.6% from September 1991. For the same period, exports decreased 5.2% to 2 693 GWh and imports decreased from 341 GWh to 299 GWh.
- From January to September 1992, net generation was 365 888 GWh, up 1.8% over the previous year's period. Year-to-date exports, at 22 548 GWh, were up 30.2% and imports, at 4 975 GWh, were up 0.7%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.**

The September 1992 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

### Cement

October 1992

Canadian manufacturers shipped 939 644 tonnes of cement in October 1992, a decrease of 3.8% from the 976 931 tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 6.0% from the 999 332<sup>r</sup> (revised) tonnes shipped in September 1992.

January to October 1992 shipments totalled 7 466 882<sup>r</sup> tonnes, down 9.0% from the 8 205 761 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).**

The October 1992 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**1991 Census Handbook, 1991 Census Reference Series.**

**Catalogue number 92-305E**

(Canada: \$25; United States: US\$30;  
Other Countries: US\$35).

**Labour Force Information, November 1992.**

**Catalogue number 71-001P**

(Canada: \$6.30/\$63; United States: US\$7.60/US\$76;  
Other Countries: US\$8.80/US\$88).

**Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, December 4, 1992.**

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



### How to Order Publications

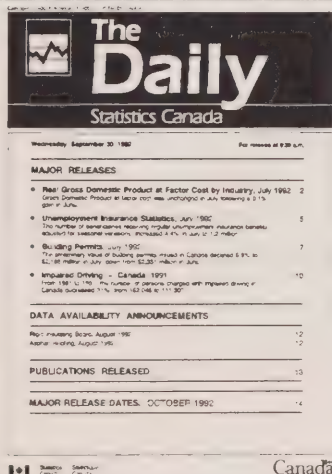
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### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually

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Statistics Canada, 10-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)  
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer and CD-ROM diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and Telichart, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre for more information.

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1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)  
Fax: 1-604-666-4863  
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913





# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 4, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Labour Force Survey, November 1992** 2  
In November 1992, the unemployment rate rose by 0.5 to 11.8.
- **A Degree of Change, 1990** 5  
Over the past 15 years, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded by Canadian universities to women has increased by 71% compared with only 8% for men.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending November 28, 1992	6
Tobacco Products, 1992	6

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES: December 7-11

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour Force Survey

November 1992

#### Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for November 1992 show little change in employment. Due to strong labour force growth (+97,000), unemployment increased by 84,000 and the unemployment rate rose to 11.8 (+0.5). The participation rate (persons working or looking for work as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over) increased by 0.4 to 65.6, following four consecutive monthly declines.

#### Employment and Employment/Population Ratio (seasonally adjusted estimates)

For the week ending November 14, 1992, the employment estimate was 12,253,000 (+13,000), continuing the trend of small monthly increases noted since August.

- For adults aged 25 and over, employment increased by 37,000, bringing the increase over the last six months to 94,000. Over this period, the employment/population ratio was little changed for this group. For youths, employment declined by 24,000, continuing the downward trend which began over three years ago.
- Employment declined in trade (-24,000) and in transportation, communication and other utilities (-18,000). There were small offsetting gains in other industries. The goods-producing sector rose by 24,000.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment increased strongly in British Columbia (+29,000) and rose slightly in Newfoundland (+4,000) and Ontario (+18,000). Employment decreased in Quebec (-31,000) and Alberta (-8,000). There was no significant change in the other provinces.

#### Notes to Users

Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.

For further information call:

Doug Drew	(613) 951-4720
Vincent Ferrao	(613) 951-4750
Jean-Marc Lévesque	(613) 951-2301
Deborah Sunter	(613) 951-4740
Mike Sheridan	(613) 951-9480
Renée Langlois	(613) 951-3325

General Inquiries

(613) 951-9448

#### Note of Appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing cooperation involving Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses and governments. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

#### Unemployment and Participation Rate (seasonally adjusted estimates)

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment increased by 84,000 to 1,645,000 and the unemployment rate rose 0.5 to 11.8. The participation rate rose 0.4 to 65.6, with increases in all provinces except Ontario.

- The rise in unemployment was noted among women (+60,000), mostly among those aged 25 and over. The unemployment rate for adult women rose 0.7 to 10.1 and the participation rate increased 0.6 to 57.0. For men aged 25 and over, the unemployment rate was little changed at 10.8, and the participation rate rose 0.3 to 75.6.
- The number of unemployed youths rose by 32,000 and the unemployment rate increased 1.3 to 18.4. The participation rate for youths rose to 64.0 (+0.2).
- The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment declined by 17,000 (-2.9%) in Ontario but it rose by 60,000 (+14.0%) in Quebec, 16,000 (+12.5%) in Alberta, 5,000 (+10.9%) in Manitoba and 4,000 in Saskatchewan (+10.0%). Unemployment also rose by 4,000 (7.7%) in Nova Scotia and 3,000 (+7.7%) in New Brunswick. There was little change in the three remaining provinces.



- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	November	Month-to-month Change
Newfoundland	21.9	+0.3
Prince Edward Island	18.1	+1.1
Nova Scotia	13.3	+0.8
New Brunswick	12.6	+0.7
Quebec	14.3	+1.6
Ontario	10.9	-0.3
Manitoba	9.5	+0.9
Saskatchewan	9.1	+0.7
Alberta	10.5	+1.1
British Columbia	10.2	-0.4

#### Year-over-year Changes (unadjusted estimates)

- Year-over-year employment declined by 61,000 (-0.5%), bringing total losses since November 1989 to 277,000 (-2.2%).
- Compared to November 1991, employment fell by 122,000 among youths but it rose by 61,000 among adults.
- The overall employment/population ratio fell to 57.6 in November 1992, down 1.2 from a year earlier.

- Among adults, the employment/population ratio decreased from 62.2 in November 1989 to 59.3 in November 1992. For youths, the decline was sharper, with the ratio falling to 50.0 (-9.2) in November 1992.
- Part-time employment increased 2.1% from November 1991, but full-time employment fell by 1.0%.
- Goods-producing industries showed year-over-year employment declines, down 74,000 (-2.2%), mostly in manufacturing. Since November 1989, manufacturing employment dropped 328,000 (-15.6%). Compared to last November, employment in the service-producing industries was little changed.
- The estimated level of unemployment rose by 216,000 to 1,591,000 (+15.7%) and was mostly noted among adults. Since November 1989, unemployment among adults has increased by 488,000.
- The unemployment rate has risen steadily from 7.3 in November 1989 to 11.5 in November 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.**

The November 1992 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$17.90/\$179) will be available the third week of December. For further information, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$6.30/\$63). See "How to Order Publications". □



## Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	November 1992	October 1992	November 1991
Seasonally Adjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	13,898	13,801	13,758
Employment ('000)	12,253	12,240	12,335
Unemployment ('000)	1,645	1,561	1,423
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.8	11.3	10.3
Participation Rate (%)	65.6	65.2	66.0
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	57.8	57.9	59.1
Unadjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	13,799	13,777	13,644
Employment ('000)	12,208	12,343	12,269
Unemployment ('000)	1,591	1,433	1,375
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.5	10.4	10.1
Participation Rate (%)	65.1	65.1	65.4
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	57.6	58.3	58.8

## A Degree of Change

### Highlights

- Over the last 15 years, the increase in the number of bachelor's degrees awarded by Canadian universities can be largely attributed to the increase in female graduates. Between 1975 and 1990, the annual number of bachelor's degrees granted to women rose 71% compared with only 8% for men. As a result, by 1990, women constituted the majority of bachelor's degree graduates (56%); by contrast, in 1975, women received only 44% of these degrees.
- In 1975, males dominated 18 disciplines; that is, women were markedly under-represented among bachelor's degree graduates in these disciplines. By 1990, the influx of women into non-traditional fields of study reduced the number of male-dominated disciplines to 12. The most significant inroads were made in veterinary medicine (63% of graduates were women), zoology (54%), law (47%), medicine (46%) and in business, management and commerce (46%).
- Between 1975 and 1990, women's representation rose in all male-dominated disciplines except computer science, where the proportion of female graduates dropped from 22% to 20%.

#### Note to Users

*An increasing number of women are receiving bachelor's or first professional degrees in fields of study that have traditionally been pursued by men. The Winter 1992 issue of Perspectives on Labour and Income (released December 1, 1992) features an article entitled "A Degree of Change" that explores the extent to which women's representation has increased among bachelor's degree graduates in male-dominated disciplines since the mid-1970s.*

- In 1990, the representation of women among graduates was lowest in engineering (12%), physics (15%) and forestry (17%).

For further information, contact Cameron W. Stout (613-951-2321), Demography Division.

The Winter 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$13.25/\$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". ■

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Oil Pipeline Transport

September 1992

#### Highlights

- In September, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 5.4% to 14 819 778 cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>) from the same period last year. From January to September 1992, receipts totalled 133 253 042 m<sup>3</sup>, up 3.7% from the 1991 period.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 18.2% compared to September 1991, while pipeline imports rose 1.2% for the same period. Year-to-date exports in September 1992 were up 10.2% from the 1991 level, while imports were up 8.6%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in September declined 2.2% from September 1991, but deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 21.4% for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The September 1992 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$10/\$100) will be available the second week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

### Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending November 28, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending November 28, 1992 totalled 283 328 tonnes, a 2.5% decrease from the preceding week's total of 290 571 tonnes but up 6.0% from the year-earlier 267 321 tonnes. The cumulative total at November 28, 1992 was 12 557 927 tonnes, a 6.5% increase from 11 787 631 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

### Tobacco Products

1992

Canadian production and exports of tobacco products, as published in *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$5/\$50), have been revised.

For further information, please contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

**The Daily**  
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 30, 1992 For release at 9:30 a.m.

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
- Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry by Industry, July 1992 3
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
- Impaired Driving - Canada, 1991 10

**DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS**

- Report on the State of the Environment, August 1992 12
- Market Review, August 1992 12

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Canada

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 32-024**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Rigid Insulating Board, October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 36-002**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Asphalt Roofing, October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 45-001**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**New Motor Vehicle Sales, April 1992.**

**Catalogue number 63-007**

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States: US\$17.30/US\$173; Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

**Unemployment Insurance Statistics, September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 73-001**

(Canada: \$14.70/\$147; United States: US\$17.60/US\$176; Other Countries: US\$20.60/US\$206).

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

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**Week of December 7-11, 1992**

(Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
December		
8	Census of Population: Immigration and Citizenship	1991
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	October 1992
9	Farm Product Price Index	October 1992
9	Estimates of Labour Income	September 1992
10	New Housing Price Index	October 1992
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	October 1992

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 7, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- Reconciliation of the Canada-United States Current Account Estimates, 1990 and 1991** 2  
 Statistics Canada and the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce announced today that reconciliation of the published bilateral current account estimates for 1990 and 1991 is complete.
- Employer-sponsored Pension Plans – Who is Covered?, 1990** 4  
 The coverage rate for men in employer-sponsored pension plans was 50% in 1989, while the coverage rate for women was 39%.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Heritage Institutions Survey, 1990-91	5
Deliveries of Major Grains, October 1992	5
Railway Operating Statistics, September 1992	5
Railway Carloadings, October 1992	5
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, October 1992	6
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, October 1992	6

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7

### Immigration and Citizenship 1991 Census

Tomorrow's *Daily* will present immigration, citizenship and place of birth data on the immigrant and non-immigrant populations in Canada. *The Daily* will also report data on non-permanent residents who were counted for the first time in the 1991 Census.

One publication, *Immigration and Citizenship* (93-316, \$40), will accompany this special issue of *The Daily*. It displays data for Canada, the provinces and territories and, in some cases, census metropolitan areas. Place of birth data from the 1986 Census are also included.

Mother tongue data from the long census questionnaire will be presented on January 12, 1993.



## MAJOR RELEASES

### Reconciliation of the Canada-United States Current Account Estimates

1990 and 1991

Statistics Canada and the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce announced today that reconciliation of the published bilateral current account estimates for 1990 and 1991 is complete. A detailed analysis of the differences in the Canadian and U.S. published estimates and the process used to reconcile those estimates will appear in the December 1992 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (a Statistics Canada publication), in the November 1992 issue of *Survey of Current Business* (a Department of Commerce publication) and in an occasional publication, *Reconciliation of the Canada-United States Current Account, 1990 and 1991*.

The reconciliation, which continues a long history of cooperation between the Canadian and U.S. statistical agencies, has resulted in greater accuracy of published estimates of transactions between Canada and the United States – two of the world's largest trading partners – and in increased efficiency in producing the estimates. Cooperation between the statistical agencies has been critical in containing the total cost of producing the estimates and in significantly reducing total respondent burden.

Improvements to the estimates have come both from the exchange of data and improved estimating methodologies. In 1990 and 1991, over 80% of the data used to compile Canadian-U.S. estimates were provided through the exchange of data, including Canadian and U.S. merchandise imports; services such as travel, passenger fares, inland freight charges, and government expenditures; unilateral transfers such as pensions; and certain U.S. and Canadian banking data used to estimate interest income. Improved estimating methodologies were also introduced: U.S. compilers revised the methodology for developing U.S. estimates of some portfolio

income receipts from Canada, and Canadian and U.S. compilers each effected improvements in Canadian and U.S. source data for a number of service transactions.

For 1990, the difference between the latest Canadian and U.S. published estimates of the Canadian-U.S. current account balance was \$3.3 billion. (All figures are in U.S. dollars.) After reconciliation, the difference was reduced to \$0.4 billion. The Canadian reconciled balance was a Canadian deficit of \$2.7 billion and the U.S. reconciled balance was a U.S. surplus of \$3.1 billion. For 1991, the difference of \$5.5 billion in the published estimates was virtually eliminated. The reconciled balance was a Canadian deficit or U.S. surplus of \$3.6 billion.

In the Canadian estimates, receipts and payments were reduced in both years. The reduction in payments largely reflected definitional adjustments in merchandise trade, services and investment income. The reduction in receipts reflected definitional differences in unilateral transfers and adjustments for differences in data sources. In the U.S. estimates, the largest reconciliation adjustments reflected a decrease in receipts and an increase in payments in both years. The decrease in receipts was largely in inland freight charges, and the increase in payments was largely due to the inclusion of Canadian re-exports in U.S. imports and the exclusion of reinvested earnings from U.S. direct investment payments.

Further enquiries may be directed to Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division, Statistics Canada or to Anthony DiLullo (202-523-0621), Balance of Payments Division of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. □

# Major U.S.-Canadian Balances

(US\$ billions)

	Published estimates			Reconciled estimates <sup>1</sup>		
	United States	Canada	Differences	United States	Canada	Remaining differences
<b>1990</b>						
Merchandise trade	-10.2	14.4	+4.2	-13.2	13.2	-
Services	8.2	-8.0	+0.2	7.5	-7.2	+0.3
Investment income	7.9	-9.9	-2.0	9.0	-9.0	-
Goods, services and income	5.9	-3.5	+2.4	3.3	-3.0	+0.3
Unilateral transfers, net	-0.3	1.2	+0.9	-0.2	0.2	-
Current account	5.6	-2.3	+3.3	3.1	-2.7	+0.4
<b>1991</b>						
Merchandise trade	-8.0	12.1	+4.1	-11.9	11.9	-
Services	9.6	-9.2	+0.4	8.6	-8.7	-0.1
Investment income	8.4	-8.0	+0.4	7.2	-7.1	+0.1
Goods, services and income	10.0	-5.1	+4.9	3.9	-3.9	-
Unilateral transfers, net	-0.3	0.9	+0.6	-0.3	0.3	-
Current account	9.7	-4.2	+5.5	3.6	-3.6	-

<sup>1</sup> A few differences remain in the reconciled estimates because some service and income estimates could not be fully reconciled.  
- Nil or zero.

**Note:** A U.S. surplus (+) is a Canadian deficit (-), and a Canadian surplus (+) is a U.S. deficit (-).

## Employer-sponsored Pension Plans – Who is Covered?

1990

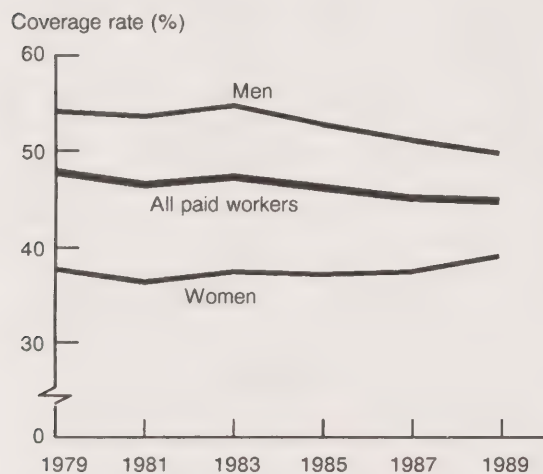
### Highlights

- Almost 49% of paid workers aged 20 and over were covered by registered employer-sponsored pension plans (RPPs) in 1989. However, coverage in the public sector was 73%, compared to just 39% in the private sector.

#### Note to Users

Employer-sponsored pension plan coverage is much more prevalent in the public sector than in the private sector. As well, people who have full-time jobs and jobs covered by union agreements are much more likely to belong to pension plans than those who work part-time or who are non-unionized. The Winter 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (released December 1, 1992) features an article entitled "Employer-sponsored Pension Plans – Who is Covered?" The study focuses on the pension coverage of paid workers according to selected demographic and job-related characteristics.

### Pension Coverage is Declining for Men, While it is Increasing for Women



Sources: *Pension Plans in Canada database and Labour Force Survey*

- Pension plan coverage rates vary significantly by industry. With the exception of agriculture (with a rate under 10%), the lowest rates were in business, personal and other services (20%) and in trade (29%).
- Smaller firms are much less likely than larger ones to provide RPPs. Fewer than 15% of paid workers in firms with less than 20 employees were pension plan members, while 72% of those in firms employing 500 or more workers participated in plans.
- The pension plan coverage rate for workers in full-time jobs was 53% in 1989. Part-time employees, however, had a coverage rate of only 24%.

The Winter 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$13.25/\$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Hubert Frenken (613-951-7569), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division, or Karen Maser (613-951-4033), Labour Division. ■



## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Heritage Institutions Survey

1990-91

Data from the 1990-91 annual Survey of Heritage Institutions in Canada are now available. Detailed information on items such as revenues, expenditures, attendance and employment can be obtained, tabulated by province or institution type, on a cost-recovery basis.

#### Highlights

- Visits to heritage institutions in 1990-91 remained stable at over 113 million visits.
- Total operating revenues and expenditures increased by about 6%, exceeding \$1 billion and \$947 million, respectively.
- Capital revenues in 1990-91 decreased by 14% to \$238 million, a sharp contrast to the previous year when revenues for capital projects increased by over 50%.

For further information on these data, contact Erika Dugas (613-951-1568), Culture Statistics Program, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

### Deliveries of Major Grains

October 1992

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers increased from October 1991, except for barley, rye, and flaxseed – where marketings decreased.

#### Producer Deliveries of Major Grains by Prairie Farmers

	October 1991	October 1992
	(in thousand tonnes)	
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 096.0	1 449.6
Durum wheat	55.5	162.4
<b>Total wheat</b>	<b>1 151.5</b>	<b>1 612.0</b>
Oats	48.3	131.3
Barley	374.0	287.9
Rye	21.1	18.3
Flaxseed	53.8	47.3
Canola	380.8	467.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 029.5</b>	<b>2 564.2</b>

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The October 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.80/\$138) is scheduled for release in January 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

### Railway Operating Statistics

September 1992

The seven major railways in Canada reported a combined net loss of \$131.2 million in September 1992. Operating revenues remained about the same as in September 1991, at \$537.0 million.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres in September were down 3.3% from September 1991. In September, freight train-kilometres decreased 1.5%, while freight car-kilometres decreased 3.2% from the year-earlier figures.

All 1991 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The September 1992 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$10.50/\$105) is to be released at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

### Railway Carloadings

October 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.1 million tonnes in October 1992, a decrease of 8.7% from the October 1991 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections in October.

Total loadings for the January to October 1992 period decreased 4.8% from the 1991 period. Receipts from United States connections showed an increase of 1.5% for the same period.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The October 1992 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$8.30/\$83) will be released the fourth week of December.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

## Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

October 1992

Canadian chemical firms produced 143 224 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in October 1992, a 5.5% increase from the 135 750<sup>r</sup> (revised) tonnes produced in October 1991.

January to October 1992 production totalled 1 378 518 tonnes, up 6.7% from the 1 291 373 tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for October 1992 and October 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The October 1992 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5.60/\$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

## Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

October 1992

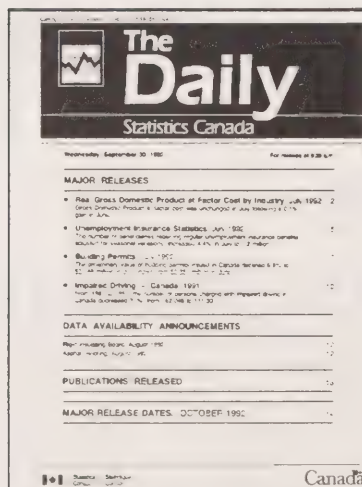
Data on production of kitchen appliances by Canadian manufacturers are confidential for October.

Production of home comfort products totalled 17,607 units in October 1992, a decrease of 43.0% from 30,894 units produced in October 1991.

From January to October 1992, production of specified domestic electrical appliances totalled 609,204 units. Corresponding production for the same period in 1991 totalled 718,358 units.

The October 1992 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■



**The Daily**  
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 30, 1992 For release at 9:30 a.m.

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Rail Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992** 2  
Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry at July 1992 is 0.1% from 0.1%.
- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992** 3  
The number of unemployed persons in Canada increased by 1,000 from 1,000 in June 1992.
- **Building Permits, July 1992** 4  
The number of building permits issued in Canada increased by 1,000 from 1,000 in June 1992.
- **Impaired Driving, Canada, 1991** 5  
The number of impaired driving incidents in Canada increased by 1,000 from 1,000 in 1990.

**DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS**

- **Real Housing Starts, August 1992** 6
- **Major Release Dates, October 1992** 7

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED**

- **Major Release Dates, October 1992** 8

Canada

## Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Cement**, October 1992.

**Catalogue number 44-001**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Oil Pipeline Transport**, September 1992.

**Catalogue number 55-001**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;

Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Electric Power Statistics**, September 1992.

**Catalogue number 57-001**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;

Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**, September 1992.

**Catalogue number 63-004**

(Canada: \$2.70/\$27; United States: US\$3.20/US\$32;

Other Countries: US\$3.80/US\$38).

**Wholesale Trade**, September 1992.

**Catalogue number 63-008**

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States:

US\$17.30/US\$173; Other Countries: US\$20.20/

US\$202).

**Service Industries Service Bulletin: Specialty Advertising Distributors, 1986-1990**, Vol. 4, No. 6. December 1992.

**Catalogue number 63-015**

(Canada: \$7.20/\$43; United States: US\$8.65/US\$52;

Other Countries: US\$10/US\$60).

**Immigration and Citizenship, 1991 Census.**

**Catalogue number 93-316**

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48;

Other Countries: US\$56).

**This publication will be available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, December 8, 1992.**

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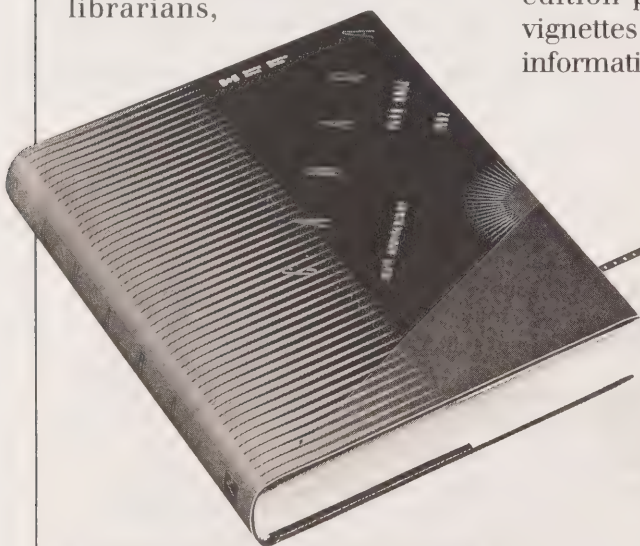
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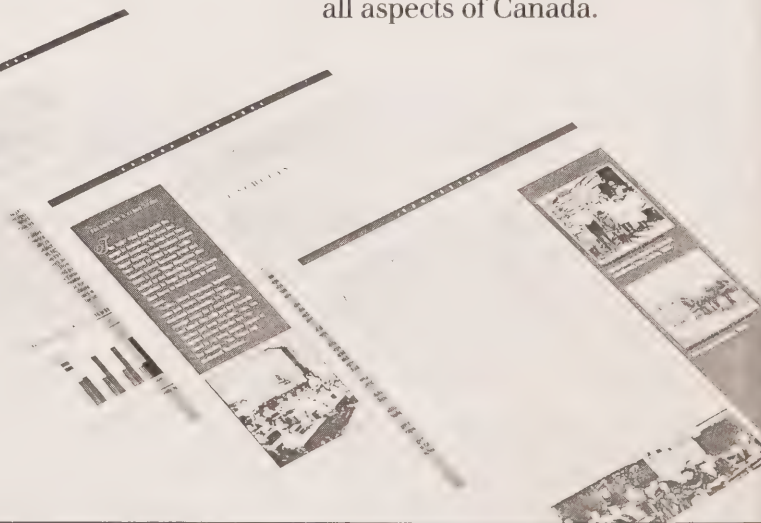
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 8, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## 1991 CENSUS OF CANADA

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Canada's immigrants: their population share remains stable
- Ontario continues to attract the majority of immigrants
- The majority of immigrants were born in Europe, but the picture is changing
- More immigrants choose to obtain citizenship
- Non-permanent residents were counted for the first time



#### Immigration and Citizenship The Nation series

**Immigration and Citizenship** is now available. This publication provides data, from the 1991 Census, on citizenship, period of immigration, age at immigration, and the immigrant and non-immigrant populations by place of birth. Data on non-permanent residents are also included.

The data are shown for Canada, provinces and territories; three of the nine tables also present data for census metropolitan areas. All data are cross-classified by sex. One table provides a comparison of the 1986 and 1991 place of birth data for the immigrant population.

To obtain a copy of **Immigration and Citizenship** (93-316, \$40), see "How to Order Publications." For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



Statistics  
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Canada



Statistics Canada conducted the 17<sup>th</sup> Census of Population since Confederation on June 4, 1991. Information from more than 27 million people in over 10 million households provides a new portrait of Canada and Canadians. Today's Daily describes where people were born – both inside and outside Canada. As well, information is included on other characteristics of Canada's immigrant population, such as when they arrived in Canada, where they lived, their age, citizenship status and place of birth.

In addition to information on the total immigrant population, Statistics Canada compiled data for the first time in 1991 on non-permanent residents of Canada. These are persons who held student or employment authorizations, Minister's permits or who were refugee claimants. Information on this segment of the population is also part of today's release.

### Definitions

**Immigrant Population:** refers to persons who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who is not a Canadian citizen by birth, but who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by Canadian immigration authorities.

**Non-immigrant Population:** refers to persons who are Canadian citizens by birth.

**Non-permanent Residents:** refers to persons who hold a student authorization, employment authorization, Minister's permit or who are refugee claimants.

### Those born in Canada stay close to home

According to the 1991 Census, 85 per cent of persons born in Canada and still living here resided in their province or territory of birth. This level has remained virtually unchanged since the 1971 Census.

In 1991, about 90 per cent of Canadian residents born in Quebec or Ontario were still living in their province of birth. The Yukon Territory (46 per cent) and Saskatchewan (59 per cent) had the lowest proportions of persons born in a province or territory in which they still live.

The proportion of Newfoundland-born still living in the province was 74 per cent in 1991. This is the same percentage as in 1986, but marks a sharp decline from 80 per cent in 1981 to 84 per cent in 1971.

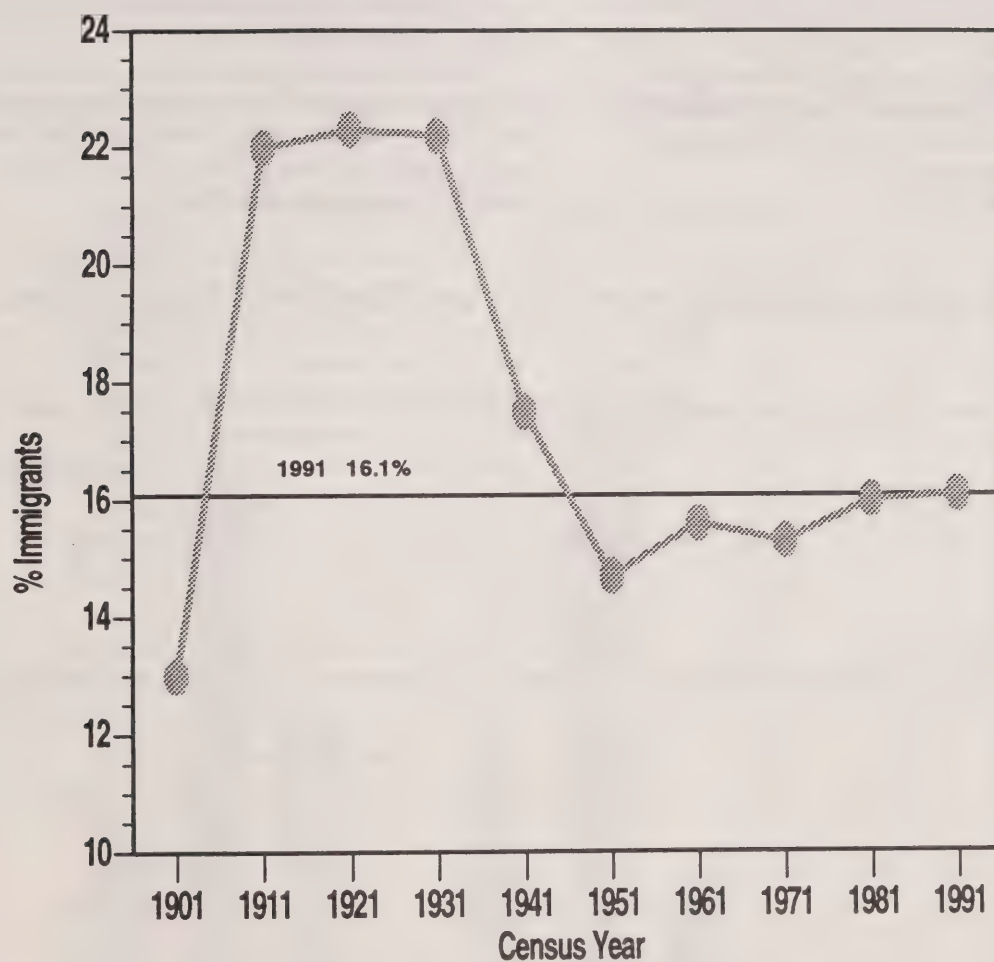
### Canada's Immigrants: their population share remains stable

According to the Census, the share of the population made up of immigrants has remained relatively stable during the past several decades. There has been, however, a substantial change over the years from where immigrants have come. Because immigrants tend to settle in certain regions, their influence is felt unevenly across the country. Overall, in 1991, 4.3 million immigrants were living in Canada. They represented 16.1 per cent of the total population, a slight increase from the 15.6 per cent recorded in the 1986 Census. Since the 1951 Census, immigrants have represented about the same proportion – 16 per cent – of the population.

The proportion of immigrants in the total population was highest in the first half of the century. In 1901, for example, 13 per cent of the population were immigrants. As a result of a large influx of people into the country in the early 1900s, the immigrant share of the population jumped to 22 per cent in 1911 and stayed at that level through 1931. During World War II, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recorded a drop in the proportion of immigrants in the total population, to 17 per cent. The proportion of immigrants in the population has remained stable since then.



## Immigrants as a Percentage of Total Population, Canada, 1901-1991



## Ontario continues to attract the majority of immigrants

Over the years, immigrants have tended to settle in some regions of the country more than in others. The 1991 Census found that 94 per cent of all immigrants lived in just four provinces: Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta. Over half of all immigrants to Canada (55 per cent) had settled in Ontario.

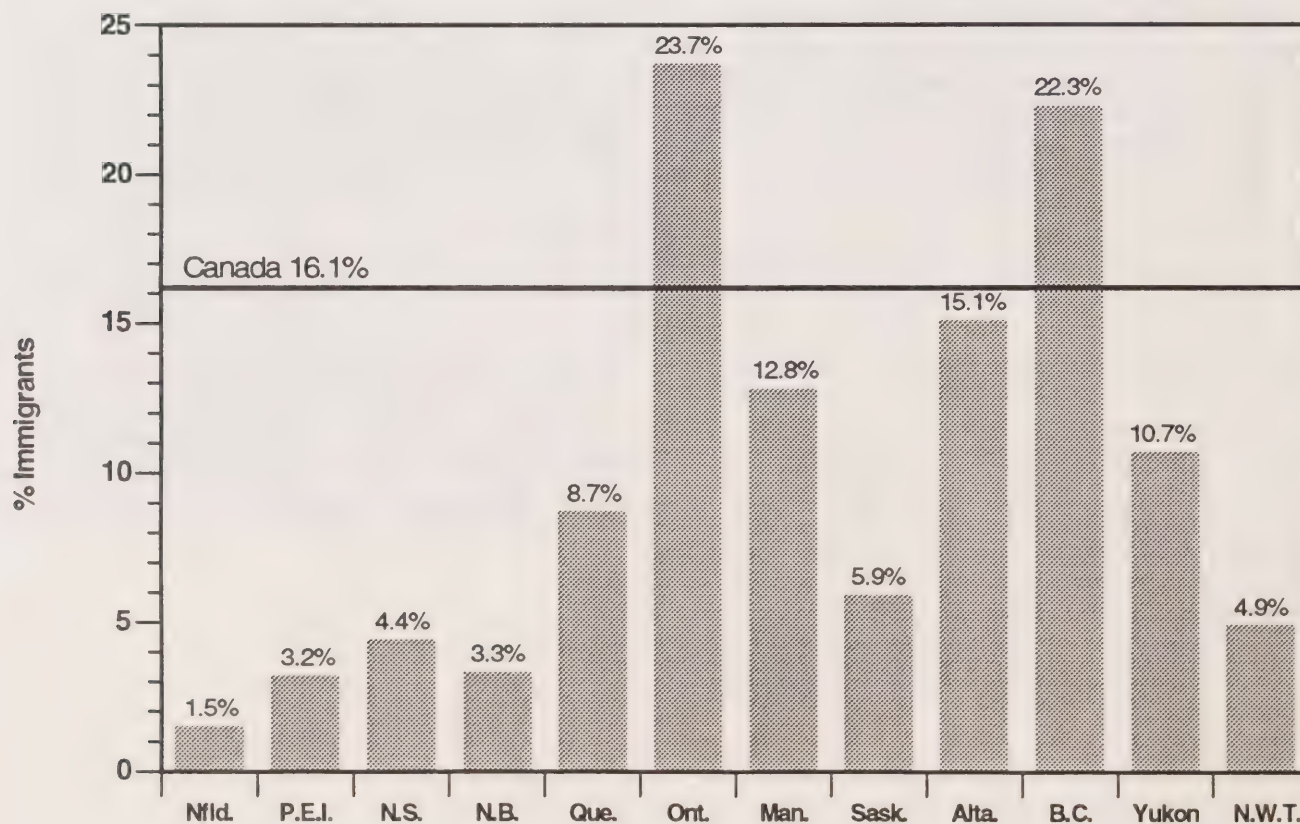
Immigrants represented almost 25 per cent of the provincial populations of Ontario and British Columbia, followed by 15 per cent in Alberta, 13 per cent in Manitoba and 11 per cent in the Yukon Territory. On the other hand, immigrants represented 9 per cent of the population in Quebec, 6 per cent in Saskatchewan and less than 5 per cent in the Northwest Territories and in each of the four Atlantic provinces.

## Immigrants choose to settle in urban areas

Immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born population to live in large urban centres. While fewer than one-third of the total population of Canada lived in the census metropolitan areas of Toronto, Montreal or Vancouver in 1991, more than half of Canada's immigrants lived in one of these three areas. In fact, 38 per cent or 1.5 million of the residents of the metropolitan area of Toronto were immigrants. In Vancouver, the proportion was 30 per cent while in Montreal, 17 per cent were immigrants.

The attraction of major urban centres for immigrants was most pronounced in Quebec: although 45 per cent of the total provincial population lived in Montreal, 88 per cent of the province's immigrant population lived there.

## Immigrants as a Percentage of Provincial and Territorial Populations, 1991



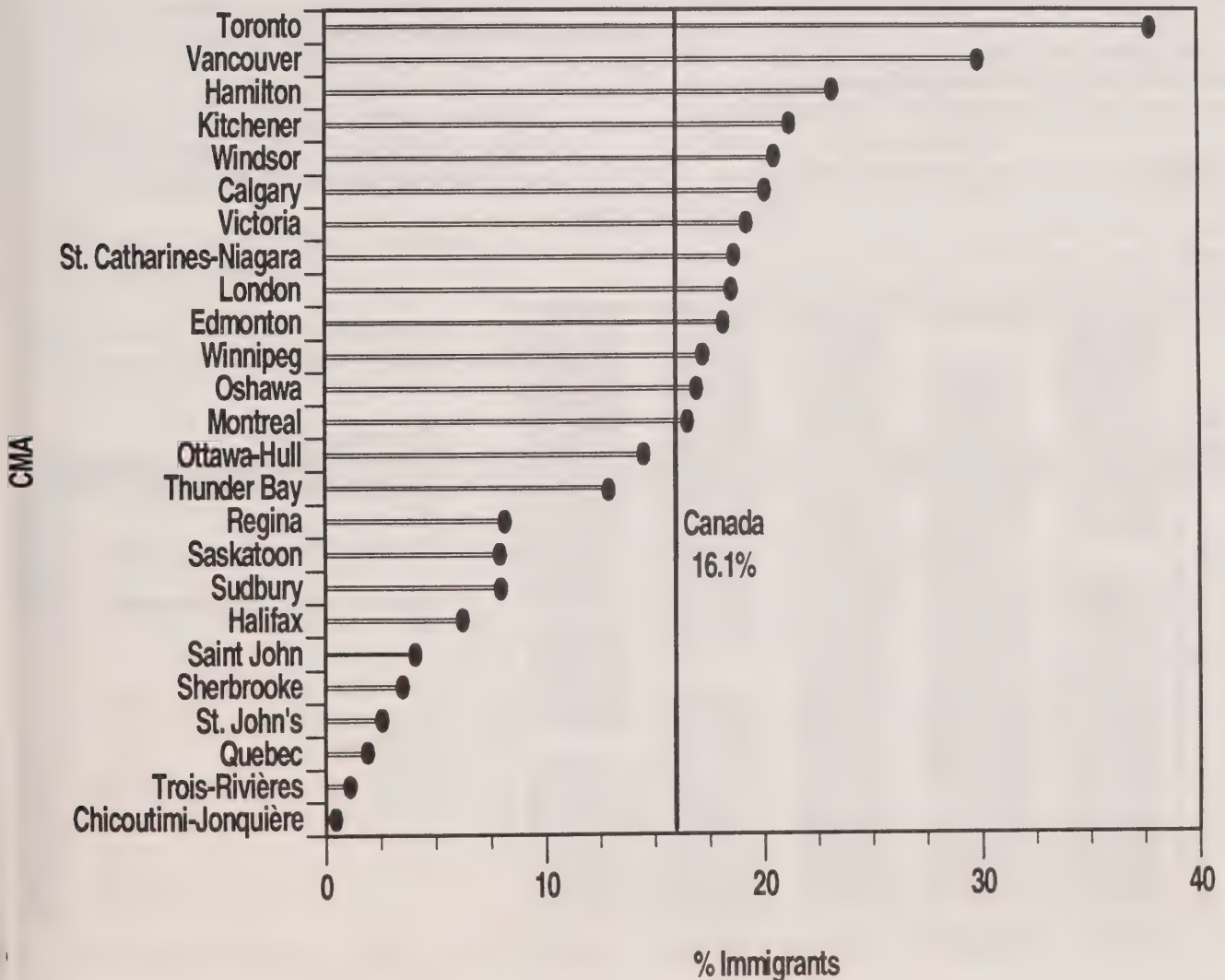
In British Columbia, 66 per cent of the immigrant population resided in Vancouver, compared with 49 per cent of the total provincial population. A similar pattern existed in Ontario, with 62 per cent of the immigrant population of that province living in the Toronto census metropolitan area compared with 39 per cent of the province's total population.

Over the years, major urban centres in southern Ontario and the Western provinces have also attracted large numbers of immigrants. In Ontario, immigrants constituted 24 per cent of the population in Hamilton, 22 per cent in Kitchener, 21 per cent in Windsor and 19 per cent in both London and

St. Catharines-Niagara. In western Canada (other than Vancouver), Calgary and Victoria had the highest proportion of immigrants at 20 per cent each, followed by Edmonton and Winnipeg (both at 18 per cent) and Regina and Saskatoon (both at 8 per cent).

On the other hand, immigrants generally made up smaller proportions of the populations of large urban areas in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces. East of Montreal, only Halifax (at 7 per cent) had an immigrant population greater than 5 per cent. The next largest concentration occurred in Saint John and Sherbrooke (both with 4 per cent) and St. John's (3 per cent).

### Immigrants as a Percentage of Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991





## The 1970s mark halfway point in time of arrival

Nearly half of Canada's immigrant population have lived here for more than 20 years. The proportion of immigrants is split almost evenly between those who arrived before and after the 1970s. In 1991, 48 per cent arrived before 1971 while 24 per cent came between 1971 and 1980 and 28 per cent between 1981 and 1991.

## The majority of immigrants were born in Europe...

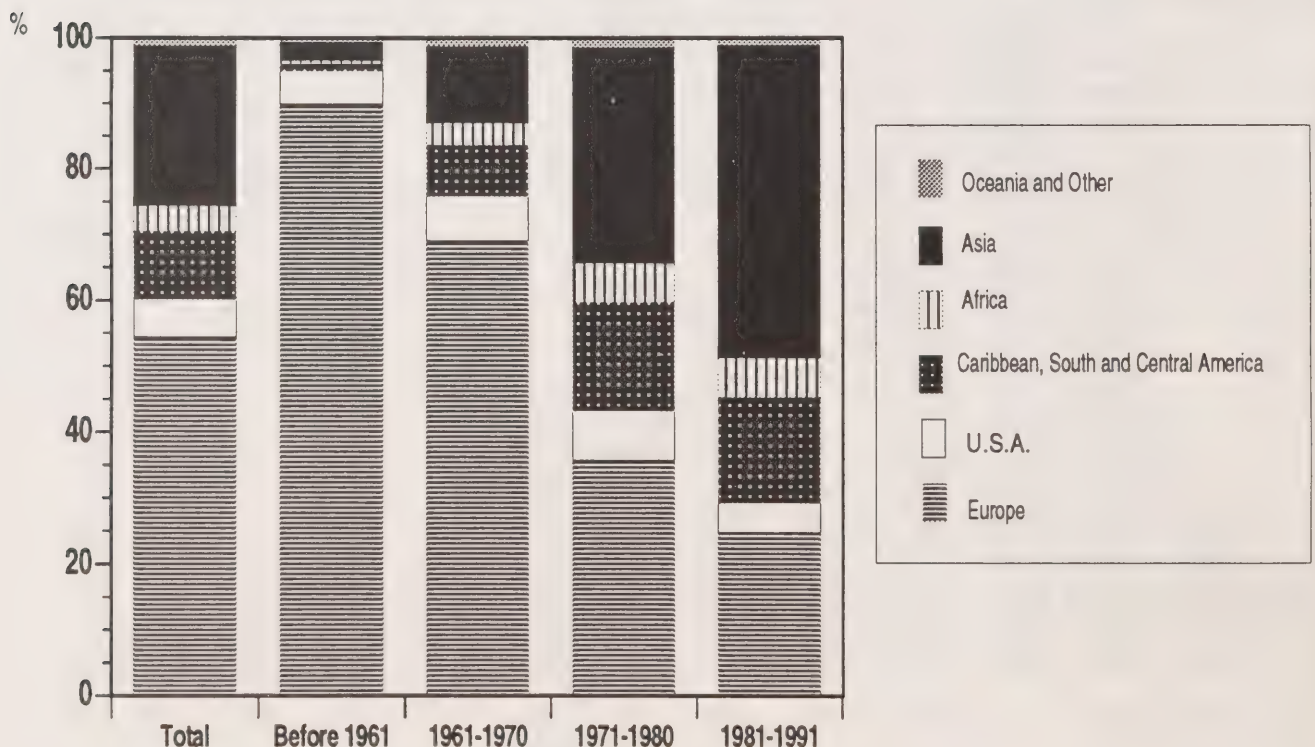
Europeans still made up the largest share of immigrants living in Canada in 1991, accounting for 54 per cent of all immigrants. This proportion declined from 62 per cent recorded in the 1986 Census and 67 per cent in the 1981 Census. Conversely, the percentage of the immigrant population born in Asia increased from 14 per cent in

1981 to 18 per cent in 1986 and to 25 per cent in 1991. Also in 1991, 6 per cent of all immigrants were born in the United States, 5 per cent in the Caribbean, 5 per cent in Central and South America, 4 per cent in Africa and 1 per cent in Oceania (Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands).

## ...but the picture is changing

While the European-born were still predominant in the total 1991 immigrant population, the proportion among immigrants who had arrived since 1961 has declined steadily. Immigrants born in Europe represented 90 per cent of those immigrants who arrived before 1961. However, this proportion fell to 69 per cent for the groups who immigrated to Canada between 1961 and 1970; to 36 per cent for those who came during the 1971 to 1980 period; and to one-quarter for those who arrived between 1981 and 1991.

**Immigrant Population by Place of Birth and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1991**



While the proportion of European-born has declined, the share accounted for by those born in Asia and other non-European areas has increased. Asian-born persons represented almost half of immigrants who came to Canada between 1981 and 1991. The European-born were the second largest group, accounting for 25 per cent of immigrants who arrived during the same period. An additional 10 per cent of recent immigrants were born in Central and South America, 6 per cent in the Caribbean, 6 per cent in Africa, 4 per cent in the United States and 1 per cent in Oceania (Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands).

Although the proportion of Asian immigrants has increased considerably among recent arrivals, Asian countries represented only three of the 10 most frequently reported places of birth for the total immigrant population. The five countries of birth for immigrants to Canada reported most often are still the United Kingdom, Italy, the United States, Poland and Germany. India is the sixth most frequently reported place of origin and is the birthplace of the greatest number of Asian immigrants. Portugal, People's Democratic Republic of China, Hong Kong and the Netherlands round out the top ten.

## A higher proportion of older population among immigrants

The age composition of the immigrant population differs markedly from that of non-immigrants. The

immigrant population is an older one because the majority of people who immigrate to Canada do so when they are young adults. Of the total immigrant population, 62 per cent of immigrants were 20 years-or-older when they came to Canada compared with 11 per cent aged 4-and-under and 27 per cent aged 5-to-19. The immigrant population is also older because children born to immigrant parents after their arrival in Canada are not counted as part of the immigrant population.

The immigrant population had both a higher proportion of older persons and a lower proportion of children than non-immigrants. In 1991, 5 per cent of immigrants, compared with 24 per cent of non-immigrants, were younger than 15. The situation was reversed at the other end of the scale with 18 per cent of immigrants aged 65-or-over, and only 10 per cent of non-immigrants in this age group. In fact, one out of every four persons aged 65-or-over in 1991 was an immigrant. The proportion of immigrants among seniors has decreased slightly since the 1981 Census, when three out of every 10 persons aged 65-and-over were immigrants.

In contrast, immigrants represented a smaller proportion of all persons younger than 15. In Canada, 4 per cent of the population younger than 15 were immigrants. Immigrant children younger than 15 represented 6 per cent of Ontario children and 5 per cent of children in British Columbia.

**Distribution of Non-immigrants and Immigrants by Age Groups, Canada, 1991**

Age Group	Non-immigrants		Immigrants	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	22,427,745	100.0	4,342,885	100.0
0-14	5,427,645	24.2	230,825	5.3
15-24	3,380,580	15.1	402,780	9.3
25-44	7,489,570	33.4	1,590,545	36.6
45-64	3,973,650	17.7	1,352,035	31.1
65-and-over	2,156,295	9.6	766,705	17.7



## **94 per cent of people living in Canada are Canadian citizens**

In 1991, 94 per cent of the total population were Canadian citizens. The majority obtained their citizenship by birth while 12 per cent were naturalized citizens. Those without Canadian citizenship represented 6 per cent of the population in 1991. These persons were landed immigrants who were either not eligible to apply for citizenship, had chosen not to do so, or were non-permanent residents.

The Atlantic provinces had the highest proportion of Canadian citizens at 99 per cent. The lowest proportions of people with Canadian citizenship were recorded in Ontario (91 per cent) and British Columbia (93 per cent).

About 2 per cent of the total population had dual or multiple citizenship. The majority of these (57 per cent) were Canadian citizens by naturalization who retained citizenship of the country of their birth.

## **More immigrants choose to obtain citizenship**

Among the immigrant population, 81 per cent of immigrants who were eligible to become Canadian citizens had done so by 1991. This proportion had increased from 79 per cent in 1986 and 75 per cent in 1981. Immigrants must reside in Canada for a minimum of three years before they are eligible to apply for Canadian citizenship.

## **Non-permanent residents counted for the first time**

In addition to the total number of immigrants, the 1991 Census counted 223,410 non-permanent residents – that is, persons who held student or

employment authorizations, Minister's permits or who were refugee claimants. This number represented less than 1 per cent of the total population enumerated in the census. (For more detail on the enumeration of the non-permanent resident population, refer to the box on page 10 of today's Daily.)

## **Non-permanent residents choose Ontario**

Over half (56 per cent) of all non-permanent residents enumerated in the Census lived in Ontario. Quebec had the next largest proportion (20 per cent), followed by British Columbia (13 per cent) and Alberta (6 per cent). The remaining 5 per cent lived in the other provinces and territories.

Nearly 72 per cent of non-permanent residents lived in the three largest census metropolitan areas (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver). Toronto had the largest concentration of non-permanent residents of any metropolitan area. In 1991, 44 per cent of all non-permanent residents in Canada lived in Toronto, 18 per cent in Montreal and 10 per cent in Vancouver.

As a result, non-permanent residents represented a notable proportion of the population of these cities. Although they accounted for .8 per cent of Canada's total population, the 1991 Census showed that the proportion of non-permanent residents was 2.5 per cent in Toronto, 1.3 per cent in Montreal and 1.4 per cent in Vancouver.

Outside Canada's three largest cities, the distribution of non-permanent residents was diffuse. In 1991, 3 per cent of all non-permanent residents lived in each of Ottawa-Hull and Edmonton, 2 per cent in each of Calgary and Hamilton and about 1 per cent in each of Kitchener, Winnipeg, London, Windsor and St. Catharines-Niagara.



# **Non-permanent Residents, Canada, Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991**

Census Metropolitan Area	Total Population	Non-permanent Residents	% of Total Population
Canada	26,994,045	223,410	0.8
Toronto	3,863,110	98,105	2.5
Vancouver	1,584,120	22,345	1.4
Montreal	3,091,115	40,050	1.3
Windsor	259,290	2,220	0.9
Hamilton	593,805	4,500	0.8
Kitchener	353,110	2,680	0.8
Ottawa-Hull	912,095	7,285	0.8
Calgary	748,215	5,380	0.7
Edmonton	832,155	5,895	0.7
London	376,725	2,215	0.6
Saskatoon	207,825	1,200	0.6
Winnipeg	645,610	3,230	0.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	359,990	1,700	0.5
Victoria	283,630	1,350	0.5
Oshawa	238,030	875	0.4
Sherbrooke	136,710	475	0.3
St. John's	169,810	580	0.3
Halifax	317,630	1,060	0.3
Regina	189,445	615	0.3
Quebec	637,755	1,200	0.2
Thunder Bay	122,860	240	0.2
Sudbury	156,125	210	0.1
Saint John	123,605	160	0.1
Trois-Rivières	134,890	135	0.1
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	159,600	105	0.1

## **The Asian-born make up largest group of non-permanent residents**

Forty-four per cent of enumerated non-permanent residents were born in Asia, followed by 19 per cent born in Europe, 11 per cent in Central and South America, 9 per cent in Africa, 8 per cent in the United States, 7 per cent in the Caribbean, and 2 per cent in Oceania (Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands).

The major countries of birth of non-permanent residents differed from those of recent immigrants. For non-permanent residents, the most frequently reported birthplace was the United States, followed by the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong and the People's Democratic Republic of China. In contrast, Hong Kong was the major country of birth of landed immigrants who came to Canada between 1981 and 1991, followed by Poland, the People's Democratic Republic of China, India and the United Kingdom. About 30 per cent of all non-permanent residents and recent immigrants came from the top five countries.

## Data Comparability

Users of census data should take into account factors which could affect the comparability of 1991 Census data with data from previous censuses:

**Changes in the Completeness of Enumeration:** No national census can obtain a complete enumeration of the population. Variations in the completeness of enumeration can occur from one census to the next. Estimates of the completeness of the 1991 Census were available in November 1992.

**Non-permanent Residents:** Because the 1991 Census counted both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada, the inclusion of this population may affect the comparability of data from previous Censuses. This is particularly true for Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, where there is a concentration of non-permanent residents. Although every attempt was made to enumerate non-permanent residents, the

completeness of enumeration of this population was below that achieved for permanent residents. Factors such as language difficulty and a reluctance to complete a government form or failure to understand the need to participate may have affected the enumeration of non-permanent residents and resulted in undercounting. Non-permanent residents' actual share of the total population was probably just over 1%.

**Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves:** Some Indian reserves and Indian settlements (a total of 78) were incompletely enumerated during the 1991 Census. Data for 1991 are therefore not available for those incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements. Because of the missing data, users are cautioned that for the affected geographic areas, comparisons (e.g. percentage change) between 1986 and 1991 are not exact. For larger geographic areas (Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas) the impact of the missing data is quite small.

## Upcoming Release Dates

## Information on

January 12, 1993	Language data, including home language, knowledge of official and non-official languages
February 2, 1993	Ethnic origin and dwellings
March 2, 1993	Labour force activity, occupation, industry, educational attainment and school attendance
March 23, 1993	Fertility, mobility and migration
April 13, 1993	Income
April 27, 1993	Religion, education (major fields of study), place of work, characteristics of Canadian households, and social and economic characteristics of families
To be announced	Aboriginal data by age and sex



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Statistics Canada has started consultations on 1996 Census content and post-censal topics. For information write: 1996 Census Content Determination Project, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

**The  
Daily**

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 9, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Estimates of Labour Income, September 1992** 2  
Labour income grew by 2.7% between September 1991 and September 1992.
- **New Motor Vehicle Sales, October 1992** 4  
Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales decreased 3.6% in October.
- **Farm Product Price Index, October 1992** 6  
The Farm Product Price Index was down 1.2% in October.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Estimates of Labour Income

September 1992

#### Highlights

The September 1992 preliminary estimate of labour income<sup>1</sup>, which comprises approximately 57% of Gross Domestic Product, was \$33.1 billion, an increase of 2.7% from September 1991. The year-to-date growth in labour income was 2.6%, similar to the 1991 annual increase of 2.8%.

#### Seasonally Adjusted - Wages and Salaries

- The September seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries rose by 0.3% from August.
- Forestry (+2.5%), federal administration and other government offices (+1.5%), mines, quarries and oil wells (+1.2%), local administration (+1.1%) and finance, insurance and real estate (+0.7%) all contributed to the overall September growth in wages and salaries. These increases were moderated, however, by declines in construction (-1.9%) and in education and related services (-1.7%).
- All provinces and territories recorded increases in wages and salaries in September except for Ontario, where a slight decline (-0.2%) was noted.

#### Unadjusted

- In September, wages and salaries grew by 2.6% from a year earlier, the strongest increase in 1992. The year-to-date growth was 2.3%, in line with the 2.2% annual increase in 1991.

<sup>1</sup> Labour income is composed of wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for approximately 90% of labour income, while supplementary labour income makes up the remaining 10%. Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income-in-kind, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income includes employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans.

- Wages and salaries in federal administration rose by 15.4% between September 1991 and September 1992. The September 1991 estimate was affected by the labour dispute with the Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC). If the impact of that work stoppage were removed, the year-to-year growth would be 5.6%.
- The strongest year-to-date growth in wages and salaries occurred in education and related services (6.1%), health and welfare services (5.1%), local administration (4.6%) and transportation, communications and other utilities (4.0%). In contrast, year-to-date declines in wages and salaries were noted in construction (-4.7%), mines, quarries and oil wells (-2.9%) and in forestry (-1.9%). Wages and salaries in manufacturing were virtually unchanged (-0.2%) on a year-to-date basis.
- British Columbia (4.1%), the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (3.3%), Alberta (3.1%) and Prince Edward Island (2.9%) recorded larger year-to-date increases in wages and salaries than the national growth of 2.3%. This growth was moderated by smaller increases in the other provinces and by a decline in Newfoundland (-0.8%).

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.**

The July-September 1992 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$22.50/\$90) will be available in January. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on the estimates, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □



**Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income**

(millions of dollars)

	September 1992 <sup>p</sup>	August 1992 <sup>r</sup>	July 1992 <sup>f</sup>	September 1991
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	331.4	366.5	331.8	338.4
Forestry	267.5	257.6	257.0	253.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	621.2	612.5	634.2	671.5
Manufacturing industries	5,109.0	5,133.4	5,239.9	5,108.0
Construction industry	1,888.9	1,933.4	1,860.3	1,942.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,919.4	2,930.2	2,937.1	2,786.5
Trade	4,021.0	4,039.7	4,089.5	3,933.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,542.8	2,566.2	2,586.2	2,450.0
Commercial and personal services	4,126.7	4,187.7	4,173.6	4,012.9
Education and related services	2,687.1	2,245.9	2,310.6	2,586.2
Health and welfare services	2,661.3	2,709.3	2,749.2	2,512.0
Federal administration and other government offices	978.0	989.5	1,005.4	848.3
Provincial administration	723.4	740.2	751.7	690.4
Local administration	659.5	666.2	679.1	644.5
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>	<b>29,537.2</b>	<b>29,378.1</b>	<b>29,605.6</b>	<b>28,778.3</b>
Supplementary labour income	3,609.4	3,593.1	3,687.1	3,502.2
<b>Labour income</b>	<b>33,146.6</b>	<b>32,971.2</b>	<b>33,292.7</b>	<b>32,280.5</b>
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	222.0	222.3	227.6	233.1
Forestry	231.9	226.2	217.6	221.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	614.1	606.8	624.3	666.9
Manufacturing industries	5,085.9	5,074.3	5,052.9	5,091.2
Construction industry	1,640.5	1,671.4	1,643.5	1,676.6
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,893.2	2,887.2	2,879.5	2,746.0
Trade	4,038.1	4,023.6	4,061.5	3,942.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,540.7	2,524.3	2,525.8	2,448.5
Commercial and personal services	4,047.0	4,033.3	4,022.7	3,919.4
Education and related services	2,670.8	2,717.7	2,696.8	2,569.9
Health and welfare services	2,679.3	2,679.5	2,691.3	2,529.5
Federal administration and other government offices	979.8	965.5	971.9	862.4
Provincial administration	714.1	713.5	721.1	681.6
Local administration	659.1	652.2	650.2	644.4
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>	<b>29,091.7</b>	<b>29,007.2</b>	<b>28,959.7</b>	<b>28,235.0</b>
Supplementary labour income	3,555.0	3,547.7	3,606.7	3,440.1
<b>Labour income</b>	<b>32,646.7</b>	<b>32,554.9</b>	<b>32,566.3</b>	<b>31,675.1</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.<sup>f</sup> Final estimates.

## New Motor Vehicle Sales

October 1992

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that new motor vehicle sales totalled 100,000 units in October 1992, a decrease of 3.6% from the revised September figure. This decrease was due to weaker sales of both passenger cars (-0.9%) and trucks (-8.3%).

#### Note to Users

*North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

*Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

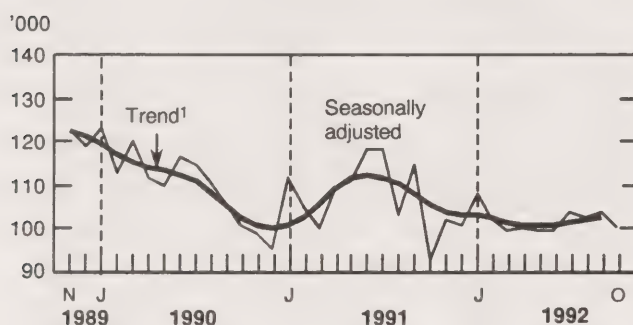
- The October decrease in passenger car sales stemmed from a drop of 1.0% for North American passenger cars and a drop of 3.4% for cars manufactured in Japan.
- In October 1992, the North American and Japanese shares of the Canadian passenger car market remained constant at 62% and 30%, respectively, compared to a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The October 1992 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$14.40/\$144) will be available in February 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

**Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1989-1992**



<sup>1</sup> The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

#### Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles for October 1992 totalled 97,000 units, up 0.9% from October 1991. Sales of passenger cars declined 2.3%, but truck sales increased by 7.8%.

# New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

October 1992

	Seasonally Adjusted Sales			
	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	August 1992 <sup>r</sup>	September 1992 <sup>r</sup>	October 1992 <sup>p</sup>
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
<b>Total New Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>103,713</b> <b>+ 4.8</b>	<b>102,329</b> <b>-1.3</b>	<b>103,638</b> <b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>99,876</b> <b>-3.6</b>
<b>Passenger Cars by Origin:</b>				
North America	43,947 + 7.4	42,015 -4.4	40,983 -2.5	40,977 --
Overseas	24,465 + 1.6	24,002 -1.9	24,960 + 4.0	24,346 -2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,412</b> <b>+ 5.2</b>	<b>66,016</b> <b>-3.5</b>	<b>65,943</b> <b>-0.1</b>	<b>65,323</b> <b>-0.9</b>
<b>Trucks, Vans and Buses</b>	<b>35,301</b> <b>+ 4.0</b>	<b>36,313</b> <b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>37,695</b> <b>+ 3.8</b>	<b>34,553</b> <b>-8.3</b>
	Unadjusted Sales			
	October 1992	Change 1992/1991	January - October 1992	Change 1992/1991
	Units	%	Units	%
<b>Total New Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>96,567</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>1,055,327</b>	<b>-6.2</b>
<b>Passenger Cars by Origin:</b>				
North America	39,912	-1.0	438,175	-13.5
Japan	19,155	-3.4	205,620	-1.6
Other Countries	4,849	-7.3	50,921	-3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,916</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>694,716</b>	<b>-9.6</b>
<b>Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:</b>				
North America	27,762	+ 13.2	309,718	+ 3.4
Overseas	4,889	-15.2	50,893	-11.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,651</b>	<b>+ 7.8</b>	<b>360,611</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary Figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised Figures.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.



## Farm Product Price Index

October 1992

The Farm Product Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 96.4 in October, down 1.2% from the revised September level of 97.6. The crops index was down 4.1% to 82.9 as the cereals, oilseeds and potatoes indexes all decreased. The livestock and animal products index rose 0.2% to 104.7 as an increase of 2.3% in the hogs index more than offset a decrease of 0.5% in the cattle and calves index. The overall index remained at low levels not seen since the 1979/1980 crop year. The Canadian Wheat Board's initial prices for wheat and barley for 1992/93 were set slightly above prices that prevailed in July, however, the low quality of the 1992/93 crop depressed average prices.

### Percentage Changes in the Farm Product Price Index between September and October 1992, by Province

Newfoundland	-1.1%
Prince Edward Island	-3.8%
Nova Scotia	-1.6%
New Brunswick	-1.2%
Quebec	+1.2%
Ontario	-1.3%
Manitoba	+1.3%
Saskatchewan	-3.4%
Alberta	-3.5%
British Columbia	+0.7%
<b>Canada</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>

### Crops

The crops index was down 4.1% in October to 82.9 as the cereals, oilseeds and potatoes indexes decreased. The crops index in October fell 9.4% below the level of a year before.

- The cereals index fell 6.1% to 68.2 in October. Wheat and barley prices in Western Canada declined in response to increased marketings of lower-quality grain. The cereals index stood 14.2% below the year-earlier level.

- The oilseeds index fell 0.8% to 105.3, as increases in flaxseed prices were offset by lower canola prices. The index stood 12.9% above the same month last year.
- The potatoes index fell 13.2% in October (its third consecutive monthly decline) and fell 15.7% below its year-earlier level. Canadian potato production for 1992-93 is estimated to be 23.4% above last year's level.

### Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 0.2% to 104.7 in October. The hogs and dairy products indexes both increased, but the cattle and calves and the poultry and eggs indexes decreased.

- The hogs index rose 2.3% to 78.8 in October, its highest level since June 1992. The index increased in seven of the last nine months and was above year-earlier levels during each of the last two months. On October 1, 1992, the hog inventory was estimated to be 2% below the year-earlier figure.
- The cattle and calves index decreased 0.5% to 109.3 in October, but remained 4.4% above its year-earlier level. From January to October 1992, Canadian slaughter was 3.3% above the same period last year.

### Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The October issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$7.10/\$71) is scheduled for release on December 17. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Sugar Sales

November 1992

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 88 244 tonnes for all types of sugar in November 1992, comprising 73 912 tonnes in domestic sales and 14 332 tonnes in export sales. From January to November 1992, sales of all types of sugar totalled 965 046 tonnes: 840 400 tonnes in domestic sales and 124 646 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 82 295 tonnes in November 1991, of which 73 698 tonnes were domestic sales and 8 597 tonnes were export sales. From January to November 1991, sales of all types of sugar totalled 876 111 tonnes: 805 170 tonnes in domestic sales and 70 941 tonnes in export sales.

The November 1992 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Footwear Statistics

October 1992

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,836,477 pairs of footwear in October 1992, a decrease of 13.9% from the 2,132,214<sup>r</sup> (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for the January to October 1992 period totalled 18,912,872<sup>r</sup> pairs of footwear, down 9.2% from the 20,824,281<sup>r</sup> pairs produced during the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.**

The October 1992 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

### Electric Storage Batteries

October 1992

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 191,172 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in October 1992.

From January to October 1992, sales totalled 1,559,780 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries, down 18.9% from the previous year.

**Note:** Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The October 1992 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

### Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

October 1992

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 545 960 cubic metres in October 1992, a decrease of 14.7% from 4 156 302<sup>r</sup> (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 6 002 854 cubic metres, up 9.7% from 5 473 372<sup>r</sup> cubic metres in October 1991. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was 8 947 092 cubic metres in October, an increase of 5.1% from 8 509 035<sup>r</sup> cubic metres consumed the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue in October decreased 18.3% to 15 184 579 cubic metres, down from 18 590 779<sup>r</sup> cubic metres a year earlier.

From January to October 1992, receipts of pulpwood totalled 29 596 048 cubic metres, a decrease of 12.4% from 33 771 172<sup>r</sup> cubic metres a year earlier. From January to October 1992, receipts of wood residue increased 3.1% to 51 299 792 cubic metres from the year-earlier 49 744 666<sup>r</sup> cubic metres. From January to October 1992, consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 82 312 769 cubic metres, was down 2.4% from 84 320 309<sup>r</sup> cubic metres a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.**

The October 1992 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$6.10/\$61) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■



## Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

October 1992

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for October 1992 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 56 209 tonnes in October 1992, a decrease of 9.5% from the 62 135<sup>r</sup> (revised) tonnes shipped during the previous month.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).**

The October 1992 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

## Steel Primary Forms

October 1992

Steel primary forms production for October 1992 totalled 1 183 240 tonnes, an increase of 2.9% from 1 149 684 tonnes produced the previous year.

From January to October 1992, production totalled 11 428 332 tonnes, up 6.8% from 10 698 959 tonnes produced a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).**

The October 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

## Steel Pipe and Tubing

October 1992

Steel pipe and tubing production for October 1992 totalled 124 833 tonnes, a decrease of 16.4% from the 149 365 tonnes produced a year earlier.

From January to October 1992, production totalled 1 083 984 tonnes, down 25.1% from the 1 447 824 tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.**

The October 1992 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

## Cancer in Canada

1988

Provincial and territorial cancer registries in Canada reported that 99,456 new cases of cancer were diagnosed in 1988, an increase of 3.2% over the 96,384 cancers diagnosed in 1987.

Cancer incidence data for 1988 are now available in advance of the annual publication *Cancer in Canada, 1988*. The data series includes the number of new cases of cancer that were diagnosed in 1988 as reported for all the provinces and territories.

For additional information, please contact Eva Illing (613-951-1775) or the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■



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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Gross Domestic Product by Industry,**  
September 1992.

**Catalogue number 15-001**

(Canada: \$12.70/\$127; United States:  
US\$15.20/US\$152; Other Countries:  
US\$17.80/US\$178).

**Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins,**  
October 1992.

**Catalogue number 46-002**

(Canada: \$5.60/\$56; United States: US\$6.70/US\$67;  
Other Countries: US\$7.80/US\$78).

**Department Store Sales and Stocks, June 1992.**

**Catalogue number 63-002**

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States:  
US\$17.30/US\$173; Other Countries:  
US\$20.20/US\$202).

**Summary of Canadian International Trade,**  
September 1992.

**Catalogue number 65-001**

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States:  
US\$21.80/US\$218; Other Countries:  
US\$25.50/US\$255).

**Exports by Commodity, September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 65-004**

(Canada: \$55.10/\$551; United States:  
US\$66.10/US\$661; Other Countries:  
US\$77.10/US\$771).

**Work Injuries, 1989-1991.**

**Catalogue number 72-208**

(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36;  
Other Countries: US\$42).

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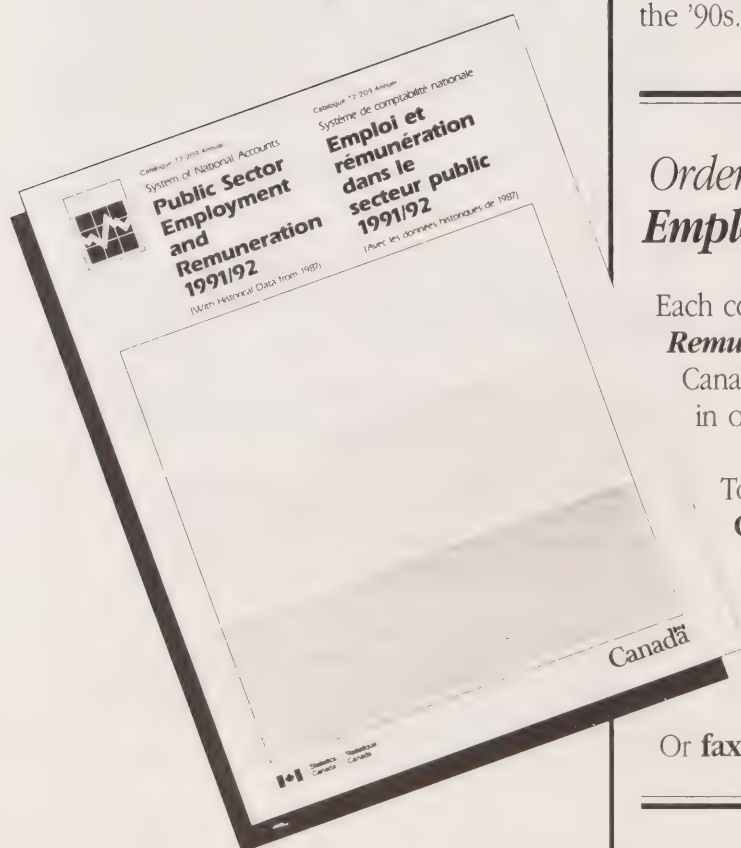
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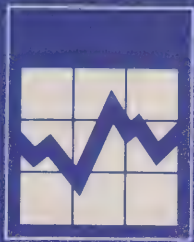
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 10, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

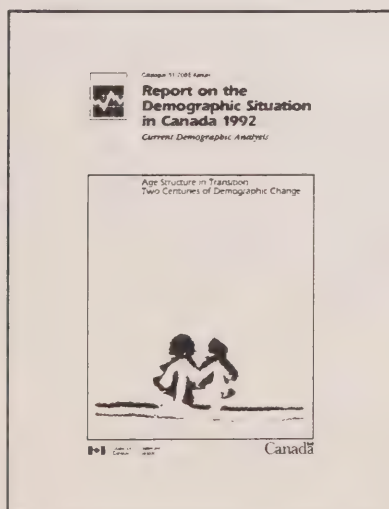
## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada, 1992** 3  
At 1.5%, Canada's rate of population growth in 1990 remained the highest in the industrialized world. The rate has climbed no higher than 0.4% in Europe, 1.1% in the United States and 1.4% in Australia.
- **New Housing Price Index, October 1992** 4  
The Canada Total New Housing Price Index increased 0.1% in October from September.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, October 1992 5
- Raw Materials Price Index - Early Estimate, November 1992 5

(continued on page 2)



### Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada 1992

Today, Statistics Canada is releasing its sixth annual *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada* in the Current Demographic Analysis series. The report contains 160 pages of analysis, 71 tables never before published or updated and 16 charts.

The publication notes that among the trends which are confirmed, is that after a reluctance to marry, and a reduced propensity for living in couple, for many there is now a clear attraction for solo living.

*Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada 1992* (91-209E, \$26) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information, contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Research and Analysis Section, Demography Division.



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Railway Carloadings, Nine-day Period Ending November 30, 1992	5
Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey (Large Carriers), Third Quarter 1992	6
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, October 1992	6
Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending December 5, 1992	6

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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## REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada

1992

#### Highlights

- Fewer couples, because I live at my place and you live at yours...!
- In Quebec, half of first-born children have an unmarried mother.

#### Part I

- At 1.5% in 1990, Canada's rate of population growth remained the highest in the industrialized world. The rate has climbed no higher than 0.4% in Europe, 1.1% in the United States and 1.4% in Australia.
- In 1971, 68% of persons aged 20 to 24 were single, while in 1991, 91% of this age group were single.
- Not only are people marrying less, but fewer and fewer are living as couples. For example, among women aged 25 to 29 in 1981, 79% were living in female-male arrangement; in 1991, only 66% were.
- Single-parent families are increasing, but more slowly in the last five years than in the preceding five (12% compared to 20%). As the growth in two-parent families has been very weak (3.0%), single-parent families have stolen the limelight (they accounted for 20% of families in 1991 compared to 17% in 1981).
- Solo living is becoming more prominent. Between 1981 and 1991, the proportion of one-person households grew by 111%. This increase was greater in the east than in the west of the country. Quebec has by far the greatest proportion of one-person households (22%). In British Columbia, which placed second, one-person households only accounted for 14% of the total. Ontario had the lowest percentage (7.4%).
- For every 100 marriages registered in 1960, there were 55 unions that ended either in divorce or death; in 1990, for 100 marriages there were 89 dissolutions – 42 by divorce.

- For the fourth consecutive year, Canada's total fertility rate increased; the 1990 level of 1.83 children per woman represented a return to a level not seen in 14 years.
- Births to unmarried women rose in all provinces in 1990. The highest percentage of such births (36%) occurred in Quebec and the lowest (14.5%) in Ontario. Almost half of the first births in Quebec were to unmarried women, compared to one-fifth of the first births in Ontario and one-third in Canada.
- Deaths due to AIDS are increasing – but slowly.
- Though immigration was strong in 1990 compared to preceding years (228,557 persons), if the rate had been equal to that of 1958, Canada would have received 450,000 immigrants.

#### Part II

- The average annual growth of the youth population during the last 120 years has been 1.2%, and that of persons aged 65 and over has been 2.7%. As a result, between 1861 and 1981, the number of older persons increased by a factor of 24.
- Of the men and women born in Canada in 1951, more will live past their 60th birthday than survived to their first birthday among those born during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- Thanks to the decline in mortality rates, of women born in 1950, only 50 per 1,000 will die before becoming mothers. For every 1,000 women born during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, 400 died before giving birth to a child.
- A curious turn of events in education: following a call for downsizing due to a drop in the number of persons under 20 years of age, the educational sector, whose activities have traditionally been centred on the youth, is now being sustained by a growing senior population.

*Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada 1992 (91-209E, \$26) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."*

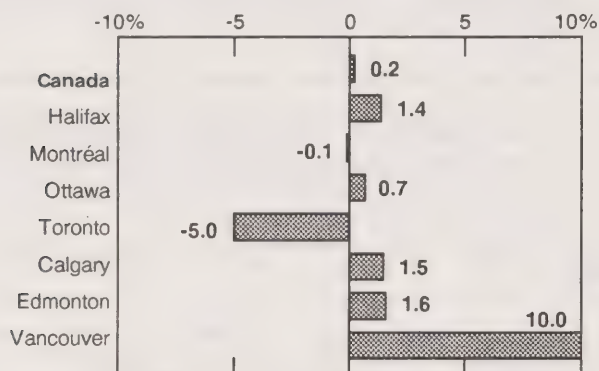
For more information, contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Research and Analysis Section, Demography Division. ■

## New Housing Price Index

October 1992

The New Housing Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 134.7 in October, up 0.1% from September 1992. The estimated House Only index increased 0.1% and the Land Only index increased 0.6%.

### Percentage Changes in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, October 1992



The largest monthly decrease in new housing prices was recorded in Hamilton (-0.6%), while the largest monthly increases were recorded in Vancouver (0.9%) and Victoria (0.5%).

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices was up 0.2% from the year-earlier level. The movement mainly reflected the offsetting impact of decreases in Toronto (-5.0%), Hamilton (-3.4%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-3.3%) and St. Catharines-Niagara (-3.1%) compared to increases in Vancouver (10.0%), Victoria (6.2%) and Regina (5.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in March 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

## New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	October 1992	September 1992	October 1991	% change	
				October 1992/ September 1992	October 1992/ October 1991
Canada Total	134.7	134.5	134.4	0.1	0.2
Canada (House Only)	124.2	124.1	125.6	0.1	-1.1
Canada (Land Only)	166.3	165.3	160.6	0.6	3.5
St. John's	127.0	127.0	126.5	-	0.4
Halifax	111.0	111.1	109.5	-0.1	1.4
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.4	115.4	114.2	-	1.1
Quebec City	134.9	135.1	134.4	-0.1	0.4
Montreal	134.8	134.7	135.0	0.1	-0.1
Ottawa-Hull	123.8	123.9	123.0	-0.1	0.7
Toronto	139.1	139.2	146.4	-0.1	-5.0
Hamilton	129.3	130.1	133.9	-0.6	-3.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	129.3	129.7	133.5	-0.3	-3.1
Kitchener-Waterloo	124.6	124.7	128.8	-0.1	-3.3
London	146.0	146.2	147.3	-0.1	-0.9
Windsor	127.8	127.9	127.1	-0.1	0.6
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	132.8	133.0	132.3	-0.2	0.4
Winnipeg	108.7	108.7	108.0	-	0.6
Regina	118.2	118.2	112.1	-	5.4
Saskatoon	107.4	107.4	106.7	-	0.7
Calgary	134.2	133.6	132.2	0.4	1.5
Edmonton	143.4	142.8	141.2	0.4	1.6
Vancouver	139.8	138.6	127.1	0.9	10.0
Victoria	129.7	129.0	122.1	0.5	6.2

- Nil or zero.



## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

October 1992

Department stores sales including concessions totalled \$1,145.0 million in October 1992, up 4.3% from October 1991. Concessions sales totalled \$64.6 million, 5.6% of total department store sales.

#### Note to Users

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and a seasonally adjusted estimate at the Canada level will be released in The Daily on December 22, 1992.

Department store sales during October 1992 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas were as follows:

### Department Store Sales Including Concessions October 1992

	Sales (\$ millions)	Year-over-year % Change
<b>Province</b>		
Newfoundland	16.0	+ 6.0
Prince Edward Island	4.5	+ 3.3
Nova Scotia	39.1	+ 6.6
New Brunswick	27.2	+ 8.0
Quebec	215.3	+ 3.3
Ontario	476.8	+ 6.9
Manitoba	46.0	+ 2.6
Saskatchewan	31.5	+ 1.9
Alberta	119.7	-4.3
British Columbia	168.8	+ 4.7
<b>Metropolitan Area</b>		
Calgary	44.0	-5.5
Edmonton	51.5	-4.2
Halifax-Dartmouth	20.0	+ 3.6
Hamilton	33.2	+ 6.7
Montreal	116.3	+ 1.9
Ottawa-Hull	54.9	+ 8.2
Quebec City	31.0	+ 8.3
Toronto	184.5	+ 3.2
Vancouver	91.5	+ 5.2
Winnipeg	40.8	+ 2.6

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12).

The October 1992 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2.70/\$27) will be available in January 1993.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

### Raw Materials Price Index – Early Estimate

November 1992

The Raw Materials Price Index is estimated to have decreased 0.2% in November 1992 from October 1992. Decreases observed for mineral fuels (-0.7%) and metals (-2.8%) were partially offset by increases for animal and vegetable products (0.9%) and wood (0.8%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have risen 0.1% in November.

This is an early estimate of the latest Raw Materials Price Index based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of the month.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

### Railway Carloadings

Nine-day Period Ending November 30, 1992

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the nine-day period totalled 5.1 million tonnes, a decrease of 18.7% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 18.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 18.0% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of November 30, 1992 decreased 5.0% from the previous year.

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

## Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey (Large Carriers)

Third Quarter 1992

The results of the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, covering the activities of the large for-hire trucking carriers with annual operating revenues of \$25 million or more, are now available for the third quarter of 1992.

### Highlights

- During the third quarter of 1992, the 50 large carriers who earn \$25 million or more annually generated total operating revenues of \$751 million. This was a decline of 5.5% and 6.5% from the third quarters of 1991 and 1990, respectively.
- The large carriers' operating ratio of 0.99 in the third quarter of 1992 was a slight deterioration from 0.98 in the third quarter of 1991 and was a further deterioration from 0.97 in the third quarter of 1990.
- Total operating expenses for the third quarter of 1992 amounted to \$744 million, down 4.8% from the third quarter of 1991 and down 4.7% from the third quarter of 1990. The major expense, salaries and wages, accounted for 37.2% of total operating expenses, relatively consistent with the third quarters of 1990 and 1991.

Detailed data for the third quarter of 1992 will appear in the January 1993 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, \$9.40/\$75).

For further information, contact Dan Calof (613-951-2519), Transportation Division. ■

## Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

October 1992

Canadian firms produced 191 289 cubic metres of waferboard in October 1992, an increase of 14.7% from the 166 721 cubic metres produced in October 1991. Particleboard production totalled 110 112 cubic metres, up 30.4% from 84 436<sup>r</sup> (revised) cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard in October 1992 was 8 734 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, an increase of 4.1% from the 8 388<sup>r</sup> thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, produced in October 1991.

From January to October 1992, production of waferboard totalled 1 700 338 cubic metres, up 29.8% from the 1 310 101 cubic metres produced the year before. Particleboard production was 995 709<sup>r</sup> cubic metres, up 13.0% from the 881 290<sup>r</sup> cubic metres produced from January to October 1991. Year-to-date production of fibreboard amounted to 77 866 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, down 4.2% from the 81 265<sup>r</sup> thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, produced a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The October 1992 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

## Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 5, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 5, 1992 totalled 293 610 tonnes, a 3.6% increase from the preceding week's total of 283 328 tonnes and up 14.4% from the year-earlier 256 657 tonnes. Year-to-date production at December 5, 1992 totalled 12 838 053 tonnes, a 6.7% increase from 12 027 226 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■



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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Footwear Statistics**, October 1992.

**Catalogue number 33-002**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products**,

October 1992.

**Catalogue number 41-006**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances**, October 1992.

**Catalogue number 43-003**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries**, October 1992.

**Catalogue number 43-005**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics**, September 1992.

**Catalogue number 63-011**

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73;

Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

**Touriscope: International Travel**, 1990.

**Catalogue number 66-201**

(Canada: \$34; United States: US\$41; Other

Countries: US\$48).

**Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada**, 1992.

**Catalogue number 91-209E**

(Canada: \$26; United States: US\$31; Other

Countries: US\$36).

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and Telichart, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre for more information.

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, December 11, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

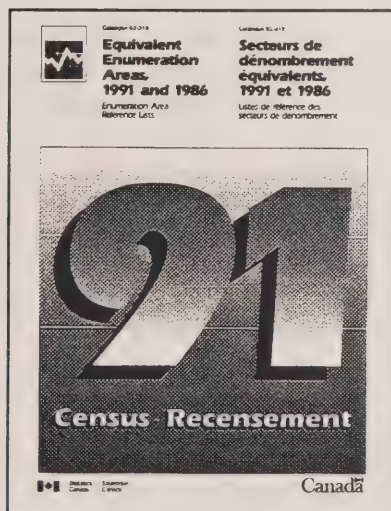
### MAJOR RELEASE

#### ● Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1991

3

Average family income in 1991 was an estimated \$53,131, down 2.6% from 1990 after adjusting for inflation as measured by the consumer price index. This decrease marked the second consecutive year of diminishing average income.

(continued on page 2)



#### Equivalent Enumeration Areas, 1991 and 1986

##### Enumeration Area Reference Lists

*Equivalent Enumeration Areas, 1991 and 1986* is now available. This publication lists enumeration areas from the 1991 Census along with their 1986 equivalents.

Five tables are presented for each province and territory. The first two tables list all the enumeration areas (EAs) for which there is a one-to-one correspondence between 1991 and 1986. The third table identifies geographically equivalent groups of EAs for each census, and the last two tables serve as indexes to the third table.

An enumeration area is the smallest geographical area for which census data are normally available.

To obtain a copy of *Equivalent Enumeration Areas, 1991 and 1986* (92-318, \$55), see "How to Order Publications." For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Elementary and Secondary School Enrolment, 1990-91	5
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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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## REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES: December 14-18

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## MAJOR RELEASE

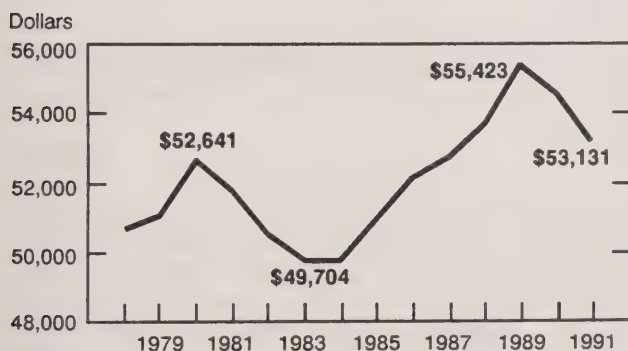
### Income Distributions by Size in Canada

1991

Average family income in 1991 was an estimated \$53,131, down 2.6% from 1990 after adjusting for inflation as measured by changes in the consumer price index. This decrease marked the second consecutive year of diminishing average income and, as a result, 40% of the gains realized since the recession of the early 1980s have been eroded. When the losses of both recessions are taken into consideration, real average family income in 1991 was only slightly above its level in 1980. Over the same period, average family income per capita increased 7.0% due to declining average family size.

Consistent with the decline in average family income, the size of the low-income population increased. The proportion of persons below Statistics Canada's low-income cutoffs increased to 16.0% in 1991, up from 14.6% in 1990 and 13.6% in 1989. There were an estimated 4,227,000 low-income persons in 1991, up from 3,821,000 in 1990 and 3,487,00 in 1989. Before 1989, low-income rates declined in each year following the recession of the early 1980s.

#### Average Family Income in Constant (1991) Dollars, Canada, 1978 to 1991



### Highlights

- The decline in real income was widespread among various types of families. Both elderly and non-elderly families suffered income reductions in 1991. Notable losses were recorded for childless couples with one earner (down 8.2% to \$40,848), female lone-parent families (down 4.4% to \$22,186) and elderly couples (down 3.3% to \$35,553).
- The continuing reduction in full-year full-time work contributed to the erosion of real income. For example, the number of persons who worked full-year full-time in 1991 was down 2.2% from 1990. At the same time, the number of families where at least one member had some unemployment in 1991 increased by 6.8% from 1990.
- The average number of earners per family declined for the second consecutive year, to 1.73 in 1991 from 1.75 in 1990 and 1.80 in 1989. Similar trends were observed during the recession of the early 1980s.
- The low-income rate for children less than 18 years of age rose to 18.3% in 1991, up from 16.9% in 1990 and 14.5% in 1989. This represented an increase of 105,000 children, so that in 1991 an estimated 1,210,000 children under the age of 18 lived in families with incomes below the low-income cutoffs.
- The low-income rate for elderly persons 65 years of age and over was 20.0% in 1991 compared to 19.3% in 1990, halting the downward trend observed since the last recession. However, the 1991 rate was still the second lowest ever recorded.
- Almost all family types experienced increased low-income rates. Female lone-parent families continued to have a low-income rate higher than other family types. Their 1991 rate was 61.9%, up from 60.6% in 1990.

- The average low-income deficiency or gap for low-income families was \$7,439 in 1991, essentially unchanged from \$7,473 in 1990. (Low-income deficiency represents the difference between family income and the low-income cutoff. Thus, the average income for low-income families was an estimated \$7,439 below the low-income cutoffs in 1991.)
- The average 1991 deficiency of \$9,051 for low-income female lone-parent families was up 4.1% from \$8,695 in 1990. They had one of the largest deficiencies of all family types.

These estimates were prepared from data collected by the Survey of Consumer Finances (approximately 41,000 households), a supplement to the April 1992 Labour Force Survey. The sample excludes the institutional population and households in

the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and on Indian reserves.

Microdata tapes containing information on the 1991 incomes of economic families and individuals aged 15 years and over, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be released later. These tapes have been carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. The tapes can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division.

*Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1991* (13-207, \$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information concerning these data or the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division. ■

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Elementary and Secondary School Enrolment

1990-91

Following declines which began in the early 1970s, elementary and secondary school enrolment has increased annually since 1985-86. In 1988-89, enrolment exceeded five million students for the first time since 1981-82. Between 1989-1990 and 1990-91, the number of students increased by a further 66,000. This brought the total elementary and secondary enrolment to 5.1 million, approximately the same as 10 years earlier.

The increase in enrolment since the mid-1980s was primarily the result of growth at the pre-elementary and elementary levels. Between 1989-1990 and 1990-91, enrolment remained stable at the pre-elementary level while enrolment increased by 30,000 students at the elementary and secondary levels.

Since 1970-71, total public school enrolment decreased by 810,000 students (-14%). Over the same period, private school enrolment grew by more than 98,000 (69%), and federal schools added 20,000 students (71%).

The publication *Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment, 1990-91* (81-210, \$26) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For additional information, contact Éline Fournier, (613-951-1520), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

### Milling and Crushing Statistics

October 1992

#### Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in October 1992 was 213 928 tonnes, up 1% from the 211 816 tonnes milled in October 1991. The resulting wheat flour production increased 10% to 162 782 tonnes in October 1992, up from 147 379 tonnes in October 1991.

#### Crushing

Canola crushings for October 1992 amounted to 164 501 tonnes, up 3% from the 159 993 tonnes crushed in October 1991. The resulting oil production increased 4% to 67 774 tonnes from 64 930 tonnes in October 1991. Meal production increased 4% to 99 318 tonnes from 95 675 tonnes in October 1991.

Data on soybean crushings are now confidential.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.**

The October 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.80/\$138) is scheduled for release in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

### Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

October 1992

Preliminary operational data for October 1992 are now available. Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services reported that domestic passenger-kilometres in October decreased by 10% from October 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.**

Preliminary civil aviation data for October 1992 will be published in the January issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$9.30/\$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

### Income Distribution by Size in Canada, 1991.

Catalogue number 13-207

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48; Other Countries: US\$56).

### New Motor Vehicle Sales, May 1992.

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States: US\$17.30/US\$173; Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

### Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment, 1990-91.

Catalogue number 81-210

(Canada: \$26; United States: US\$31; Other Countries: US\$36).

### Imports by Country, January-September 1992.

Catalogue number 65-006

(Canada: \$82.75/\$331; United States: US\$99.25/US\$397; Other Countries: US\$115.75/US\$463).

### Equivalent Enumeration Areas, 1991 and 1986.

Catalogue number 92-318

(Canada: \$55; United States: US\$66; Other Countries: US\$77).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



## How to Order Publications

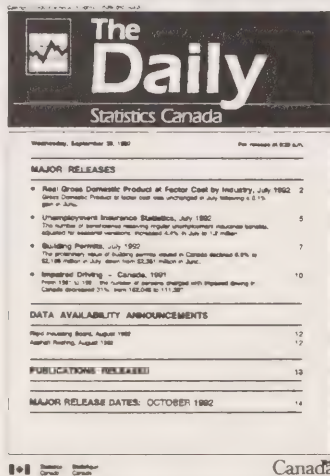
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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer and CD-ROM diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and Telichart, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre for more information.

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

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### Week of December 14-18

(Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
December		
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	October 1992
15	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	October 1992
16	Department Store Sales - Advance Release	November 1992
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	October 1992
17	Trade Patterns: Canada-United States, Manufacturing Industries	1981-1991
18	Consumer Price Index	November 1992
18	Sales of Natural Gas	October 1992

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday December 14, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Alternative Measures of Unemployment, 1992**

All alternative measures studied showed an overall increase in unemployment during the early 1990s.

2
- **Construction Union Wage Rate Index, November 1992**

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (1986 = 100) for construction trades rose 0.3% in November 1992 from October's revised level of 131.2.

3
- **Job-related Moves, 1987**

The majority of people who changed residence for labour market reasons in 1987 moved within their own region, while interregional moves tended to be out of the Atlantic and Prairie provinces and into Central Canada.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Third Quarter 1992	7

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Alternative Measures of Unemployment

1992

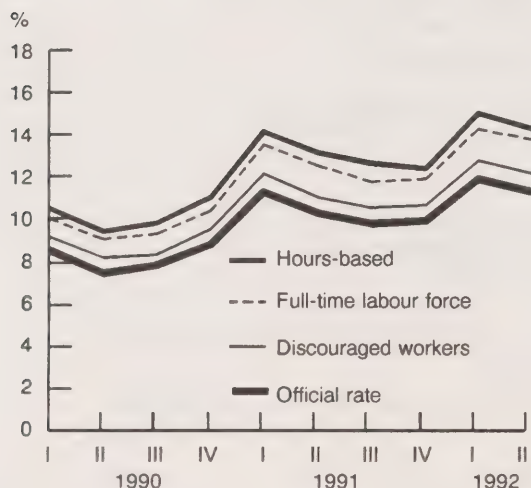
#### Highlights

- The official unemployment rate is one of the most widely publicized statistics in the country. But because one figure cannot adequately reflect all aspects of unemployment, Statistics Canada regularly publishes a series of eight supplementary unemployment measures.

#### Note to Users

The Winter 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (released December 1, 1992) features an article, "Alternative Measures of Unemployment," that illustrates quarterly trends in unemployment based on alternative measures. This study also shows how these supplementary measures of unemployment were affected by the recent recession.

#### Including Various Aspects of Hidden Unemployment Yields Unemployment Rates Above the Official Rate



Source: Labour Force Survey

- Aspects of "hidden" unemployment and the under-utilization of labour are incorporated in two other measures: the rate including discouraged workers and the full-time unemployment rate, which takes involuntary part-time workers into account. At 12.1% and 13.7%, respectively, in the second quarter of 1992, both exceeded the official rate.
- Another measure shows un-utilized hours as a percentage of total hours available to the labour market. This is in contrast to all of the other measures which are calculated as "head counts", that is, they are based on the number of persons involved. Always well above the official rate, this measure stood at 14.3% in the second quarter of 1992.

The Winter 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$13.25/\$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Mary Sue Devereaux (613-951-3312), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

- Two measures focus on groups for whom unemployment may present a particular economic hardship: the long-term unemployment rate (14 weeks or more) and the rate for heads of families with children under 16 years of age. These rates were estimated at 5.8% and 9.3%, respectively, in the second quarter of 1992, compared with 11.2% for the official rate.

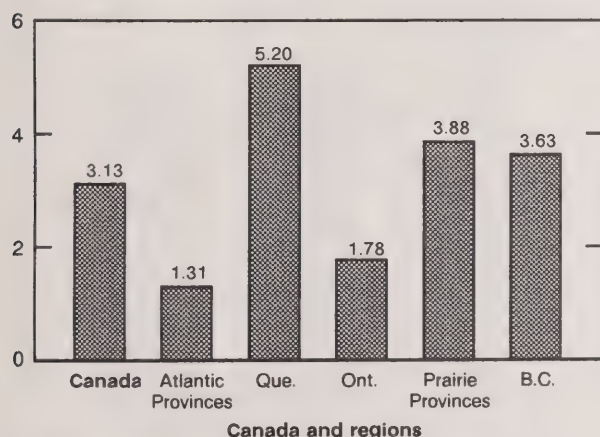
## Construction Union Wage Rate Index

November 1992

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) increased by 0.3% in November from October's revised level of 131.2. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 3.1%, from 127.6 to 131.6.

### Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic + Supplement Percentage change:

November 1992 / November 1991



On a monthly basis, the largest increase occurred in Calgary (2.4%), followed by Edmonton (1.5%) and Winnipeg (0.1%). These increases were the result of increments that occurred in collective agreements.

On a year-over-year basis, the largest increase was observed for Calgary (5.6%), followed by Quebec City (5.2%), Montreal (5.2%), Chicoutimi (5.1%) and St. John's (5.0%). The remaining cities registered increases ranging from 1.3% to 4.1% except for Saint John, Halifax, Regina and Saskatoon which showed no change.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in March 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □



**Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements**

November 1992

(1986 = 100)

	November 1992	October 1992	November 1991	% change	
				November 1992/ October 1992	November 1992/ November 1991
<b>Canada</b>	<b>131.6</b>	<b>131.2</b>	<b>127.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>
St. John's	125.6	125.6	119.6	-	5.0
Halifax	120.2	120.2	120.2	-	-
Saint John	130.8	130.8	130.8	-	-
Quebec City	139.4	139.4	132.5	-	5.2
Chicoutimi	139.3	139.3	132.5	-	5.1
Montreal	139.5	139.5	132.6	-	5.2
Ottawa	136.4	136.4	134.0	-	1.8
Toronto	139.5	139.5	137.0	-	1.8
Hamilton	133.2	133.2	130.7	-	1.9
St. Catharines	136.4	136.4	134.0	-	1.8
Kitchener	131.3	131.3	129.2	-	1.6
London	135.3	135.3	133.0	-	1.7
Windsor	136.2	136.2	133.5	-	2.0
Sudbury	137.0	137.0	134.2	-	2.1
Thunder Bay	135.7	135.7	134.0	-	1.3
Winnipeg	121.9	121.8	119.7	0.1	1.8
Regina*	100.3	100.3	100.3	-	-
Saskatoon*	100.3	100.3	100.3	-	-
Calgary	125.4	122.5	118.8	2.4	5.6
Edmonton	121.8	120.0	117.0	1.5	4.1
Vancouver	128.5	128.5	123.9	-	3.7
Victoria	128.5	128.5	124.2	-	3.5

\* Based on average hourly earnings data.

- Nil or zero.

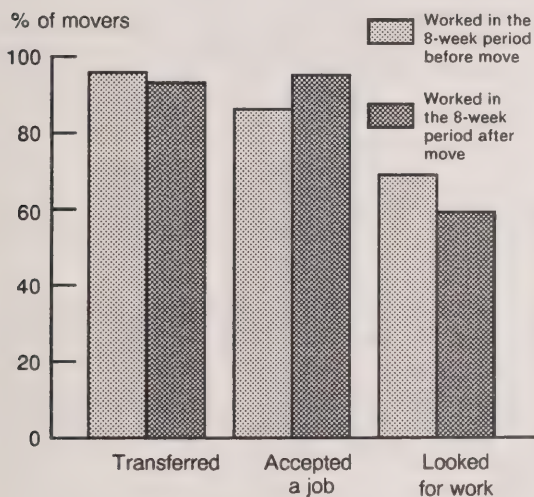
## Job-related Moves

1987

### Highlights

- More than 200,000 Canadians changed their residence in 1987 for reasons related to employment. Over half accepted a new job in a different location. Almost one-quarter moved hoping to find work, while the remainder were transferred by their employers.

### In 1987, Job-seekers Were the Least Likely to Have Worked After Moving



Source: Labour Market Activity Survey

- Men were more likely than women to relocate, although for both sexes, moves were more common among younger people. Workers with at least some postsecondary education were also more likely to move. And single people tended to be more mobile than those with family responsibilities.

### Note to Users

The characteristics of people who made job-related moves in 1987 varied, depending on whether they were searching for employment, taking a transfer or accepting a new position. These characteristics are profiled in "Job-related Moves" in the Winter 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (released December 1, 1992).

- Most labour market-related moves occurred within the same region (for example, the Atlantic region). In 1987, just over one-quarter of all job-related moves took people from one region to another.
- For most people, job-related moves brought increased earnings. Post-move earnings, however, varied with the reason underlying the move. The greatest gains were made by those who moved to accept a new job. Being transferred had the least effect on earnings.

The Winter 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$13.25/\$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Mary Sue Devereaux (613-951-3312), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division, or Georges Lemaître (819-777-2071), formerly with the Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Adult Education and Training Survey Microdata Tape

1992

Data from the redesigned 1992 Adult Education and Training Survey are now available.

#### Highlights

- One-third (33%) of persons 17 years of age and over indicated that they received some form of structured education or training in 1991. This included regular full-time students, part-time students, and any other adults who received structured education or training during 1991. The comparable figure for persons 25 years of age and over was 28%.
- Among those who were employed in January 1992, 27% indicated that they received some form of employer-supported structured education or training during 1991.
- During 1991, 53% of the occupational group "mathematicians, statisticians, systems analysts and related occupations" received employer-supported training, exceeding all other occupational groups.
- Almost half (47%) of those who received any training during 1991 already had a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree.

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Arrowsmith (613-951-0566), Special Surveys Group, Household Surveys Division.

To order the microdata tape, contact Michael Sivyver (613-951-4598 or 1-800-461-9050), Special Surveys Group, Household Surveys Division. ■

### Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

October 1992

In October 1992, a total of 77 Canadian urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of \$1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 130.5 million fare passengers, up 3.4% compared to October 1991. Operating revenues totalled \$124.2 million, up 17.5% from October 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning \$1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 0.9 million fare passengers, down 18.6% compared to October 1991. Operating revenues from the same services totalled \$19.6 million, a 4.6% decrease from October 1991.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.**

The October 1992 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available the third week of December.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

### Oils and Fats

October 1992

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in October 1992 totalled 73 158 tonnes, an increase of 10.5% from the 66 186 tonnes produced in September 1992. From January to October 1992, production totalled 635 746 tonnes, an increase of 7.0% from the corresponding 1991 figure of 594 176 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 12 149 tonnes in October 1992, down from 12 515 tonnes sold the previous month. From January to October 1992, sales totalled 101 634 tonnes compared to 105 796 tonnes in the year-earlier period.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 6 751 tonnes in October 1992, down from 8 845 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1992 totalled 59 344 tonnes, compared to cumulative sales of 60 464 tonnes in the January-October 1991 period.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.**

The October 1992 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■



## Dairy Review

October 1992

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 6 600 tonnes in October, a 17.5% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 8 600 tonnes, a decrease of 12.2% from October 1991.

An estimated 547 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in September 1992, a decrease of 7.3% from September 1991. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first nine months of 1992 to 5 247 000 kilolitres, a decrease of 4.6% from the January-September 1991 period.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.**

The October 1992 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$12.20/\$122) is scheduled for release shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

## Production of Eggs

October 1992

Canadian egg production in October 1992 totalled 39.4 million dozen, a 0.6% increase from October 1991. The average number of layers decreased by 1.6% between October 1991 and 1992, but the number of eggs per 100 layers increased from 2,243 to 2,291.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.**

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

## Selected Financial Indexes

November 1992

The November 1992 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.**

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in March 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

## Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles

Third Quarter 1992

Figures for the third quarter of 1992 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

*Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles* (47-006, \$6.75/\$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard,**  
October 1992.

**Catalogue number 36-003**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and  
Tubing,** October 1992.

**Catalogue number 41-011**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports,**  
January-March 1992.

**Catalogue number 51-005**

(Canada: \$30.50/\$122; United States:  
US\$36.50/US\$146; Other Countries:  
US\$42.75/US\$171).

**Farm Product Price Index,** October 1992.

**Catalogue number 62-003**

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;  
Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

**The Labour Force,** November 1992.

**Catalogue number 71-001**

(Canada: \$17.90/\$179; United States:  
US\$21.59/US\$215; Other Countries:  
US\$25.10/US\$251).

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Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 15, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, October 1992** 3

Shipments increased 1.4% in October following a decrease of 1.9% in September. The level of shipments in October was 2.4% higher than in May despite a pattern of alternating increases and decreases over the last five months.
- **Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, October 1992** 7

Seasonally adjusted data indicate that the number of same-day automobile trips to the United States dropped sharply in October 1992.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

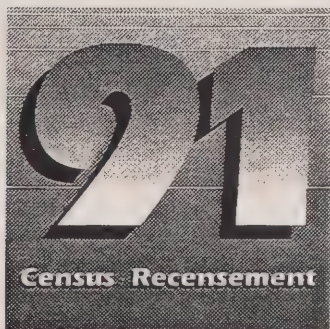
- Processed Fruits and Vegetables, October 1992 9

(Continued on page 2)



Catalogue 92-304D  
**1991 Census  
Tabulation  
Guide**  
(Electronic Product)  
Reference

Catalogue 92-304D  
**Répertoire des  
totalisations du  
recensement de 1991**  
(Produit électronique)  
Référence



### 1991 Census Tabulation Guide - Electronic Product

The *1991 Census Tabulation Guide* is now available. This reference product indexes all publications and tabulations from the 1991 Census of Population.

Users can search the 1991 Census product and service line by the type of product or service, a keyword or title, a variable or reference number, a geographic unit or by the date when products and services become available. Descriptions of products and services as well as information on how to consult or order them are provided.

The *1991 Census Tabulation Guide* (92-304D, \$15) is offered only on diskette for IBM-compatible computers. To order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



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**DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded**

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Pack of Processed Peaches, 1992

9

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**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED**

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10

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**REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES**

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11

## MAJOR RELEASES

### Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

October 1992

#### Seasonally Adjusted

The value of shipments increased 1.4% in October following a 1.9% decrease in September. This continued a pattern of alternating increases and decreases that started five months ago and that resulted in a net increase of 2.4% between the May and October levels. Fifteen of the 22 major groups recorded higher shipment levels in October. Shipments for all manufacturing industries excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories increased 1.0%. Motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries, however, accounted for about 40% of the overall increase. In comparison, 15 of the 22 major groups declined in September, but motor vehicle, parts and accessories accounted for a larger proportion of the movement, almost 75%.

Notwithstanding the strength in shipments, unfilled orders decreased 1.7% in October, the result of large declines in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries. Inventory levels decreased following two consecutive monthly increases.

The **short-term trend** smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. The trend for shipments increased for the seventh consecutive period and rose at a rate of 0.4% to 0.5% per month over the six most recent periods. A number of industries contributed to the strength in the shipments trend including paper and allied products, electrical and electronic products, primary metals, refined petroleum and coal products and wood. In contrast, the trend for transportation equipment rose only in the most current period while the trend for chemical products was flat.

The trend for unfilled orders has decreased at a constant rate of 0.5% per month since June after decreasing at a progressively slower pace from February to June. The inventory trend declined for more than 30 months, but it has remained flat for the two most recent periods.

#### Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** increased 1.4% to \$23.7 billion in October. Fifteen of the 22 major

#### Note to users

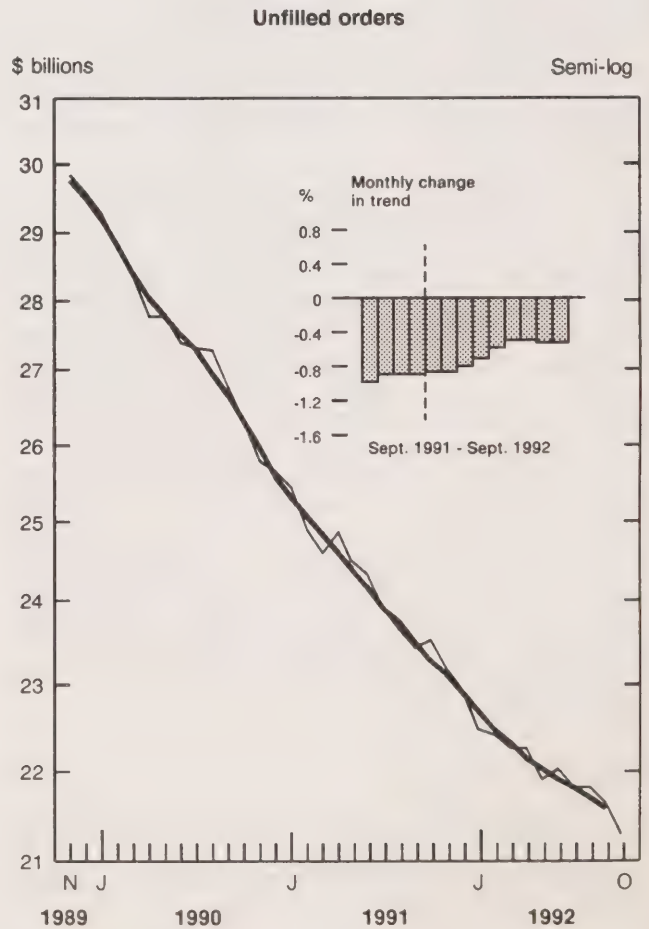
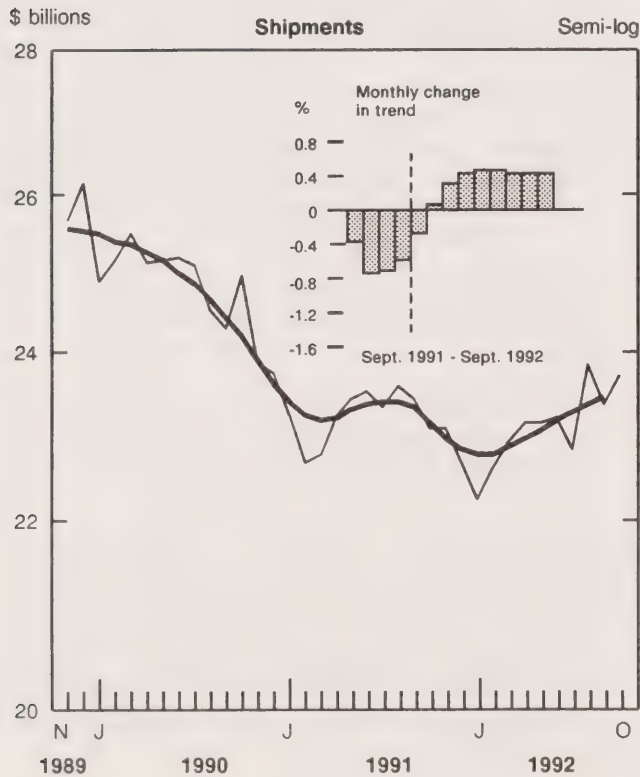
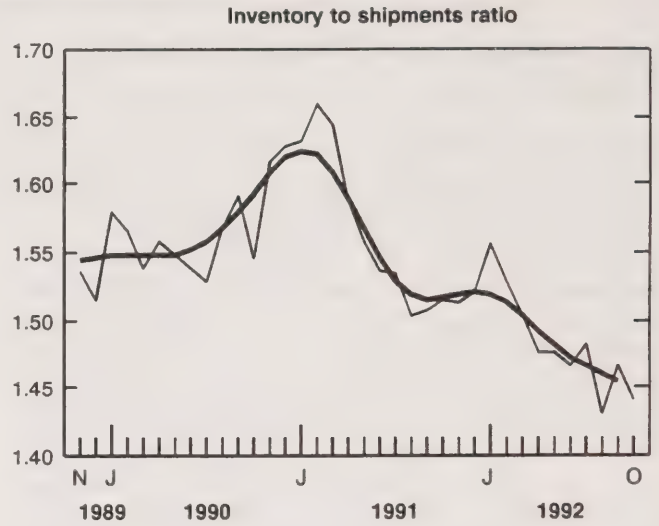
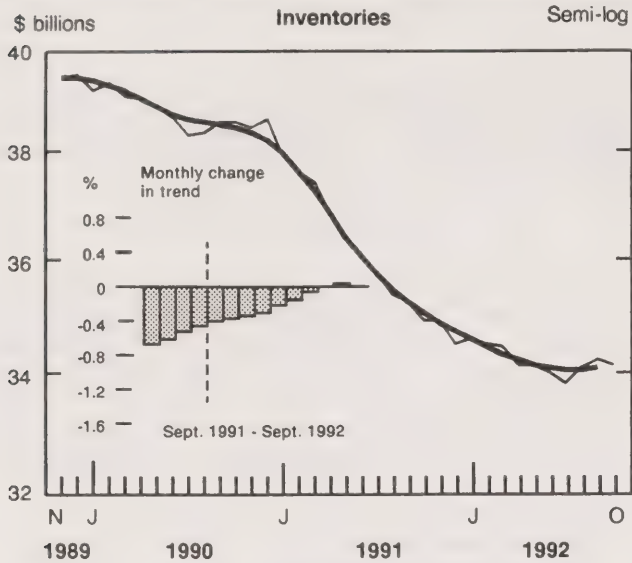
*The date of release for the November 1992 data has been changed from Friday, January 15, 1993 to Wednesday, January 20, 1993, in order to accommodate respondents' holiday vacation schedules.*

groups (accounting for 80% of shipment values) increased, five decreased and two remained unchanged. The largest increases, in dollar terms, were recorded in the transportation equipment industry (4.0%), notably in motor vehicle, parts and accessories, and in the paper and allied products industries (2.7%). Decreases in the five major groups that recorded declines were small.

The **trend** for shipments rose for the seventh month in a row and at the same rate for the last three periods. The trend for 14 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 77% of shipment values) increased in the most recent period. The most significant increases, in order of dollar impact, were in paper and allied products, wood and in electrical and electronic products. The furniture and fixture industry recorded the largest decline.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased 0.3% in October to \$34.1 billion, following two consecutive increases. Ten of the 22 major groups decreased with refined petroleum and coal products industries recording the largest decrease (-9.0%). In contrast, the transportation equipment industries posted the largest increase (1.2%). The **trend** for inventories (owned), which had been declining since January 1990, showed no change over the two most recent periods.
- The **inventories to shipments ratio** declined from 1.46 in September to 1.44 in October. The **trend** declined from a peak of 1.52 in January to 1.45 in the most recent period.
- **Unfilled orders** decreased 1.7% to \$21.3 billion, the third decline in the last four months. Most of the decline was in transportation equipment (-3.4%), notably in aircraft and shipbuilding, and in electrical and electronic products (-2.1%) industries. The **trend** continued to fall and at a constant rate of 0.5% for the last four periods.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, Seasonally Adjusted, October 1992





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**Unfilled orders** are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

**New orders** are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** increased 0.6% to \$23.3 billion following a 2.8% decrease in September. The **trend** for new orders has continued to rise since February 1992, and at a steady pace of 0.4% per month over the last three periods.

#### Year-to-date

- Manufacturers' shipments for the first 10 months of 1992 were estimated at \$230.8 billion, 0.6% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1991. Though the 1992 year-to-date level was still below that of 1991, the gap narrowed from -4.3% in January to -0.6% in October.

#### Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the October 1992 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, \$17.30/\$173), which will be available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

## Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

October 1992

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inven- tories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inven- tories	Unfilled orders	New orders
\$ millions								
October 1991	25,037	34,568	23,503	24,967	23,047	34,868	23,546	23,128
November 1991	23,286	34,589	23,098	22,880	23,062	34,865	23,234	22,750
December 1991	20,873	33,825	22,555	20,331	22,684	34,465	22,960	22,410
January 1992	20,532	34,763	22,451	20,428	22,221	34,562	22,519	21,780
February 1992	21,479	35,177	22,463	21,491	22,577	34,481	22,441	22,499
March 1992	23,839	35,163	22,377	23,753	22,904	34,405	22,289	22,752
April 1992	23,458	34,648	22,397	23,478	23,122	34,092	22,291	23,123
May 1992	24,105	34,374	22,105	23,813	23,121	34,089	21,926	22,756
June 1992	25,290	33,704	22,011	25,196	23,165	33,945	22,049	23,288
July 1992	21,130	33,347	21,835	20,954	22,813	33,793	21,817	22,581
August 1992	23,197	33,770	22,042	23,404	23,807	34,047	21,850	23,839
September 1992	24,850	33,761	21,770	24,579	23,345	34,180	21,666	23,161
October 1992	25,484	33,734	21,215	24,929	23,679	34,091	21,296	23,308

## Seasonally Adjusted

	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month-to-month % change				Ratio		Month-to-month % change			
October 1991	-1.5	-0.7	-1.0	-0.6	1.51	1.52	0.3	-0.9	-0.2	-0.6
November 1991	0.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.5	1.51	1.52	-1.3	-0.9	-1.6	-0.7
December 1991	-1.6	-0.6	-1.1	-0.5	1.52	1.52	-1.2	-0.9	-1.5	-0.6
January 1992	-2.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.4	1.56	1.52	-1.9	-0.9	-2.8	-0.2
February 1992	1.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	1.53	1.51	-0.3	-0.9	3.3	0.1
March 1992	1.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	1.50	1.50	-0.7	-0.8	1.1	0.4
April 1992	0.9	0.4	-0.9	-0.3	1.47	1.49	0.0	-0.7	1.6	0.5
May 1992	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.2	1.47	1.48	-1.6	-0.6	-1.6	0.6
June 1992	0.2	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	1.47	1.47	0.6	-0.5	2.3	0.5
July 1992	-1.5	0.4	-0.4	-0.1	1.48	1.46	-1.0	-0.5	-3.0	0.4
August 1992	4.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	1.43	1.46	0.1	-0.5	5.6	0.4
September 1992	-1.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.46	1.45	-0.8	-0.5	-2.8	0.4
October 1992	1.4	*	-0.3	*	1.44	*	-1.7	*	0.6	*

\* The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

## Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

October 1992

### Highlights

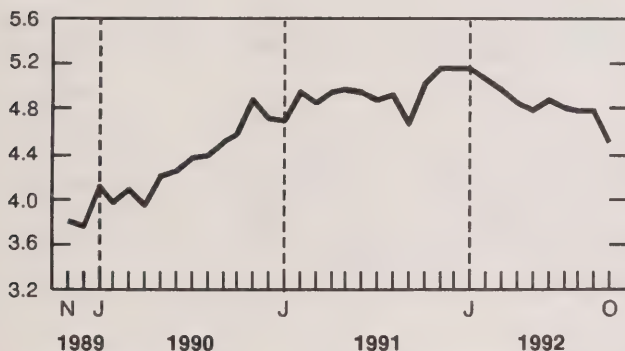
#### Seasonally Adjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show that the overall volume of non-resident travel to Canada was relatively stable in October. At the same time, outbound Canadian travel decreased.

#### Same-day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile

Seasonally adjusted

Millions

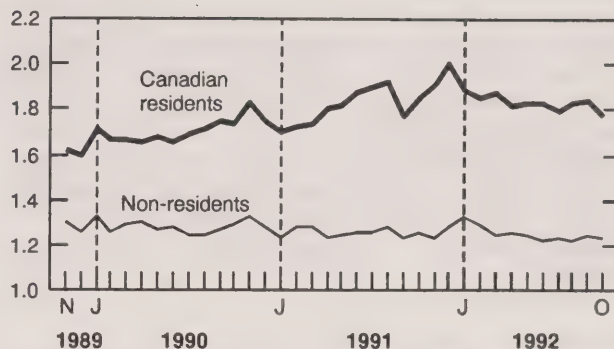


- The number of same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States dropped 5.8% to 4.5 million, the lowest seasonally adjusted level in two years. A downward trend in same-day, cross-border automobile trips by Canadian residents has been evident throughout 1992.
- Automobile trips of one or more nights to the United States decreased 1.0% in October to 1.1 million.
- The number of trips of one or more nights by all modes of travel (including automobile) to the United States decreased 3.2% to 1.5 million, while the number of trips to all other countries dropped 4.6% to total 250,000.

#### Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries

Seasonally adjusted

Millions



- Travel of one or more nights to Canada decreased: trips from the United States dropped 1.0% to 981,000 and trips from all other countries decreased 3.1% to 240,000.

#### Unadjusted Data

- In terms of actual counts, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased 10.4% from October 1991 to 4.4 million.
- Automobile trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased, down 6.3% to 988,000.
- The number of trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel decreased 4.4% from October 1991 to 1.4 million while similar trips to all other countries increased 6.1% to 221,000.
- The number of trips of one or more nights to Canada by United States residents increased 0.5% from October 1991 to 823,000. Meanwhile, the number of comparable trips by residents of all other countries remained stable at 199,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The October 1992 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$6.10/\$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □



## International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

October 1992

	1992			
	July <sup>r</sup>	August <sup>r</sup>	September <sup>r</sup>	October <sup>p</sup>
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
<b>One or More Nights Trips<sup>1</sup></b>				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	977	974	990	981
Other Countries <sup>2</sup>	245	241	247	240
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,524	1,558	1,568	1,517
Other Countries	261	260	262	250
<b>Total Trips</b>				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,651	2,577	2,696	2,707
Other Countries	275	277	285	279
Residents of Canada:				
United States	6,363	6,364	6,482	6,129
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,793	4,788	4,779	4,503
One or More Nights	1,108	1,125	1,129	1,117
	October 1992 <sup>p</sup>	% Change 1992/1991	Jan.-Oct. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	% Change 1992/1991
	Unadjusted			
	('000)		('000)	
<b>One or More Nights Trips<sup>1</sup></b>				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	823	0.5	10,763	-1.5
Other Countries <sup>2</sup>	199	-0.1	2,658	0.1
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,365	-4.4	16,496	-0.8
Other Countries	221	6.1	2,712	11.2
<b>Same-day Trips</b>				
Residents of Canada:				
United States <sup>1</sup>	4,467	-10.2	50,295	--
Auto Re-entries	4,379	-10.4	49,283	--

<sup>1</sup> Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.<sup>2</sup> Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.<sup>r</sup> Revised.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Processed Fruits And Vegetables

October 1992

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for October 1992 are now available.

*Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly* (32-011, \$5/\$50) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Pack of Processed Peaches

1992

The data on pack of processed peaches for 1992 cannot be made available. The information is confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

*Pack of Selected Fruits (excluding apples)*, 1992 (32-234, \$13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics,**  
October 1992.

**Catalogue number 25-001**

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73;  
Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

**Railway Carloadings, October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 52-001**

(Canada: \$8.30/\$83; United States: US\$10/US\$100;  
Other Countries: US\$11.60/US\$116).

**Railway Operating Statistics, September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 52-003**

(Canada: \$10.50/\$105; United States:  
US\$12.60/US\$126; Other Countries:  
US\$14.70/US\$147).

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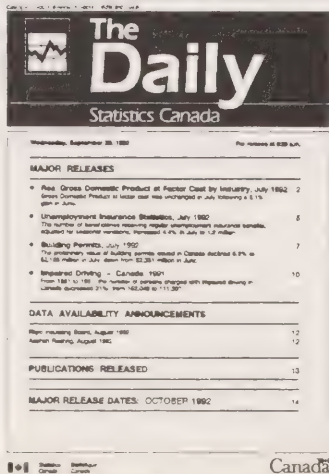
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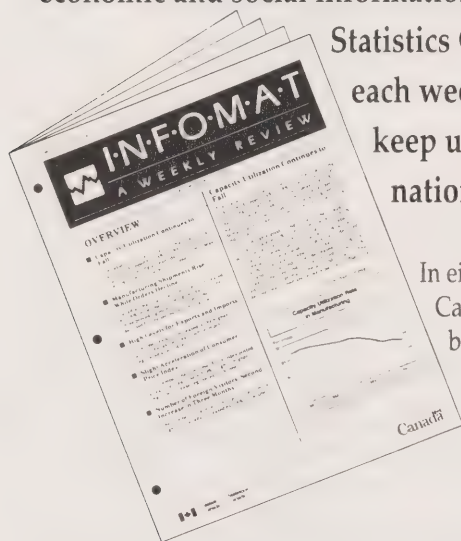
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 16, 1992

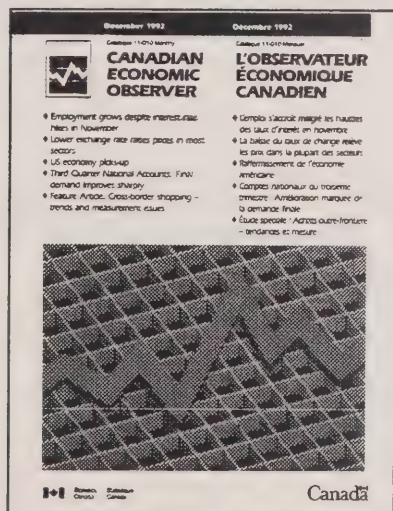
For release at 8:30 a.m.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales, November 1992 (Advance Release)

3

(Continued on page 2)



### Canadian Economic Observer December 1992

The December issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, the major economic events in November and the third-quarter national accounts along with a technical note on reconciling the Canadian-United States balance of payments statistics. An article on cross-border shopping is featured this month. A statistical overview contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

The December issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

### Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada 1992 - Errata

The highlights for *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada 1992*, released in *The Daily* on December 10, should be amended.

The seventh bullet should be replaced with the following:

- Solo living is becoming more prominent. Between 1981 and 1991, one-person households of singles grew by 29%, those of widows and widowers by 32% and those of divorcees by 108%. For the population as a whole, the propensity toward solo living intrinsically increased by 10.2%.

In the ninth bullet, the 1990 fertility rate should have read 1.82 (not 1.83).

Demography Division regrets their release of erroneous information. An errata will be issued shortly for the publication *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada 1992* (91-209E, \$26). For further information, contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Research and Analysis Section, Demography Division.





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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, December 1992	3
Electric Lamps, November 1992	3
Shipments of Rolled Steel, October 1992	4
Soft Drinks, November 1992	4
Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures by Mining Companies, 1991 Actual	4

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## PUBLICATION RELEASED

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Department Store Sales

November 1992 (Advance Release)

Department stores sales including concessions for November totalled \$1,357 million. Sales for the major department stores were \$753 million and sales for the junior category were \$604 million.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

### Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

December 1992

#### Highlights

- As of September 1992, the year-to-date operating loss reported by the major Canadian air carriers decreased by 17% from the same period of 1991. However, this was largely due to an improved performance in the first quarter.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- Total passengers enplaned and deplaned during the second quarter of 1992 increased by 6% over the same period of the previous year.
- According to preliminary second-quarter 1992 data, total enplaned and deplaned cargo decreased 3% from the second quarter of 1991.

- According to preliminary second-quarter 1992 data, the top three domestic city-pairs were, as usual: Montreal-Toronto, Ottawa-Toronto and Toronto-Vancouver. These three city-pairs reported increases of 3%, 4% and 14%, respectively, from the second quarter of 1991.
- Preliminary second-quarter 1992 data indicated that the number of passengers who travelled on international charter services increased by 4% compared to the second quarter of 1991. All of the main charter regions contributed to this increase.

The Vol. 24, No. 12 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$9.30/\$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publication".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

### Electric Lamps

November 1992

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 29,802,446 light bulbs and tubes in November 1992, an increase of 25.8% from the 23,693,560 units sold a year earlier. From January to November 1992, sales amounted to 241,856,762 light bulbs and tubes, down 1.7% from the 246,045,315 sold during the same period in 1991.

The November 1992 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

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## Shipments of Rolled Steel

October 1992

Rolled steel shipments for October 1992 totalled 1 031 577 tonnes, a decrease of 3.7% from the preceding month's total of 1 070 885 tonnes and a decrease of 5.2% from the year-earlier 1 088 461 tonnes.

From January to October 1992, shipments totalled 10 044 503 tonnes, an increase of 6.7% compared to 9 413 902 tonnes the previous year.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).**

The October 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

## Soft Drinks

November 1992

Data on soft drinks for November 1992 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.**

*Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2.70/\$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

## Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures by Mining Companies

1991 Actual

Final figures for 1991 are now available on exploration, development, capital and repair expenditures by mining companies.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Réjean Saumure (613-951-0507), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■



## PUBLICATION RELEASED

**Canadian Economic Observer, December 1992.**  
**Catalogue number 11-010**  
(Canada: \$22/\$220; United States: US\$26/US\$260;  
Other Countries: US\$31/US\$310).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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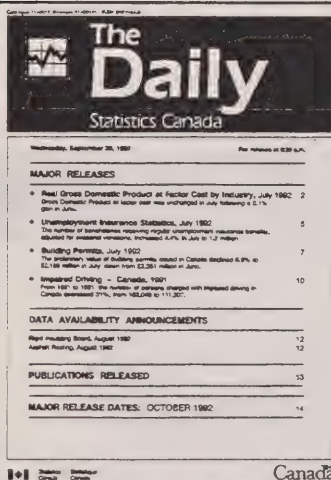
### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division  
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)  
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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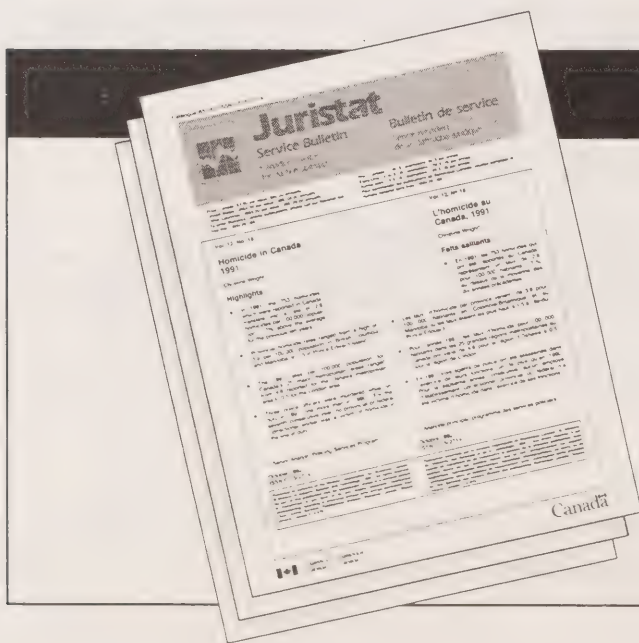
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# The Daily

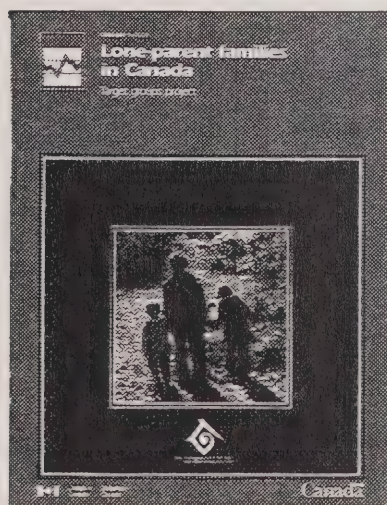
## Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 17, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

### MAJOR RELEASES

- Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, October 1992** 3  
 The merchandise trade surplus grew by \$1.3 billion to reach \$1.7 billion in October.
- Trade Patterns: Canada-United States, the Manufacturing Industries, 1981-1991** 5  
 In the last 30 years, merchandise trade between the United States and Canada has grown faster than either country's GDP.
- Lone-parent Families in Canada, 1991** 11  
 Lone-parent families make up one of the fastest growing social groups in Canada. In 1991, there were almost one million lone-parent families, up 34% from 1981.

*(continued on page 2)*

### Lone-parent Families in Canada 1991

The structure of family living in Canada is changing. The past several decades have seen significant increases in common-law unions, the incidence of divorce and remarriage and the number of blended families. As well, the number of people who are living alone has grown substantially. One of the most dramatic changes has been the rise in the number of lone-parent families.

Currently, there are nearly one million lone-parent families in Canada, representing one of every five families with children. The vast majority of these families, over 80%, are headed by women. This situation is a concern because so many of these families are economically disadvantaged. For example, over 60% of the lone-parent families headed by women under the age of 65 currently have incomes below Statistics Canada's low-income cutoffs.

This report drew upon a variety of Statistics Canada sources to provide an overview of the demographic and family status, employment, income, housing, and activity patterns of lone parents and their families.

*Lone-parent Families in Canada* (89-522E, \$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications." For more highlights from this report, see page 11 of today's *Daily*. For more information, contact Colin Lindsay (613-951-2603), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Export and Import Price Indexes, October 1992	12
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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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14

## MAJOR RELEASES

### Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

October 1992

Seasonally adjusted exports jumped by \$672 million in October, to total \$13.9 billion. Most of the increases were concentrated among more stable commodities, notably machinery and equipment other than aircraft and other transportation equipment (\$446 million), forestry products (\$172 million) and industrial goods excluding precious metals (\$113 million). Slightly dampening the overall increase were lower exports of agricultural and fishing products (wheat fell by \$190 million) and energy products, which decreased by \$116 million.

There was a substantial drop in seasonally adjusted imports, which fell by \$591 million to \$12.2 billion in October, the lowest since May. Virtually all commodity groupings, both stable and volatile, contributed to the decrease, the most significant being a \$284 million drop in imports of machinery and equipment and a \$160 million drop in imports of industrial goods other than precious metals. The only imported commodity groups to show increases in October were forestry products and precious metals, both up marginally.

The combination of higher exports and lower imports caused the merchandise trade surplus to swell by \$1.3 billion to reach \$1.7 billion in October.

#### Trends

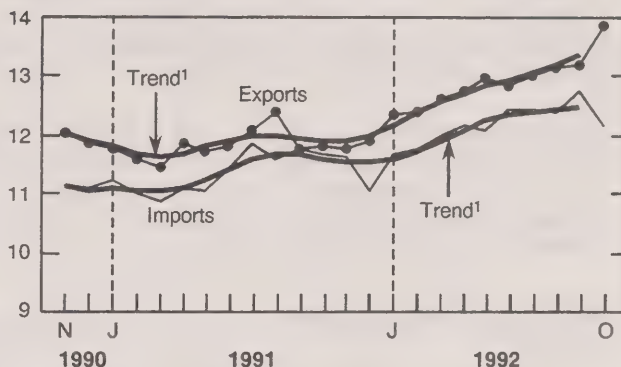
The seasonally adjusted merchandise trade data series have been further smoothed using moving averages, in order to more clearly discern underlying trends.

The export trend has been increasing for almost a year now, it rose a further 1% in the latest period. In contrast with the previous month, the largest increases were concentrated among more stable commodities: forestry products (2.5%), machinery and equipment other than aircraft and other transportation equipment (3%), miscellaneous consumer goods (1.5%) and industrial goods excluding precious metals (1%). Among the more volatile commodity groupings, exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment were up 2.5% and precious metals 7%. In contrast, the trend declined for agricultural and fishing products (wheat exports fell by over 3%), energy exports (-0.5%) and automotive products.

#### Merchandise Trade

Seasonally Adjusted  
Balance of Payments Basis

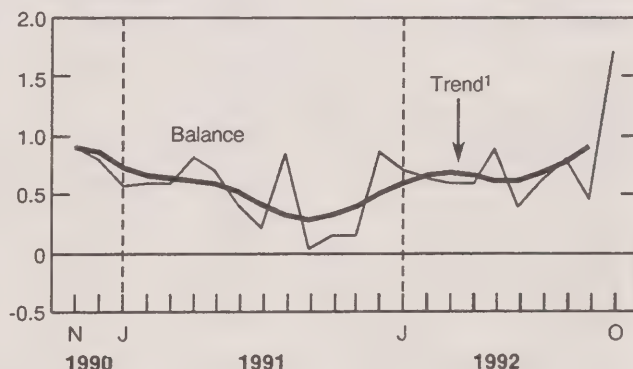
Billions of dollars



#### Merchandise Trade Balance

Seasonally Adjusted  
Balance of Payments Basis

Billions of dollars



<sup>1</sup> The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Despite the drop in October's seasonally adjusted figures, the trend in imports increased once again, but at a much reduced rate. As with the previous month, it was the stable commodities grouping which generated the increase in the import trend. Increases of around 1% were registered for imports of forestry products, agricultural products and industrial goods (excluding precious metals). Machinery and

equipment other than aircraft and other transportation equipment rose minimally. Imports of miscellaneous consumer goods have also been on a sustained upward trend, with an increase of over 13% in the last year. Imports decreased for all of the more volatile product groupings: energy products (-1%), aircraft and other transportation equipment (-3%), automotive products (-0.3%) and precious metals (-6%).

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.**

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services data and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, \$27.50/\$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$10/\$100) is now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, \$250). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, the October 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the first week in January 1993.

For information, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division.

### Merchandise Trade of Canada (Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis)

(\$ millions)

	Exports				Imports			
	October 1992	September 1992	August 1992	October 1991	October 1992	September 1992	August 1992	October 1991
United States	10,696	10,269	10,135	9,173	8,645	8,904	8,868	7,972
Other Trading Areas	3,173	2,929	3,026	2,636	3,517	3,849	3,505	3,697
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,869</b>	<b>13,197</b>	<b>13,162</b>	<b>11,809</b>	<b>12,162</b>	<b>12,753</b>	<b>12,373</b>	<b>11,668</b>
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1,188	1,293	1,302	1,063	826	844	832	760
Energy Products	1,262	1,378	1,403	1,265	524	560	567	577
Forestry Products	1,949	1,777	1,747	1,493	120	119	120	105
Industrial Goods and Materials	2,641	2,515	2,493	2,268	2,216	2,354	2,267	2,078
Machinery and Equipment	3,094	2,570	2,514	2,360	3,719	4,002	3,918	3,620
Automotive Products	3,100	3,077	3,138	2,874	2,723	2,830	2,692	2,708
Other Consumer Goods	344	336	317	251	1,620	1,658	1,589	1,448
Special Transactions Trade	334	289	279	271	370	339	332	324

### Merchandise Trade of Canada, Monthly Variation of the Trend

(percentage change)

	Exports				Imports			
	September 1992	August 1992	July 1992	September 1991	September 1992	August 1992	July 1992	September 1991
Agricultural and Fishing Products	-0.5	0.7	1.7	-0.6	1.1	1.3	1.3	-0.2
Energy Products	-0.5	-0.1	0.7	1.4	-1.3	-0.5	1.4	1.7
Forestry Products	2.5	1.9	1.0	-1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.2
Industrial Goods and Materials	1.6	1.6	1.8	-0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	-0.8
Machinery and Equipment	2.7	2.2	1.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2
Automotive Products	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.7	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4
Other Consumer Goods	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
Special Transactions Trade	3.5	3.3	2.7	-0.0	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.3



## Trade Patterns: Canada-United States, the Manufacturing Industries

1981-1991

Statistics Canada has just completed a study of the changes in trends over the last 10 years in both south- and northbound merchandise trade between Canada and the United States. The study concentrates on trade in manufactured goods since 1981. Manufactures account for 82% of exports from Canada to the United States and 92% of imports to Canada from the United States. The study has two novel features, both concerned with presentation rather than with the availability of new data: the aggregation of products into groupings which represent their industries of origin; and the systematic use of market shares and their changes over time as a means of separating those changes due to market penetration from movements created by economic boom and recession.

Highlights of the study are provided below. The underlying data, a number of cross tabulations and a detailed description of the sources and methods adopted, as well as their limitations, can be obtained from Client Services, International Trade Division. A publication (65-504, Occasional) with a much fuller set of tables, graphs and descriptive text is expected early in February 1993. The only limitation affecting the availability of detailed data relates to some categories of trade which are confidential under the Statistics Act.

### Highlights

In the last 30 years, merchandise trade between the United States and Canada has grown faster than either country's GDP. Northbound, trade grew by 4.7% per annum, southbound by 5.3%. Nominal GDP advanced at a slower pace – 4.2% for Canada and 3.5% for the United States. The decade of the '80s tended to show less stability in growth patterns than did earlier periods. Much of the uneven growth is magnified when looking exclusively at production of, and trade in, manufactures. The Statistics Canada study takes this as its focus and concentrates almost exclusively on the availability to Canada and the United States, separately and combined, of manufactures produced by them and imported from other parties.

Most of the underlying data relate to three distinct periods: 1981-83, 1985-87 and 1989-1991. The reason for this is that, on the one hand, data have

been averaged to smooth out annual fluctuations and on the other, the full range of data were not available on a consistent basis for all intervening years. Moreover, detailed data on a consistent basis for the two countries did not extend back to the period before 1981.

A summary of the results is illustrated in the accompanying charts. Charts 1-4 compare each of the two North American countries' propensity to export to each other to their propensity to import from each other. Because trade in automobiles and related equipment looms so large in the countries' merchandise trade, the charts show both total trade in manufactures and trade after exclusion of the transportation equipment industry.

The charts are based on data from 1981 to 1991 but, since they employ a three-year centered moving average, the labels indicate 1982 to 1990.

In the last 10 years, Canadian exports of manufactures to the United States as a share of all Canadian exports of manufactures climbed from 76% to 84% and fell back to some 78%. The share seems to have stabilized at that level: over the last three or so years, relatively little change is noticeable. Net of exports of transportation equipment, the profile is substantially the same, but lately the share has swung up (see Chart 1).

Over the same period, U.S. manufactured exports to Canada as a portion of total U.S. exports went through much the same pattern of change. However, net of transportation equipment, after dropping from 17.5% in the mid-1980s to 16% in 1988, they showed a sharp comeback and have now peaked at almost 18% (see Chart 3).

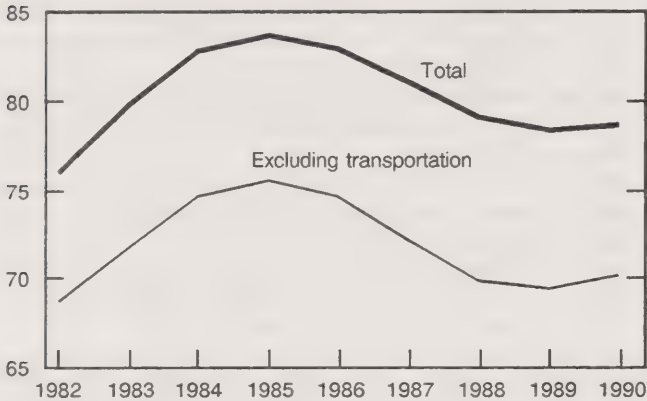
Canadian manufactures as a proportion of U.S. domestic supply of manufactures resumed their gains in the U.S. market after slowing down between 1985 and 1987. They have now reached an all-time record share – 2.6% of all manufactures available for domestic consumption in the United States. The same pattern held for the shares of non-transportation manufactures (see Chart 2).

United States' manufactures have staged a comeback in the Canadian market after a three-year decline – between 1985 and 1988. Currently, they have almost matched a peak share of 27% reached in 1985. But non-transportation manufactures, after a brief hesitation in 1986, resumed growth at a faster rate and their share moved from under 18% in 1986 to 21% currently, another record (see Chart 4).

A different way of looking at North American trade is to see it as part of production within a combined market made up of Canada and the United States. This is illustrated in Table 1.

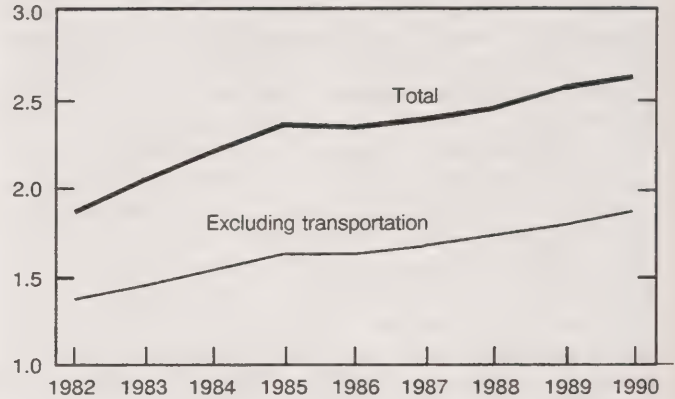
**Chart 1**  
Canadian Exports of Manufactures to the United States as a Share of All Canadian Exports of Manufactures

Percent (Three-year Moving Averages)



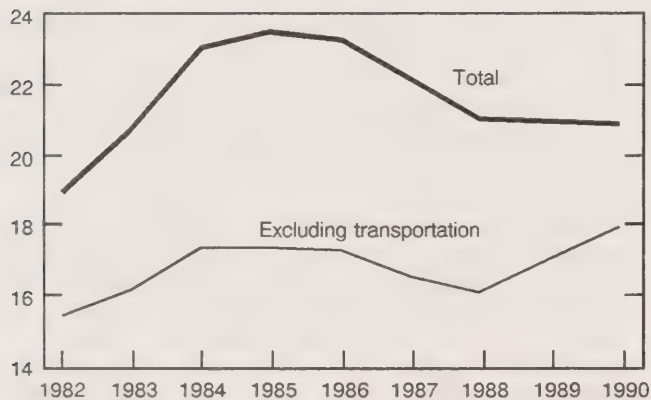
**Chart 2**  
U.S. Imports of Canadian Manufactures as a Share of U.S. Domestic Supply

Percent (Three-year Moving Averages)



**Chart 3**  
U.S. Exports of Manufactures to Canada as a Share of All U.S. Exports of Manufactures

Percent (Three-year Moving Averages)



**Chart 4**  
Canadian Imports of Manufactures from United States as a Share of Canadian Domestic Supply

Percent (Three-year Moving Averages)

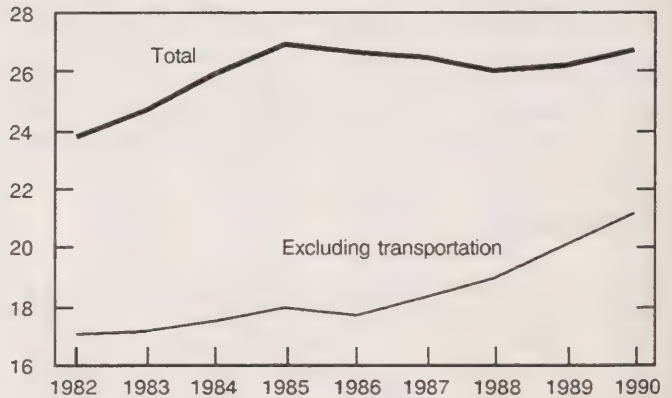


Table 1 shows the absolute changes in the value of manufactures supplied to Canada and to the United States over the period 1981-83 to 1989-1991. These changes are broken down in two ways: values are shown for the period as a whole and for its latter half - 1985-87 to 1989-1991; and suppliers are divided into Canada, United States and all other countries combined. The supply of manufactures is defined as the sum of the production of manufactures in Canada and the United States plus their respective imports of manufactures from all origins minus their respective exports of manufactures to all destinations. The study

itself includes comparable figures for each of 22 industries into which manufacturing as a whole is analyzed, as well as detail on imports by individual countries and country groupings.

The values of all manufactures are expressed in U.S. dollars to allow for the two markets to be combined. Prevailing exchange rates were applied to values originally determined in Canadian dollars. The results arrived at are sensitive to the currency in which the underlying data are expressed. In fact, if shown in Canadian dollars, they are more favourable to Canada.



Table 1

**Summary of Changes in Markets for Manufactures**

1981-83 to 1989-91

Supplier:	Whole Period 1981-83 to 1989-1991				Second Half 1985-87 to 1989-1991			
	Total	Canada	U.S.	Other	Total	Canada	U.S.	Other
Market	(billions of US\$)							
<b>United States</b>								
End period	2,901	76	2,477	348	2,901	76	2,477	348
Start Period	2,017	38	1,829	150	2,464	58	2,136	270
Change	884	38	648	198	437	18	341	78
Average Share in Market		2.3	87.6	10.1		2.5	86.0	11.5
Share in Change		4.3	73.3	22.4		4.1	78.0	17.8
<b>Canada</b>								
End period	263	156	72	35	263	156	72	35
Start Period	160	107	39	14	194	118	53	23
Change	103	49	33	21	69	38	19	12
Average Share in Market		62.2	26.2	11.6		60.0	27.4	12.7
Share in Change		47.6	32.0	20.4		55.1	27.5	17.4
<b>Combined</b>								
End period	3,164	232	2,549	383	3,164	232	2,549	383
Start Period	2,177	145	1,868	164	2,658	176	2,189	293
Change	987	87	681	219	506	56	360	90
Average Share in Market		7.1	82.7	10.2		7.0	81.4	11.6
Share in Change		8.8	69.0	22.2		11.1	71.1	17.8

Table 2

**Areas of Competition in United States Imports: Canada and Mexico**

Average for 1989/1991

SIC	U.S. Imports from Canada and Mexico	Of which: Imports from Canada	Of which: Overlap with Mexico	Overlap's Share in Manufactured Imports from Canada
	(millions of US\$)			%
<b>Total Manufacturing</b>	<b>97,347</b>	<b>75,956</b>	<b>31,925</b>	<b>42.0</b>
Food	2,425	1,840	599	32.5
Beverages	801	561	224	40.0
Tobacco	91	86	69	80.5
Rubber	951	848	651	76.7
Plastic	821	663	279	42.1
Leather and Allied	338	88	65	73.0
Primary Textiles	419	292	135	46.2
Textile	376	186	112	60.0
Clothing	1,007	269	224	83.2
Wood	4,003	3,778	326	8.6
Furniture and Fixtures	3,283	2,685	120	4.5
Paper and Allied Products	9,089	8,851	5,794	65.5
Printing and Publishing	430	378	310	81.9
Primary Metals	7,230	6,409	4,077	63.6
Fabricated Metal	3,228	2,445	1,382	56.5
Machinery	3,428	2,753	935	34.0
Transportation Equipment	35,003	30,555	10,140	33.2
Electrical and Electronic	14,607	6,237	2,606	41.8
Non-metallic Mineral	1,296	785	423	53.8
Refined Petroleum and Coal	2,249	2,013	1,266	62.9
Chemical	4,715	4,089	1,533	37.5
Other Manufacturing	3,057	1,643	656	39.9



The following are the principal conclusions drawn from the tables:

- Over the entire period, the supply of manufactures in the combined market increased by almost \$1 trillion. Canada's share of the increase was just under 9%; its average share of the market was about 7%.
- About 44% of Canada's increase in share derived from performance in the United States. It took 4% of the increase in the U.S. market, even though its average share of the market was closer to 2%.
- In the period 1985-87 to 1989-1991, the combined U.S.-Canada market increased by 19%. Canada took 11% of the market's increase (US\$56 billion out of US\$506 billion), even though its share of the market at the beginning of the period was only 6.6%.
- One-third of Canada's gain in the combined market in the second half of the period derived from its performance in the United States market.
- All other countries combined took a much larger share of the increase in the combined market, in the Canadian market, and in both halves of the period reviewed. For the period as a whole, their share accounted for more than one-fifth of the increase, even though their market share was only about half as large. In the second half, this was 16%. In Canada in the second half of the period, all countries other than the United States took 17% of the market's increase, thereby improving their market share, but not as fast as in the U.S..
- The United States' share in the Canadian market in the first half of the period increased somewhat, while in the second half it showed virtually no change.

The industry analysis included in Statistics Canada's study shows which industries contributed most to Canada's gains, both at home and in the United States market, in the course of the period

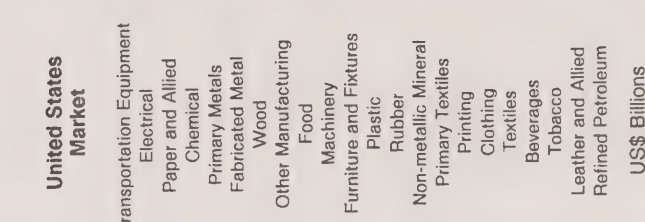
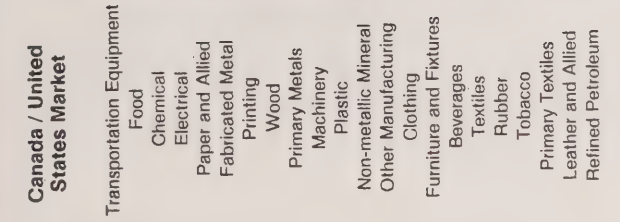
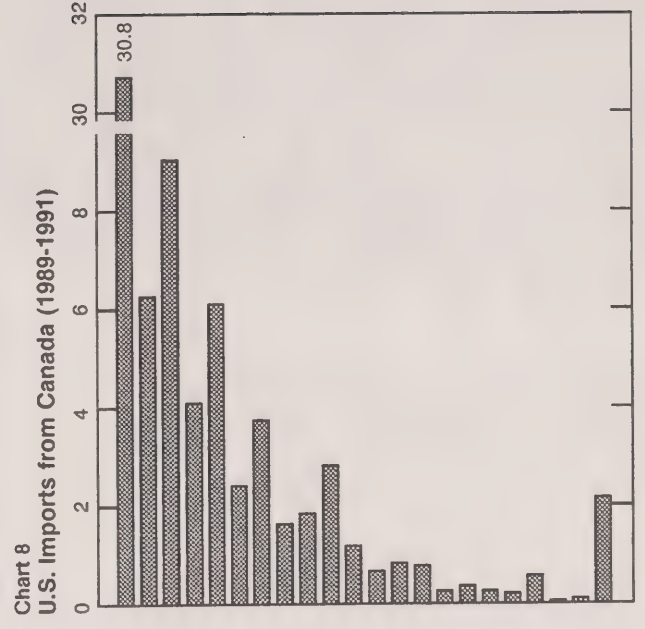
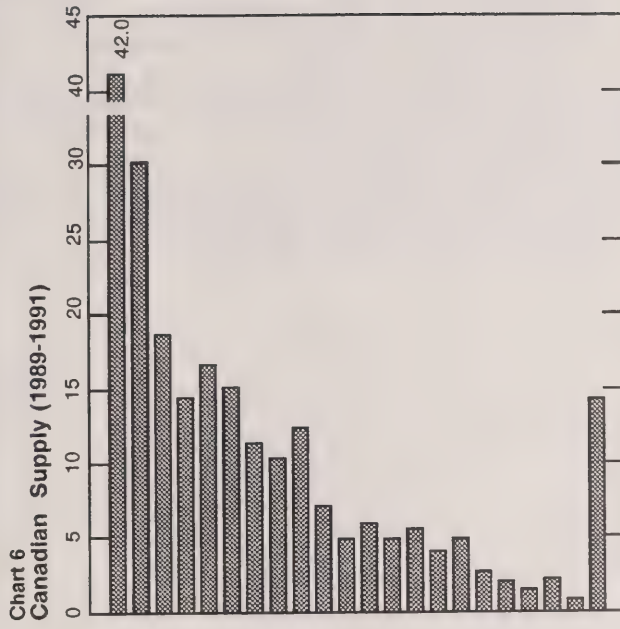
reviewed. For example, the transportation equipment, chemical, electrical and electronic, and paper industries accounted for over half of Canada's gains in the combined market for the period as a whole. The same industries were responsible for three-fourths of the gains in the United States market in the course of the same period. Transportation, electrical and electronic, and chemical industries accounted for most of the gains (over 70%) recorded by Canada in the United States in the second half of the period.

There was little relationship between the performance of industries in absolute and in relative terms. The latter were measured as the percentage increases recorded by industries in each market, over and above the growth of the market and over and above the change in the industry's relative importance. On that basis, primary textiles, textile products, and electrical and electronic industries distinguished themselves both over the period as a whole and in its latter half. Tobacco industries were also very high up on the list of top performers in both periods.

### Trade with Mexico

As a by-product of the review of trade between Canada and the United States, the study also refers to trade between Mexico and the United States and its competitive relationship to Canadian trade. By that is meant the extent to which Canada and Mexico export similar commodities to the United States and the prices (or values per unit of export) at which both countries seek to place their respective exports in the U.S. market.

Canada-Mexico trade is relatively small. Northbound it represents less than \$2 billion dollars annually or 1.3% of all Canadian imports. Southbound it represents even less – half of 1% (\$640 million) of all Canadian exports. Seen from Mexico's point of view, the proportions are somewhat more significant (2.4% of Mexican exports and 1.3% of imports). Even so, Canada is not among Mexico's top-ranking trade partners. However, Mexico has become a ranking trade partner of the United States. For example, it is among the top 10 exporters to the United States in each of 18 out of 22 manufacturing industries. Moreover, the range of its exports overlaps substantially with that of Canada.



The value of the overlap (commodities exported by both Canada and Mexico which in principle compete against each other in the United States market) is shown in Table 2. It was estimated at just over 42% of Canadian manufacturing exports to the United States. The range of the overlap by manufacturing industry is wide: at one extreme a mere 4.5% for furniture and fixtures, and at the other just over 83% for clothing. More typical overlaps are 64% for primary metals, 57% for fabricated metals

and 66% for paper. Less marked, but by no means insignificant, are the overlaps for transportation equipment (33%), electrical and electronic equipment (42%) and chemicals (38%).

The study shows trade flows by industry based on comparisons of average Mexican prices with their Canadian counterparts.

For more detailed information on this study, contact Client Services Section, International Trade Division (613-951-9647, fax: 613-951-0117). ■



## Lone-parent Families in Canada

1991

Lone-parent families make up one of the fastest growing social groups in Canada today. In 1991, there were almost one million lone-parent families, up 34% from 1981. In comparison, the number of two-parent families with children rose by only 6% during the same period. As a result, lone parents accounted for 20% of all families with children in 1991, compared with 17% in 1981.

The vast majority of lone parents in Canada are women. In 1991, they represented 82% of all lone parents. Of particular concern is that so many of these families are economically disadvantaged. For example, in 1990, the average income of female-headed lone-parent families (\$22,000) was just 38% of that of two-parent families with children. As a result, the proportion of lone-parent families headed by women with incomes below Statistics Canada's low-income cutoffs, 61% in 1990, was one of the highest of any group in Canada.

As well, there was no improvement in the income situation of lone-parent families during the 1980s. In fact, the average income of these families in real terms was \$600 lower in 1990 than in 1980, while the percentage classified as having low incomes in 1990 was actually three percentage points higher than in 1980.

### Highlights

- Quebec had the highest incidence of lone-parenthood in 1991, with 22% of families headed by a single parent. Among the other provinces, lone-parent families accounted for about one of every five families with children. The exception was Newfoundland, where just 16% of families with children had only one parent.

- Over half of lone parents are either divorced or separated. At the same time, an increasing number are single, never-married people. In 1991, one in five women and about one in 10 men parenting alone were never-married singles. Both of these figures had roughly doubled since 1981.
- Female lone parents are considerably less likely than other parents to be employed. As well, the percentage of these women working outside the home was actually lower in 1991 (52%) than in 1981 (54%).
- Unemployment rates are very high among lone parents. In 1991, 16.8% of female and 15.7% of male lone parents were unemployed, compared to just 9.6% of women and 7.7% of men in two-parent families with children.
- Lone parents generally have lower levels of formal education than other parents. In 1991, only 8% of women and 13% of men parenting alone had a university degree, versus 12% for mothers and 17% for fathers in dual-parent households.
- Lone-parent families are generally less likely than other families to own their homes. For instance, in 1991, only 30% of female-headed lone-parent families owned their home, compared with 79% of two-parent families with children.

*Lone-parent Families in Canada* (89-522E, \$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information on this report, contact Colin Lindsay (613-951-2603), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Export and Import Price Indexes

October 1992

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to October 1992 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to October 1992. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.**

The October 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the first week of January 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

### Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 12, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 12, 1992 totalled 287 348 tonnes, a 2.1% decrease from the preceding week's total of 293 610 tonnes but up 11.6% from the year-earlier 257 585 tonnes. The cumulative total at December 12, 1992 was 13 125 401 tonnes, a 6.8% increase from 12 284 811 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

### Telephone Statistics

October 1992

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,144.8 million in October 1992, up 0.4% from October 1991.

Operating expenses were \$822.5 million, a decrease of 1.4% from October 1991. Net operating revenue was \$322.3 million, an increase of 5.7% from October 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.**

The October 1992 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$8.30/\$83) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

### Tobacco Products

November 1992

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.02 billion cigarettes in November 1992, a 15.7% decrease from the 4.77r (revised) billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1991. Production from January to November 1992 totalled 41.64r billion cigarettes, down 5.0% from 43.83r billion cigarettes produced in the year-earlier period.

Domestic sales in November 1992 totalled 2.82 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 17.1% from the 3.40 billion cigarettes sold in November 1991. From January to November 1992, sales totalled 32.12r billion cigarettes, down 10.6% from 35.92 billion cigarettes the year before.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.**

The November 1992 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$5/\$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■



## Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

December 1, 1992

Preliminary data on the cold storage of frozen poultry products at December 1, 1992 and revised figures for November 1, 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453), Agriculture Division.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Séguin (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

## How to Order Publications

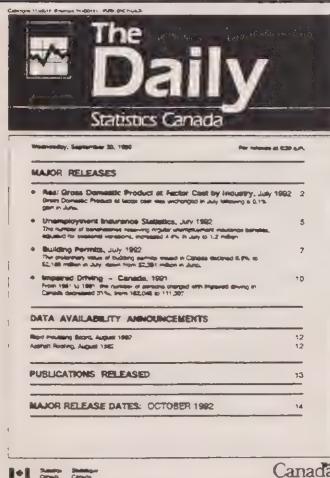
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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Products Shipped by Canadian Manufacturers – Provincial Supplement, 1988.**

**Catalogue number 31-211S**

(Canada: \$60; United States: US\$72;  
Other Countries: US\$84).

**Oils and Fats, October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 32-006**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Electric Lamps, November 1992.**

**Catalogue number 43-009**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended September 30, 1992.**

**Catalogue number 47-006**

(Canada: \$6.75/\$27; United States: US\$8/US\$32;  
Other Countries: US\$9.50/US\$38).

**Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 53-003**

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;  
Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

**Energy Statistics Handbook, December 1992.**

**Catalogue number 57-601**

(Canada: \$300; United States: US\$360; Other  
Countries: US\$420).

**Service Industries Service Bulletin: Traveller Accommodation Statistics Preliminary Estimates, 1990. Vol. 4, No. 7.**

**Catalogue number 63-015**

(Canada: \$7.20/\$43; United States: US\$8.65/US\$52;  
Other Countries: US\$10/US\$60).

**Touriscope: International Travel – Advance Information, Vol. 8, No. 10. October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 66-001P**

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73;  
Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 65-001P**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;  
Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Trusted Pension Funds – Financial Statistics, 1990.**

**Catalogue number 74-201**

(Canada: \$39; United States: US\$47; Other  
Countries: US\$55).

**Science Statistics Bulletin: The Provincial Research Organizations, 1991. Vol. 16, No. 9. December 1992.**

**Catalogue number 88-001**

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;  
Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

**Lone-parent Families in Canada.**

**Catalogue number 89-522E**

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48; Other  
Countries: US\$56).

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 18, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer Price Index, November 1992** 2  
In November, the CPI year-to-year increase was 1.7%, up from the 1.6% increase reported in October.
- **Sales of Natural Gas, October 1992** 9  
Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada during October 1992 totalled 4 334 million cubic metres, a 0.4% decrease from October 1991.
- **Databases for Environmental Analysis: Government of Canada** 10  
This publication, which will be released on December 23, describes an inventory of 379 federal government databases of diverse sources of environmental information.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Coal and Coke Statistics, September 1992	11
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, October 1992	11
Construction Type Plywood, October 1992	11
<b>1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures</b>	
Ferro-alloys Industry	11
Wafer Board Industry	11

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES: December 21-24 13





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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Consumer Price Index

November 1992

#### National Highlights

##### All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI, 1986 = 100) for Canada rose 0.5% between October and November to reach 129.1. Six of the seven major components posted increases in November. By far the most notable was Transportation, which increased by 2.5% due primarily to price increases coinciding with the introduction of 1993 car and truck models. The Clothing index was the only major component to register a decline.

Between November 1991 and November 1992, the All-items index increased by 1.7%, slightly higher than October's level of 1.6%. These movements are the same as the year-over-year changes recorded between January and April of this year.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the November All-items CPI advanced by 0.3%, the highest month-to-month increase since March 1992. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted levels in the latest three-month period (August to November) was 1.9%, higher than the level of 1.3% for the three-month period ending in October.

##### Food

The Food index rose by 0.2% between October and November as a result of a 0.3% advance in the prices of Food Purchased from Stores and no change in the Food Purchased from Restaurants index.

Within the Food Purchased from Stores component, a variety of price changes were noted. Fresh vegetable prices jumped by 8.3%, largely reflecting much higher prices for tomatoes (49.5%) and celery (36.9%). The switch from local to imported vegetables was a factor behind these increases.

In contrast, lettuce and cucumber prices fell 17.1% and 9.6%, respectively. Lettuce prices were reacting to strong supplies. Meat prices rose by 0.7%, with upward pressures coming from turkey prices (which returned to regular prices after

Thanksgiving specials), from beef and especially ground beef and from various prepared meats. Price gains were also noted for dairy products (mainly cheese) and bakery products. Somewhat offsetting these increases was a 5.7% drop in fresh fruit prices. With the exception of pears, all fresh fruit prices recorded sizeable decreases in November, the most notable being grapefruit (-37.1%), apples (-4.5%) and bananas (-7.0%).

On a year-over-year basis, the Food index rose by 1.0%, the Food Purchased in Stores index by 0.7% and the Food Purchased in Restaurants index by 1.6%.

##### All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index rose 0.5%. The main contributor to November's increase was the Transportation component, up 2.5%. Other components contributing to the rise, though to a much smaller extent, were Housing (0.2%), Recreation, Reading and Education (0.2%), Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages (0.2%) and Health and Personal Care (0.3%). The Clothing index, which declined by 1.2%, had a substantial dampening effect.

The sharp increase of 2.5% for the Transportation component was primarily the result of the 5.3% hike in prices of new automotive vehicles after adjusting for quality change. Other significant increases in the Transportation component were for gasoline (1.7%) and air fares (1.9%).

By convention, price changes for new models of cars and trucks are introduced into the CPI every November. The price changes reflected in the CPI have been adjusted for quality change. Quality change includes differences in the standard equipment on the new models (e.g., the addition of anti-lock brakes or the removal of body side mouldings) and other technical differences (e.g., improved corrosion resistance or reduced exhaust emissions). For each car and truck surveyed, the value of the quality changes is removed from the price differential between the new model and its predecessor. Thus, the 5.3% increase represents the change in the amount that consumers are paying for vehicles of comparable quality.



The Housing index advanced 0.2% from the previous month's level. Shelter (0.1%) and Household Operation (0.6%) were the principal contributors to November's increase, while Household Furnishings and Equipment (0.1%) had only a small impact. Within Shelter, increases were recorded for rent (0.2%), homeowner's maintenance and repairs (1.0%), natural gas (1.4%) and fuel oil (0.8%). Mortgage interest costs declined by 0.4%, a much smaller decline than those observed in the past several months, as the impact of increased interest rates began to be reflected in the CPI. The increase in the Household Operations index was caused by higher rates for child care as well as for increased prices for paper products.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index rose 0.2% over the month, led by a 0.3% increase in Recreation prices. The Reading index rose by 0.2%.

A 0.2% rise in prices for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages was primarily the result of a 0.4% increase in the price of cigarettes as manufacturers increased their selling prices. Served alcoholic beverages also increased in price.

The Health and Personal Care component increased by 0.3% due almost entirely to price hikes for various cosmetics and toilet preparations.

The Clothing index was the only component to register a decline this month, falling 1.2%. Approximately three-quarters of this decline was attributable to the 1.8% drop in the price of women's

wear, due for the most part to promotions. Of special note were price declines for sportswear, dresses, coats and jackets. Men's wear prices decreased 0.9%, also as a result of competition and promotions. Primarily affected were men's suits, socks and underwear. Lessening these effects was an increase in prices for men's footwear.

Over the 12-month period from November 1991 to November 1992, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 1.9%. This increase was higher than those of the previous three months but lower than the levels seen earlier in the year.

## Energy

Energy prices rose 1.0% in November due for the most part to the 1.7% jump in gasoline prices, and to a lesser extent to the price increases for natural gas (1.4%) and fuel oil (0.8%).

## All-items excluding Food and Energy

The All-items excluding Food and Energy index recorded a 0.5% increase in November. This was the largest month-to-month change recorded this year. On a year-over-year basis, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index increased by 1.8%, up slightly from levels seen in the three previous months but still lower than levels recorded earlier.

## The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada (1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change November 1992 from	
	November 1992	October 1992	November 1991	October 1992	November 1991
<b>All-items</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Food	120.8	120.6	119.6	0.2	1.0
Housing	127.2	127.0	125.7	0.2	1.2
Clothing	128.8	130.4	128.3	-1.2	0.4
Transportation	124.7	121.6	120.5	2.5	3.5
Health and personal care	132.7	132.3	128.8	0.3	3.0
Recreation, reading and education	133.2	132.9	132.1	0.2	0.8
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	170.6	170.2	165.2	0.2	3.3
All-items excluding food	131.0	130.3	128.6	0.5	1.9
All-items excluding food and energy	131.6	131.0	129.3	0.5	1.8
Goods	124.6	123.7	123.0	0.7	1.3
Services	134.5	134.3	131.8	0.1	2.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	77.5	77.8	78.7		
All-items (1981 = 100)	170.9				

## Goods and Services

The Goods index rose 0.7% after posting three straight monthly declines. The monthly increase can be explained by a 2.8% jump in Durable Goods together with a smaller increase of 0.5% in Non-durable Goods. The Semi-durable Goods component, which declined by 1.0%, had a substantial counterbalancing effect. The Services index edged up 0.1%.

From November 1991 to November 1992, the Goods index advanced by 1.3%, the largest annual change recorded this year. Once again, increases for Non-durable Goods (1.7%) and Durable Goods (1.6%) were the main contributors. Semi-durable Goods was up a slight 0.2%. The Services index rose by 2.0%.

## City Highlights

Among the cities for which CPIs are published, the month-to-month change in the All-items indexes ranged from 0.0% in Yellowknife to 0.8% in Vancouver.

Between November 1991 and November 1992, increases in city CPIs varied from a low of 0.6% in Halifax and Saint John to a high of 3.8% in Vancouver.

### Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

#### St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.1%. The greatest upward impact came from the Transportation index, where higher prices were recorded for new 1993 model automotive vehicles. Advances in vehicle insurance premiums and air fares were noted as well. Increased charges for cablevision services also exerted a considerable upward impact. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for personal care supplies, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Dampening these increases were declines in the Clothing and Food indexes, the latter reflecting lower prices for fresh fruit, pork, chicken, restaurant meals, prepared meats and cereal products. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.5%.

#### Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher prices for new 1993 model automotive vehicles, coupled with increased prices for men's wear, personal care supplies and cigarettes, explained most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. The

Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh vegetables, beef, prepared meats, bakery products and dairy products were completely offset by lower prices for fresh fruit and soft drinks. Between November 1991 and November 1992, the All-items index rose 0.9%.

#### Halifax

The All-items index rose 0.6%, with most of the upward pressure coming from higher prices for new 1993 model cars and trucks. Price increases for fresh vegetables, soft drinks and beef also contributed to the overall change. Advances in cigarette prices and recreational expenses were recorded as well. A drop in the Clothing index exerted a notable downward impact. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

#### Saint John

Higher prices for new 1993 model automotive vehicles were the main contributor to the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges for owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment also contributed an upward influence. The Food index advanced, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, beef, cured meats and bakery products. Further upward pressure came from higher recreational charges and increased prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

#### Quebec City

The 0.4% rise in the All-items index was mainly due to higher prices for new 1993 model cars and trucks. Further upward pressure came from increased recreational expenses. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for chicken, fresh vegetables and soft drinks were completely offset by lower prices for beef, fresh fruit and pork. Lower prices for clothing, personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages dampened the overall increase. Charges for owned accommodation declined as well. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

#### Montreal

The All-items index rose 0.4%. Most of the upward impact resulted from the introduction of the 1993 model cars and trucks. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for cigarettes, beer served in licensed premises, personal care supplies and



recreational expenses. The Food index advanced, mainly due to higher prices for fresh vegetables. A drop in the Clothing index had a notable downward effect. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

### Ottawa

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Most of the advance was due to price increases associated with the introduction of the 1993 model cars and trucks. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for served alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, and food (mainly dairy products, bakery products and fresh vegetables). The Housing index remained unchanged overall, as increased charges for rent and child care were offset by lower prices for household furnishings and decreased charges for owned accommodation. Lower clothing prices had a notable dampening effect. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

### Toronto

Price increases associated with the introduction of the 1993 model cars and trucks accounted for a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for gasoline and increased household operating expenses added further upward pressure. Cigarette prices and recreational expenses were up as well. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for poultry, dairy products, soft drinks, fresh vegetables and beef were completely offset by lower prices for fresh fruit, pork, fruit juice, bakery products and eggs. Lower prices for clothing and personal care supplies had a moderating effect. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.1%.

### Thunder Bay

Higher prices for new cars and trucks, associated with the introduction of the 1993 models, and increased prices for gasoline accounted for a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. A rise in the Food index, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, beef, dairy products and poultry, also helped explain the overall rise. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for owned accommodation, household equipment and child care. Dampening these increases were lower prices for clothing, cigarettes and served alcoholic beverages. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

### Winnipeg

The All-items index rose 0.7%. Most of the upward impact originated in the Transportation index, where higher prices were reported for new cars and trucks (introduction of the 1993 models) and for gasoline. A rise in the Food index was also recorded, reflecting higher prices for fresh fruit, beef, fruit juice, poultry, soft drinks and fresh vegetables. Increased charges for rented accommodation and for telephone services also exerted a notable upward influence. Higher prices for cigarettes and served alcoholic beverages were reported as well. Lower prices for clothing had a moderating effect. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.5%.

### Regina

The All-items index rose 0.5%. Higher prices for new cars and trucks (introduction of the 1993 models) and increased prices for gasoline explained a large part of the overall rise. Further upward pressure came from advances in owned accommodation charges, household furnishings and equipment prices, cablevision charges and newspaper prices. Price increases for personal care supplies and for medicinal and pharmaceutical products were recorded as well. Declines in the Clothing and Food indexes (the latter due mainly to lower prices for fresh produce, cereal products, beef, cured meats and eggs) had a notable dampening effect. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

### Saskatoon

The All-items index rose 0.5%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for new cars and trucks following the introduction of the 1993 models. Higher housing charges, particularly for household furnishings and equipment, household operating expenses and owned accommodation, also had a notable upward impact. A rise in food prices was reported, especially for fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for served alcoholic beverages, personal care services and prescribed medicines. The Clothing index declined. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.



## Edmonton

The All-items index rose 0.6%. Most of the upward movement originated in the Transportation index, where higher prices for new cars and trucks were recorded following the introduction of the 1993 models. Gasoline prices and vehicle insurance premiums were up as well. The Housing index rose slightly, reflecting increased charges for piped gas and household textiles. Increased recreational charges and higher prices for cigarettes and served alcoholic beverages were also recorded. Lower prices for clothing and a slight drop in the Food index had a moderating effect. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

## Calgary

The 0.7% rise in the All-items index was largely due to advances in the Transportation and Housing indexes. Within Transportation, higher prices for new cars (introduction of 1993 models), gasoline and vehicle insurance were the main contributing factors. The Housing index rose due to increased charges for piped gas, higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. In addition, price increases were recorded for personal care supplies and services, recreational expenses, cigarettes and served alcoholic beverages. Declines in the Clothing and Food indexes had a dampening effect. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

## Vancouver

Advances in the Transportation, Housing and Food indexes accounted for the 0.8% rise in the All-items index. Within Transportation, higher prices were recorded for new 1993 model cars and trucks and for gasoline. The rise in the Housing index reflected increased charges for owned accommodation, piped gas and rent, as well as higher prices for household equipment. The Food index was up, largely due to higher prices for fresh vegetables, and, to a lesser extent, to higher prices for bakery products, restaurant meals and soft drinks. Lower clothing prices had a moderating effect. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 3.8%.

## Victoria

Higher prices for new 1993 model cars and trucks and increased prices for gasoline were among the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. The Food index also advanced, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products, soft drinks, beef and pork. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for beer served in licensed premises, cigarettes, recreational expenses, eye care and personal care services. Dampening the overall advance were lower prices for clothing and household furnishings and decreased charges for owned accommodation. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.7%.

## Whitehorse

The All-items index rose 0.5%. Higher prices for new cars and trucks were recorded, following the introduction of the 1993 models. Higher food prices were also registered, most notably for poultry, fresh produce, bakery products, dairy products and cured meat. Further upward pressure came from the Housing index, where increased charges for rent and household textiles were observed. Lower prices for personal care supplies and clothing dampened the overall rise. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.8%.

## Yellowknife

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, due to a number of offsetting effects. Among those factors exerting an upward pressure were higher prices for new cars and trucks, following the introduction of the 1993 models. Increased recreational expenses and a rise in the Housing index, the latter reflecting higher prices for fuel oil, household textiles and household operating expenses, also exerted a notable upward impact. Offsetting these advances were price declines for food, personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines, cigarettes, and clothing. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.**

The November 1992 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$9.30/\$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

# Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
<b>St. John's</b>								
November 1992 index	122.7	114.4	119.1	127.6	120.2	127.8	132.4	144.6
% change from October 1992	0.1	-0.7	0.0	-3.4	2.2	0.7	1.5	0.1
% change from November 1991	1.5	-0.1	1.1	1.3	2.8	1.8	2.3	3.3
<b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b>								
November 1992 index	127.9	124.9	120.3	126.8	120.5	137.9	132.2	186.9
% change from October 1992	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.2	1.1	0.2	0.1
% change from November 1991	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.9	3.1	1.5	0.2
<b>Halifax</b>								
November 1992 index	126.8	128.4	119.2	125.8	121.5	130.6	128.9	172.7
% change from October 1992	0.6	0.8	0.0	-1.3	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.2
% change from November 1991	0.6	0.2	-0.6	-1.0	2.9	2.1	2.2	0.6
<b>Saint John</b>								
November 1992 index	126.1	125.4	120.8	127.4	120.5	130.9	127.4	172.1
% change from October 1992	0.5	0.3	0.3	-1.0	1.9	-0.8	0.5	0.5
% change from November 1991	0.6	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.7	3.4	1.3	-5.5
<b>Quebec City</b>								
November 1992 index	128.4	117.8	127.3	133.9	118.8	134.6	137.0	168.7
% change from October 1992	0.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.8	3.2	-0.7	0.6	-0.4
% change from November 1991	1.7	0.2	1.4	0.5	3.6	3.8	1.0	4.1
<b>Montreal</b>								
November 1992 index	130.4	118.9	130.6	134.1	120.3	134.7	140.4	173.5
% change from October 1992	0.4	0.2	0.0	-0.9	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
% change from November 1991	2.0	0.3	1.8	0.7	3.2	3.6	1.2	5.0
<b>Ottawa</b>								
November 1992 index	128.7	121.2	127.0	128.7	124.6	137.1	131.3	167.3
% change from October 1992	0.2	0.2	0.0	-1.1	1.5	-0.3	0.1	0.5
% change from November 1991	1.6	0.9	1.8	0.7	2.0	2.0	0.2	3.1
<b>Toronto</b>								
November 1992 index	130.6	121.7	130.3	128.0	127.6	135.3	134.2	164.9
% change from October 1992	0.5	0.0	0.2	-1.5	2.7	-0.3	0.2	0.2
% change from November 1991	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	3.7	1.9	0.4	2.1
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
November 1992 index	128.1	120.5	126.4	127.9	125.1	128.0	131.0	168.6
% change from October 1992	0.6	0.7	0.3	-1.5	2.6	0.9	0.2	-0.9
% change from November 1991	2.0	2.9	3.0	0.3	2.3	2.6	0.4	-1.1
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
November 1992 index	128.2	126.5	123.6	127.7	124.8	130.4	134.4	164.2
% change from October 1992	0.7	0.6	0.2	-1.4	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
% change from November 1991	1.5	3.3	0.2	0.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.6
<b>Regina</b>								
November 1992 index	128.8	127.3	119.1	127.3	131.8	143.3	131.3	174.7
% change from October 1992	0.5	-0.4	0.3	-1.5	2.6	1.0	0.8	-0.1
% change from November 1991	2.9	2.2	1.5	0.1	5.2	3.6	1.7	10.1

# Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
<b>Saskatoon</b>								
November 1992 index	127.6	127.9	119.4	126.3	124.8	154.2	129.8	161.1
% change from October 1992	0.5	0.6	0.3	-1.6	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.6
% change from November 1991	2.0	2.6	0.7	0.0	2.4	3.7	1.4	8.1
<b>Edmonton</b>								
November 1992 index	127.6	119.2	122.7	125.5	126.2	130.4	133.1	181.5
% change from October 1992	0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.8	3.7	-0.1	0.2	0.2
% change from November 1991	1.9	1.2	0.8	-1.0	5.6	2.1	1.8	2.4
<b>Calgary</b>								
November 1992 index	127.4	120.7	122.4	126.5	123.1	129.1	132.7	180.0
% change from October 1992	0.7	-0.1	0.6	-1.6	3.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
% change from November 1991	1.4	0.4	0.7	-1.2	4.1	3.0	2.1	1.7
<b>Vancouver</b>								
November 1992 index	129.3	127.7	124.3	123.8	132.0	126.0	130.5	164.8
% change from October 1992	0.8	0.8	0.5	-1.2	2.4	0.8	0.1	0.1
% change from November 1991	3.8	3.4	4.2	1.0	5.0	2.6	1.2	6.0
<b>Victoria</b>								
November 1992 index	127.9	125.8	121.5	125.0	131.1	125.7	130.4	165.2
% change from October 1992	0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.9	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.3
% change from November 1991	2.7	2.1	2.8	1.3	4.2	3.6	-0.4	5.9
<b>Whitehorse</b>								
November 1992 index	123.7	117.2	123.5	127.0	115.8	124.0	125.9	149.8
% change from October 1992	0.5	0.9	0.2	-0.9	2.4	-2.1	0.2	-0.1
% change from November 1991	0.8	-0.6	1.1	0.5	1.9	-4.0	2.8	0.5
<b>Yellowknife</b>								
November 1992 index	125.0	113.2	121.0	131.5	120.6	118.9	128.7	164.3
% change from October 1992	0.0	-1.6	0.1	-0.4	2.5	-1.8	0.7	-0.5
% change from November 1991	1.0	-3.7	1.6	4.0	2.3	0.8	0.5	2.3

<sup>1</sup> For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1991 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$17.25/\$69.00).



## Sales of Natural Gas

October 1992 (Preliminary Data)

### Highlights

- Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada during October 1992 totalled 4 334 million cubic metres, a 0.4% decrease from October 1991.
- On the basis of rate structure information, sales in October 1992 were as follows (the percentage changes from October 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 927 million cubic metres (-1.7%); commercial sales, 721 million cubic metres (-7.2%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 686 million cubic metres (+2.0%).
- Weather has a significant impact on residential sales of natural gas. The decrease in residential sales in October 1992 was primarily due to warmer than normal weather conditions in

Western Canada, which more than offset colder than normal weather conditions in Eastern Canada.

- From January to October 1992, sales of natural gas amounted to 44 172 million cubic metres, a 3.0% increase over the same period in 1991.
- On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were as follows (the percentage changes from 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 10 591 million cubic metres (+2.8%); commercial sales, 8 512 million cubic metres (-0.5%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 25 070 million cubic metres (+4.4%).

The October 1992 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$12.70/\$127) will be available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

## Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

October 1992

	Rate structure					
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct <sup>1</sup>	Total	
thousands of cubic metres						
Quebec	26 759	76 155	282 570	2 099	387 583	
Ontario	403 472	275 466	664 839	184 660	1 528 437	
Manitoba	48 391	36 274	46 973	623	132 261	
Saskatchewan	70 974	37 252	5 606	227 660	341 492	
Alberta	260 903	205 287	965 409	—	1 431 599	
British Columbia	116 967	90 269	140 003	165 462	512 701	
<b>October 1992 – Canada</b>	<b>927 466</b>	<b>720 703</b>	<b>2 105 400</b>	<b>580 504</b>	<b>4 334 073</b>	
October 1991 – Canada	943 582	776 553	2 192 427	440 054	4 352 616	
% change	-1.7	-7.2	2.0		-0.4	
<b>Year-to-date Canada 1992</b>	<b>10 590 682</b>	<b>8 511 763</b>	<b>20 093 597</b>	<b>4 976 296</b>	<b>44 172 338</b>	
Year-to-date Canada 1991	10 302 542	8 556 119	20 203 989	3 810 561	42 900 211	
% change	2.8	-0.5	4.4		3.0	
<b>Degree Days<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Que.</b>	<b>Ont.</b>	<b>Man.</b>	<b>Sask.</b>	<b>Alta.</b>	<b>B.C.</b>
October 1992	356	276	405	430	396	208
October 1991	266	196	501	514	502	274

<sup>1</sup> Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.

<sup>2</sup> A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value a warm month.

**Note:** Revised figures will be available in *Gas Utilities* (55-002) and on CANSIM.

– Nil or zero.

## Databases for Environmental Analysis: Government of Canada

The National Accounts and Environment Division of Statistics Canada and the State of the Environment Reporting organization of Environment Canada together have developed an inventory of federal databases which are of potential use in environmental reporting.

Since the early 1980s, there has been increased use of socio-economic statistics for environmental analysis. Socio-economic data have been demonstrated, in Canada and other countries, to be invaluable in the assessment of human activities which place stress on the environment. Therefore, not all the databases included in *Databases for Environmental Analysis: Government of Canada* are concerned with strictly environmental phenomena as measured by biologists or ecologists. Databases such as the Census of Population can be used to analyze sources of environmental stress and the dependence on natural resources, including exposure to stresses imposed by the environment. A socio-economic focus puts environmental issues into a real world perspective, since there are many economic activities competing for environmental resources. Socio-economic information combined with environmental factors begin to explain relationships about the

environment and the use of its resources. Understanding these interrelationships is essential when assessing the sources of many environmental problems.

*Databases for Environmental Analysis: Government of Canada* includes a diskette version of the inventory. The system provides users with the ability to sort and search through the database descriptions as well as to direct output to paper, terminal or diskette. This publication does the following:

- inventories federal government databases on the environment,
- guides users to the data sources and facilitates access to this information,
- enables users to identify data gaps, and
- stimulates cooperation among data users and data suppliers.

*Databases for Environmental Analysis: Government of Canada* (11-527E, \$55) will be available on December 23. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division. ■



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Coal and Coke Statistics

September 1992

#### Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 4 810 kilotonnes in September 1992, down 14.8% from September 1991. The year-to-date production figure stood at 49 975 kilotonnes in September, down 4.7% from the year-earlier period.
- Exports in September fell to 1 583 kilotonnes, down 46.5% from September 1991, while imports decreased 3.8% to 1 769 kilotonnes. From January to September 1992, exports totalled 22 302 kilotonnes, 12.5% below last year's level.
- Coke production increased to 335 kilotonnes, up 9.3% from September 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.**

The September 1992 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$10/\$100) will be available next week. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

October 1992

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,595 million in October 1992, an increase of 5.8% over the \$1,507 million reported for October 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.**

The October 1992 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$6.10/\$61) will be available in approximately three weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division.

### Construction Type Plywood

October 1992

Canadian firms produced 142 623 cubic metres of construction type plywood during October 1992, a decrease of 10.6% from the 159 467 cubic metres produced during October 1991. From January to October 1992, production totalled 1 525 944 cubic metres, an increase of 6.6% from the 1 431 569 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).**

The October 1992 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publication".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

### Ferro-alloys Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ferro-alloys industry (SIC 2911) totalled \$124.7 million, down 22.9% from \$161.8 million in 1990.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5505.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, \$68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

### Wafer Board Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wafer board industry (SIC 2593) totalled \$266.1 million, up 6.7% from \$249.4 million in 1990.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5471.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, \$68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Consumer Price Index, November 1992.**

**Catalogue number 62-001**

(Canada: \$9.30/\$93; United States: US\$11.20/  
US\$112; Other Countries: US\$13/US\$130).

**Available at 7:00 a.m. today.**

**Exports by Country, January-September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 65-003**

(Canada: \$82.75/\$331; United States: US\$99.25/  
US\$397; Other Countries: US\$115.75/US\$463).

**Federal Scientific Activities, 1992-93.**

**Catalogue number 88-204**

(Canada: \$44; United States: US\$53;  
Other Countries: US\$62).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



### How to Order Publications

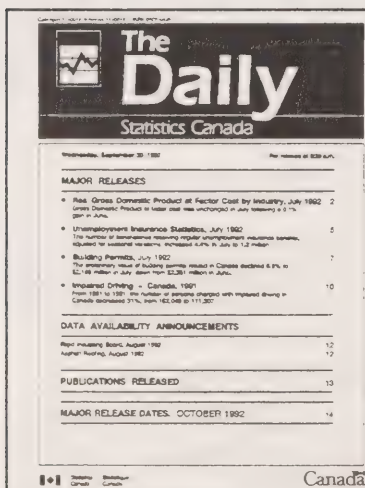
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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

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**Week of December 21-24**  
(Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
<b>December</b>		
21	Retail Trade	October 1992
22	Wholesale Trade	October 1992
22	Quarterly Demographic Statistics	July-September 1992
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	October 1992
23	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	October 1992
23	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1992
24	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	October 1992
24	Major Release Dates	January 1993

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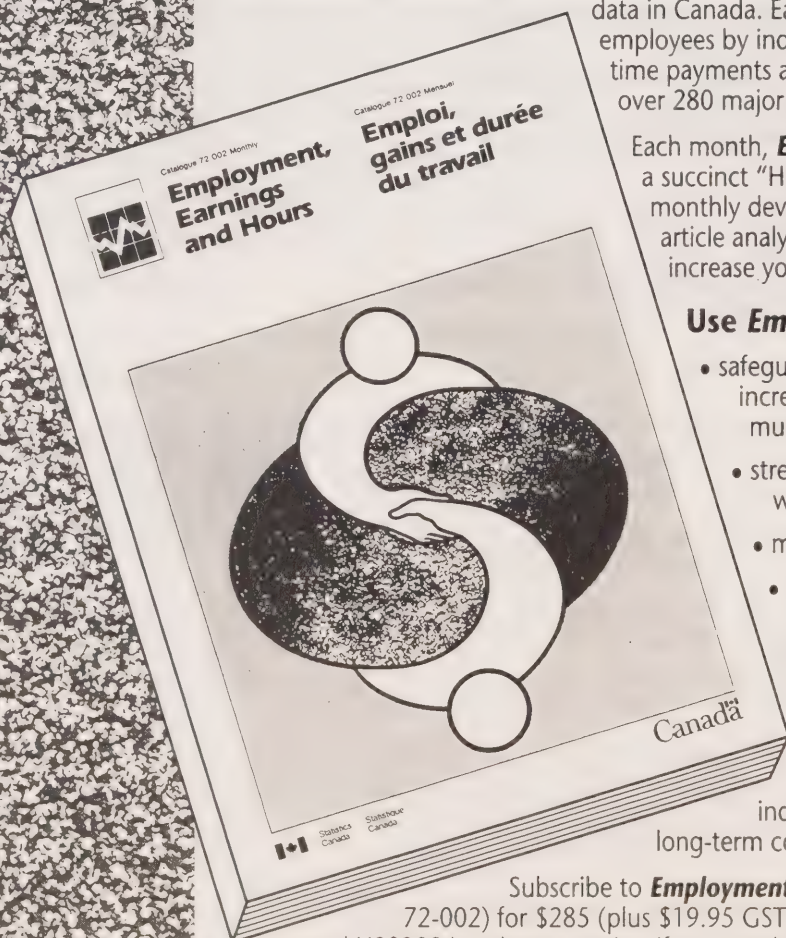
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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Monday, December 21, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

### MAJOR RELEASES

- **Retail Trade, October 1992** 3  
Seasonally adjusted, retail sales increased 0.1% in October, partly counterbalancing the 0.2% decline in September. The trend has continued to rise steadily since March 1992, increasing by 0.2% in October.
- **Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1991** 6  
For the third consecutive year, lower sales were recorded for all three types of alcoholic beverages: spirits, wines and beer.

### DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Legal Aid in Canada, 1990-91 9
- Divorces in Canada, 1991 9

(continued on page 2)

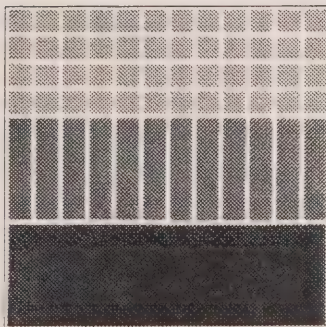


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Public Institutions Division  
L'unité de l'information statistique

Document 63-202 (français)  
Division des institutions publiques  
L'unité de l'information statistique

**The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada**  
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1991

**Le contrôle et la vente des boissons alcooliques au Canada**  
Exercice financier clos le 31 mars 1991



Canada

### The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1991

The 1990/91 issue marks the reintroduction of *The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada*. The last issue, released in February 1989, contained data for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1987.

The publication released today contains statistics by province and territory on the net income of liquor authorities, provincial and territorial government revenue from the control of the retailing of alcoholic beverages, and on the value and volume of alcoholic beverages sold. Also presented are historical data on the value and volume of sales from 1986/87 to 1990/91.

*The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1991* (63-202, \$26) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For highlights, turn to page 6 of today's *Daily*.

For further information, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829) or Patti Phillips (613-951-0767), Public Institutions Division.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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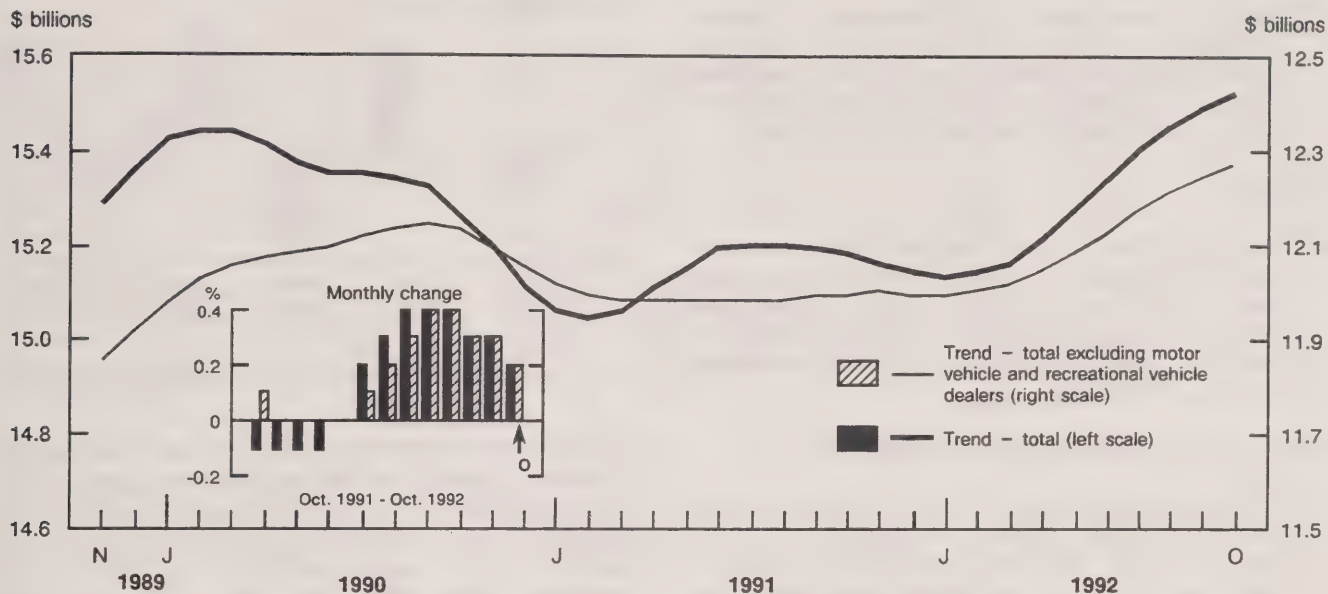
## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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11

## MAJOR RELEASES

### Retail Sales Trends<sup>1</sup> - Canada



<sup>1</sup> Trends represent smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

## Retail Trade

October 1992

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Sales in Current Dollars

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales rose 0.1% in October to \$15.5 billion, partly counterbalancing the 0.2% decline in September.
- In October, small offsetting movements resulted in marginal growth, as decreases virtually offset gains. The most significant increases, in terms of dollar impact, were reported by "other retail stores" (e.g., liquor stores, opticians' shops and

pet stores) (+1.5%), automotive parts, accessories and services (+1.3%) and drug and patent medicine stores (+1.1%). Partly offsetting these gains were declines reported by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (-0.4%) and supermarkets and grocery stores (-0.3%).

- Higher sales by "other retail stores" in October followed 0.5% growth in September, which was preceded by four consecutive monthly decreases. Sales of automotive parts, accessories and services have shown a pattern of alternating gains and declines in 1992. Drug and patent medicine stores reported higher sales in October, counterbalancing the 0.2% decrease in September.



- Lower sales by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers followed a decline of 0.3% in September. The lower sales registered by supermarkets and grocery stores in October contrasted with the rises of the two preceding months.
- Five provinces posted sales increases in October, ranging from 0.5% in Newfoundland to 2.1% in Nova Scotia. Notable decreases were reported by New Brunswick (-2.7%) and British Columbia (-2.3%). No change was reported by Ontario.

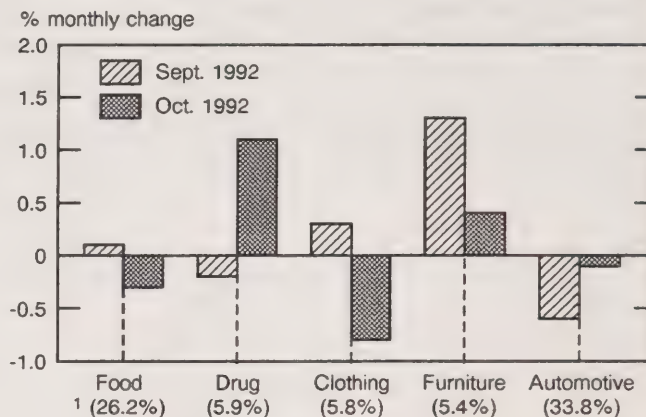
#### Trends

- The trend smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. The trend for retail sales was relatively stable from January 1991 to February 1992 and has risen steadily since March 1992, increasing by 0.2% in October.

#### Year-to-date Sales in Current Dollars

- Cumulative retail sales in current dollars for the first 10 months of 1992 amounted to \$150.1 billion, up 1.9% from the corresponding period in 1991. In September, cumulative sales were 1.5% higher than in the same period of the previous year.

#### Retail Sales, by Major Group Seasonally Adjusted



Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), and 2299, 2401-2417 (quarterly trade group estimates for Canada, the provinces, territories and totals for the four census metropolitan areas).

The October 1992 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the first week of January 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Svab (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

# Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

October 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 1992/ 1991	Oct. 1991	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Aug. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Oct./ Sept. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1992/ 1991
	millions of \$		%		millions of \$		%		%		
<b>Canada</b>											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,649	3,713	4,018	10.1	3,637	3,702	3,774	3,777	3,765	-0.3	3.5
All other food stores	287	278	287	—	292	285	289	291	289	-0.7	-1.2
Drug and patent medicine stores	860	877	952	10.7	834	898	908	906	916	1.1	9.9
Shoe stores	138	140	149	8.3	126	127	130	127	130	2.2	3.3
Men's clothing stores	140	131	144	2.5	129	133	132	132	130	-1.8	0.6
Women's clothing stores	314	346	333	6.1	306	309	315	315	315	-0.1	2.7
Other clothing stores	331	348	353	6.7	309	322	323	328	321	-2.1	3.8
Household furniture and appliance stores	650	672	692	6.5	621	630	632	646	650	0.7	4.8
Household furnishings stores	192	188	196	2.2	178	186	186	183	182	-0.4	2.5
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,065	3,249	3,225	5.2	2,968	3,249	3,260	3,252	3,238	-0.4	9.1
Gasoline service stations	1,223	1,140	1,200	-1.9	1,175	1,166	1,151	1,138	1,137	—	-3.2
Automotive parts, accessories and services	933	844	908	-2.8	884	847	861	851	862	1.3	-2.5
General merchandise stores	1,806	1,697	1,865	3.2	1,719	1,768	1,768	1,747	1,753	0.3	2.0
Other semi-durable goods stores	478	542	536	12.1	498	538	543	550	550	0.1	10.5
Other durable goods stores	382	402	387	1.2	415	419	414	412	412	—	-0.8
All other retail stores	837	799	858	2.6	878	833	830	834	847	1.5	-3.6
<b>Total, all stores</b>	<b>15,285</b>	<b>15,365</b>	<b>16,102</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>14,970</b>	<b>15,412</b>	<b>15,515</b>	<b>15,488</b>	<b>15,495</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers</b>	<b>12,221</b>	<b>12,116</b>	<b>12,877</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>12,002</b>	<b>12,163</b>	<b>12,255</b>	<b>12,236</b>	<b>12,258</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Department store type merchandise	5,291	5,343	5,607	6.0	5,134	5,330	5,350	5,345	5,358	0.2	4.4
<b>Regions</b>											
Newfoundland	277	275	284	2.6	280	280	279	282	284	0.5	1.2
Prince Edward Island	61	69	69	12.2	63	68	69	69	70	1.0	11.2
Nova Scotia	480	490	528	10.0	477	508	511	504	515	2.1	8.1
New Brunswick	382	408	414	8.2	376	393	403	415	403	-2.7	7.3
Quebec	3,816	3,723	3,987	4.5	3,710	3,777	3,769	3,758	3,818	1.6	2.9
Ontario	5,681	5,687	5,951	4.8	5,570	5,747	5,752	5,732	5,730	—	2.9
Manitoba	527	516	547	3.8	513	527	534	523	529	1.0	3.0
Saskatchewan	453	426	457	0.8	430	443	441	434	432	-0.5	0.6
Alberta	1,588	1,643	1,698	6.9	1,538	1,633	1,680	1,655	1,640	-0.9	6.6
British Columbia	1,974	2,082	2,119	7.3	1,967	2,022	2,057	2,108	2,059	-2.3	4.7
Yukon	14	17	16	11.7	14	15	15	16	15	-2.8	11.7
Northwest Territories	30	31	32	9.0	30	33	32	32	32	-1.5	7.3

## Trend\* - Total Retail Sales, Canada

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	millions of \$											
1990	15,421	15,447	15,440	15,410	15,373	15,353	15,350	15,347	15,320	15,266	15,190	15,116
1991	15,064	15,048	15,068	15,111	15,157	15,191	15,205	15,204	15,195	15,180	15,162	15,147
1992	15,138	15,143	15,166	15,211	15,273	15,342	15,405	15,456	15,497	15,520		
Monthly % change (1992)	-0.1	—	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2		

\* Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data. Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

— Amount too small to be expressed.

## Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages

Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1991

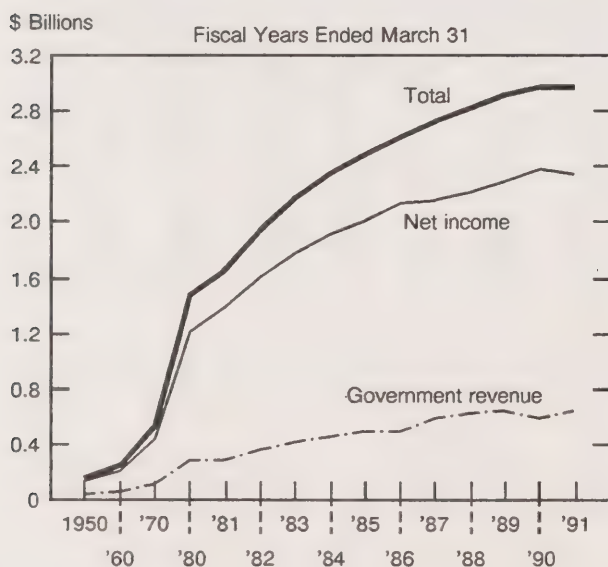
For the third consecutive year, the volume of sales decreased for all three types of alcoholic beverages: spirits, wines, and beer.

### Highlights

- Despite the decline in the volume of sales, the value of sales of alcoholic beverages during 1990/91 reached \$10,094 million, \$163 million (1.6%) higher than in 1989/1990. The average annual growth rate between 1979/1980 and 1989/1990 was 7.8%.

Chart 1

**Net Income of Liquor Authorities and Provincial and Territorial Government Revenue Derived From the Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages - Fiscal Years 1949/1950 to 1990/91**



- In terms of absolute alcohol, the volume of alcoholic beverages sold in 1990/91 totalled 182 million litres, a decrease of 6 million litres or 3.2% from the previous year.

- The decline in the volume of sales decreased the net income of liquor authorities for the first time since 1950. The net income of liquor authorities totalled \$2,342 million in 1990/91, a decrease of \$44 million or 1.8% from 1989/1990. The decline in 1990/91 contrasts with the average annual growth in net income of 7.0% between 1979/1980 and 1989/1990 (see Chart 1).
- Provincial and territorial government revenue from the control of retailing alcoholic beverages (licenses, permits, etc.) reached \$632 million in 1990/91, up \$55 million or 9.5% from 1989/1990 (see Chart 1).

### Spirits

- The sales volume of spirits peaked at 197 million litres in 1981/82 and, except for a small increase in 1987/88, has been declining since then. Sales in 1990/91 (144 million litres) decreased by 8 million litres or 5.3% from 1989/1990, compared to a 2.3% average annual decrease from 1979/1980 to 1989/1990.
- The sales value of spirits declined by 2.7% to \$3,088 million compared to average annual growth of 4.3% between 1979/1980 and 1989/1990.
- In 1990/91, the volume of Canadian spirits sold decreased from the previous year by 7 million litres (5.0%) to 112 million litres, while sales of imported spirits dropped by 1 million litres (see Chart 2).
- Per capita sales to Canadians 15 years of age and over fell from 7.3 litres in 1989/1990 to 6.7 litres in 1990/91.

### Wines

- The volume of wines sold (including wine-based coolers) declined by 9 million litres (3.7%) to 237 million litres during the fiscal year 1990/91.
- Despite the drop in volume, the value of wines sold increased by \$35 million or 2.0% to reach \$1,776 million in 1990/91.
- The sales decline of Canadian wines accounted for the entire decrease of 9 million litres to 115 million litres, while the volume of imported wines sold was stable at 122 million litres (see Chart 3).



Chart 2

**Volume of Sales of Spirits –  
Fiscal Years 1979/1980 to 1990/91**

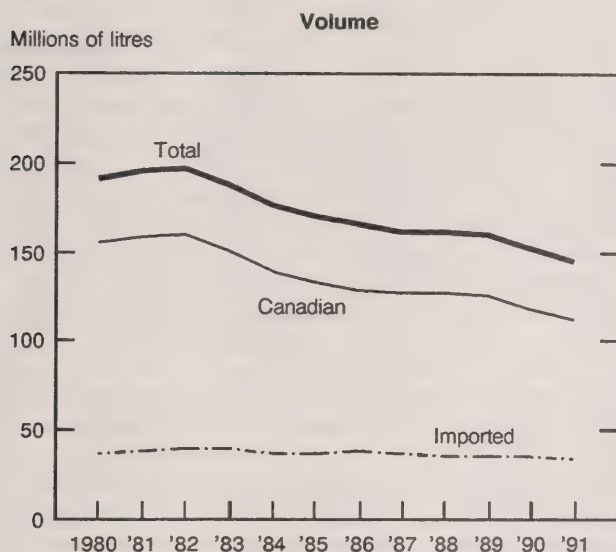
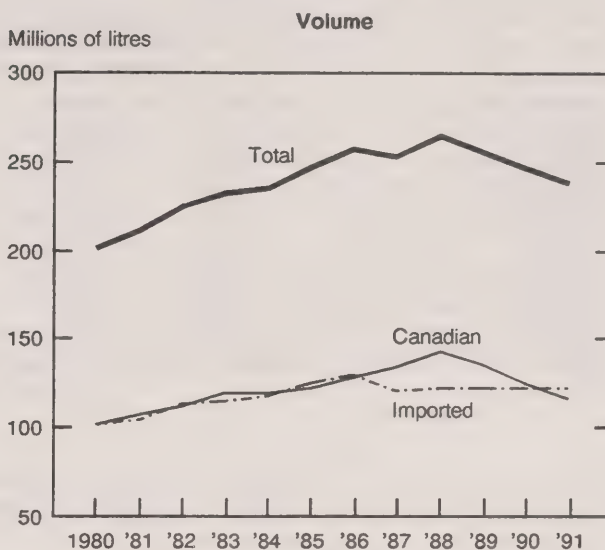


Chart 3

**Volume of Sales of Wines –  
Fiscal Years 1979/1980 to 1990/91**



- Sales of white wines totalled 131 million litres or 55.2% of total wine sales in 1990/91, while sales of red wines totalled 48 million litres or 20.2% of total wine sales. Sales of wines considered as neither red nor white totalled 58 million litres or 24.6% of total wine sales.
- Per capita sales of wines to Canadians 15 years of age and over dropped to 11.1 litres in 1990/91, down from 11.7 litres the previous year.

**Beer**

- The volume of beer sold decreased by 30 million litres or 1.4%, totalling 2,082 million litres in 1990/91. The 1.4% decrease contrasted with 0.2% average annual growth from 1979/1980 to 1989/1990.
- The value of beer sold reached \$5,230 million in 1990/91, up \$215 million or 4.3% over 1989/1990. Average annual growth for the period 1979/1980 to 1989/1990 was 10.5% compared to 4.3% for 1990/91.

- The volume of Canadian beer sold fell by 1.0% or 20 million litres in 1990/91. The sale of imported beer declined by 11.2% or 10 million litres, totalling 79 million litres in 1990/91.
- Per capita sales of beer to Canadians 15 years of age and over dropped from 100.4 litres in 1989/1990 to 97.6 litres in 1990/91.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2728-2731.**

*The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1991 (63-202, \$26) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".*

For further information on this release, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829) or Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834), Public Holdings Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767).

□

# **Volume of Sales of Alcoholic Beverages and Per Capita Sales 15 Years of Age and Over**

Years Ended 1979/1980 to 1990/91

	Sales			Per Capita		
	Spirits	Wines	Beer	Spirits	Wines	Beer
	millions of litres			litres		
1979/1980	191	200	2,061	10.4	10.8	111.8
1980/1981	195	210	2,007	10.4	11.1	106.4
1981/1982	197	224	2,086	10.3	11.7	109.2
1982/1983	188	233	2,056	9.7	12.1	106.4
1983/1984	175	235	2,078	9.0	12.0	106.5
1984/1985	169	246	2,073	8.5	12.5	105.1
1985/1986	165	256	2,067	8.4	12.9	106.4
1986/1987	160	253	2,074	8.0	12.5	102.7
1987/1988	161	264	2,128	7.9	12.9	104.0
1988/1989	159	256	2,119	7.7	12.3	102.3
1989/1990	152	246	2,112	7.3	11.7	100.4
1990/1991	144	237	2,082	6.7	11.1	97.6

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Legal Aid in Canada

1990-91

#### Highlights

- Expenditures on legal aid in Canada totalled \$412 million in 1990-91, a 21% increase over the previous year and a constant dollar increase of 15%. Expenditures in constant dollars grew during the four years up to and including 1990-91 by an average of 12%, compared to an average of 4% during the six years previous to this period. The national per capita expenditure on legal aid was \$15.10 in 1990-91.
- In 1990-91, there were 979,763 applications for legal aid, a 13% increase from 1989-1990. The average annual increase for the five years previous to 1989-1990 was 4%. Nationally, the approval rate for full- and summary-service applications in 1990-91 was 88%, about the same as in 1989-1990.
- Governments were the major funding source for legal aid plans in 1990-91, contributing 84% of total revenues, followed by legal profession contributions 11%, client contributions 3% and other sources 2%.
- Payments to private law firms totalled 60% of legal aid expenditures in 1990-91, a percentage that has remained relatively constant during the last 10 years.

Juristat Service Bulletin: *Legal Aid in Canada, 1990-91*, Vol. 12, No. 23 (85-002, \$3.60/\$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

### Divorces in Canada

1991

A total of 77,031 divorces were granted in Canada in 1991, a decrease of 1.9% from 1990.

The divorce rate (number of divorces per 1,000 population) was 2.82 in 1991, down from 2.95 in

1990. The Northwest Territories and Newfoundland had distinctively low 1991 divorce rates of 1.51 and 1.60, respectively. Divorce rates for the other provinces and the Yukon ranged from 2.07 for Prince Edward Island to 3.30 for Alberta.

The number of divorces per 1,000 legally married women aged 15 or over was 12.5 for Canada as a whole in 1991. Newfoundland had a distinctively low divorce rate of 7.1, while the rates for the rest of Canada ranged from 9.1 for Prince Edward Island to 14.8 for Alberta.

More detailed 1991 data are now available. For more information, please contact the Information Request Unit (613-951-1746) or Jane Gentleman (613-951-8553), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

### Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending December 7, 1992

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.5% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 8.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 14.5% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of December 7, 1992 decreased 4.8% from the previous year.

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■



## Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

November 1992

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 165 037 thousand square metres in November 1992, an increase of 1.0% from the 163 373 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

From January to November 1992, domestic shipments totalled 1 827 728 thousand square metres, a decrease of 1.3% from the 1 851 263 (revised) thousand square metres shipped in the year-earlier period.

The November 1992 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

## Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

November 1992

Manufacturers shipped 3 363 659 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in November 1992, down 2.7% from the 3 456 490 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 1.7% from the 3 423 352 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of November 1992 totalled 29 527 032 square metres, an increase of 2.8% from the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The November 1992 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

## Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

October 1992.

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 061 893 cubic metres of lumber and ties in October 1992, an increase of 8.8% from the 2 814 106 cubic metres produced in October 1991.

From January to October 1992, production totalled 27 924 313 cubic metres, an increase of 5.0% from the 26 590 738 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The October 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

## Pack of Processed Peas

1992

Data on the pack of processed peas are now available for 1992.

*Pack of Processed Peas* (32-235, \$13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**The Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry,** 1991.

**Catalogue number 26-213**

(Canada: \$26; United States: US\$31;

Other Countries: US\$36).

**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,** October 1992.

**Catalogue number 31-001**

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; United States:

US\$20.80/US\$208; Other Countries:

US\$24.20/US\$242).

**Monthly Production of Soft Drinks,** November 1992.

**Catalogue number 32-001**

(Canada: \$2.70/\$27; United States: US\$3.20/US\$32;

Other Countries: US\$3.80/US\$38).

**Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables,** October 1992.

**Catalogue number 32-011**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,** November 1992.

**Catalogue number 32-022**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Primary Iron and Steel,** October 1992.

**Catalogue number 41-001**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Construction Price Statistics,** Third Quarter 1992.

**Catalogue number 62-007**

(Canada: \$18/\$72; United States: US\$21.50/US\$86;

Other Countries: US\$25.25/US\$101).

**The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada,** Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1991.

**Catalogue number 63-202**

(Canada: \$26; United States: US\$32;

Other Countries: US\$36).

**Juristat Service Bulletin: Legal Aid in Canada,** 1990-91. Vol. 12, No. 23.

**Catalogue number 85-002**

(Canada: \$3.60/\$90; United States: US\$4.30/US\$108;

Other Countries: US\$5/US\$126).

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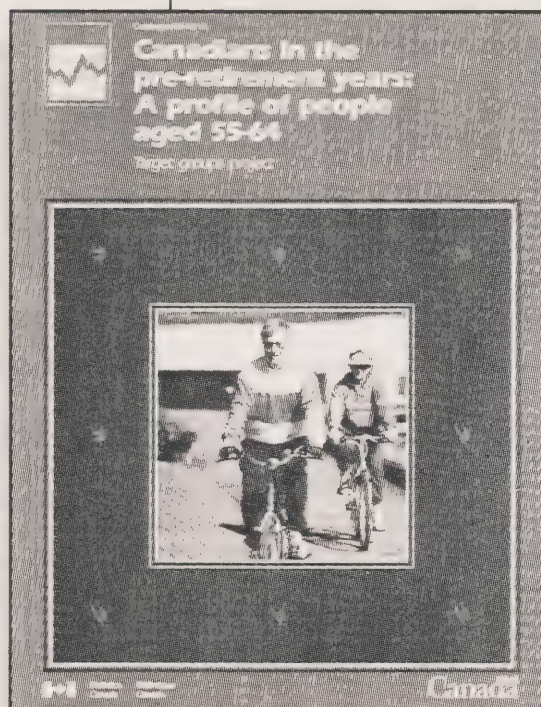
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*Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*



# The Pre-Retirement Years...

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**I**n 1990, Canadians aged 55-64 numbered almost 2.4 million. While much has been written about people aged 65 and over, the pre-retirement age group has received little attention. The Target Group's publication, *Canadians in the Pre-Retirement Years: A Profile of People Aged 55-64* provides a comprehensive, statistical overview of the population nearing retirement age.

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**This publication is also available through the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre listed in this publication.**





# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 22, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

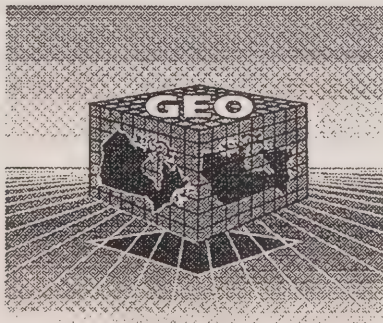
- Wholesale Trade, October 1992**  
 Wholesale merchants' sales in October rose to \$16.3 billion, up 1.2% from September.
- Department Store Sales and Stocks, October 1992**  
 Seasonally adjusted, department store sales totalled \$1,084 million in October, a 0.2% increase from September 1992.



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(continued on page 2)



### The Complete Online Guide to Geography

The *Complete Online Guide to Geography* (COGG) is an interactive, hypertext document created as a *Windows* application. An integrated learning program, it uses text, maps and graphics to introduce users to the geographical concepts that are fundamental to the activities of the Geography Division at Statistics Canada.

The COGG system includes the following: the *Electronic Guide to Geography* with descriptions of programs and concepts, five case studies and two challenging interactive activities; the *Illustrated Glossary* with short descriptions and illustrations for 52 geographic terms; and the *Reference Book* with full descriptions, including issues and rules.

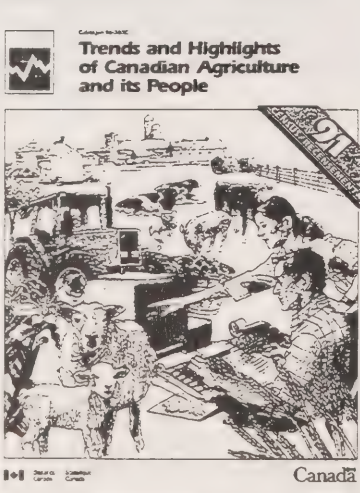
For more information or to order this \$45 product, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centre.

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**Trends and Highlights of Canadian Agriculture and its People**  
1991 Census of Agriculture and 1991 Census of Population

**Trends and Highlights of Canadian Agriculture and its People**  
1991 Census of Agriculture and 1991 Census of Population

This new publication features highlights of key agricultural and socio-economic data from the 1991 Census of Agriculture and the 1991 Census of Population. It discusses emerging trends in the agricultural sector and the people involved in Canadian agriculture. The analysis often uses data from earlier censuses, in order to put the 1991 data in context, and is supplemented throughout by many tables and graphs.

Purchasers of this publication will automatically receive a second part when it is released in October 1993. The second part (96-303SE) will present data on education level and area of study, income by source, and occupations of farm operators and their families.

*Trends and Highlights of Canadian Agriculture and its People* (96-303E, \$29) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Lynda Kemp (613-951-8711 or toll-free in Canada 1-800-465-1991), User Services Unit, Agriculture Division, or contact any Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Wholesale Trade

October 1992

#### Highlights

##### Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales rose 1.2% to \$16.3 billion in October. After a 0.1% decline in September, based on revised estimates, sales resumed the growth evident since March.
- Eight of the nine trade groups registered increases in sales while one showed a decrease. The most significant gain, based on dollar impact, was by wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (+2.2%). Sales of this group continued to expand, growing in five of the past six months. Other significant increases were recorded by merchants of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+1.3%) and distributors of other products (farm and paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals, etc.), up 2.2%. The only decline was reported by wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories, down 2.1%.
- Regionally, in terms of dollar impact, Ontario registered the greatest increase in sales, up 1.5% from September. Other notable increases were in Quebec (+1.3%) and British Columbia (+1.8%). Wholesale merchants in Saskatchewan registered a decline of 2.6%.

#### Note to Users

*Wholesalers interact with various sectors of the economy both in buying and selling goods. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.*

##### Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In October, wholesale merchants' inventories were \$25.1 billion, up 0.9% from September.
- The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of October fell to 1.54:1 from 1.55:1 in September.

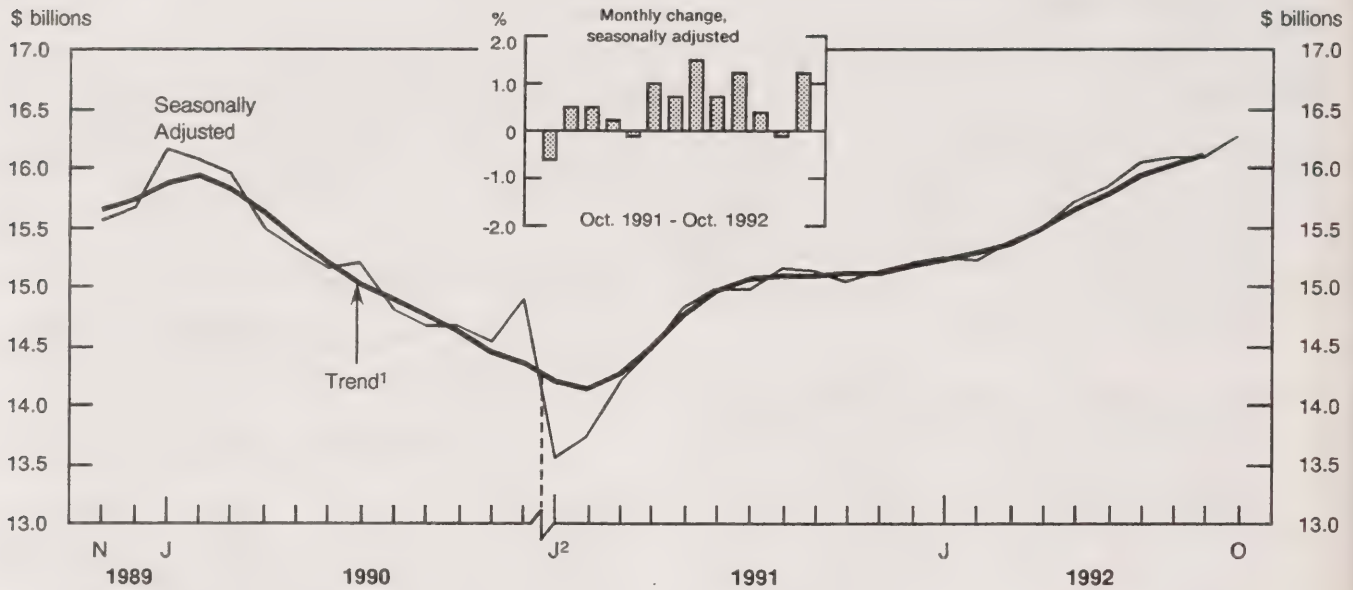
**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

The October issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$14.40/\$144) will be available the second week of January 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

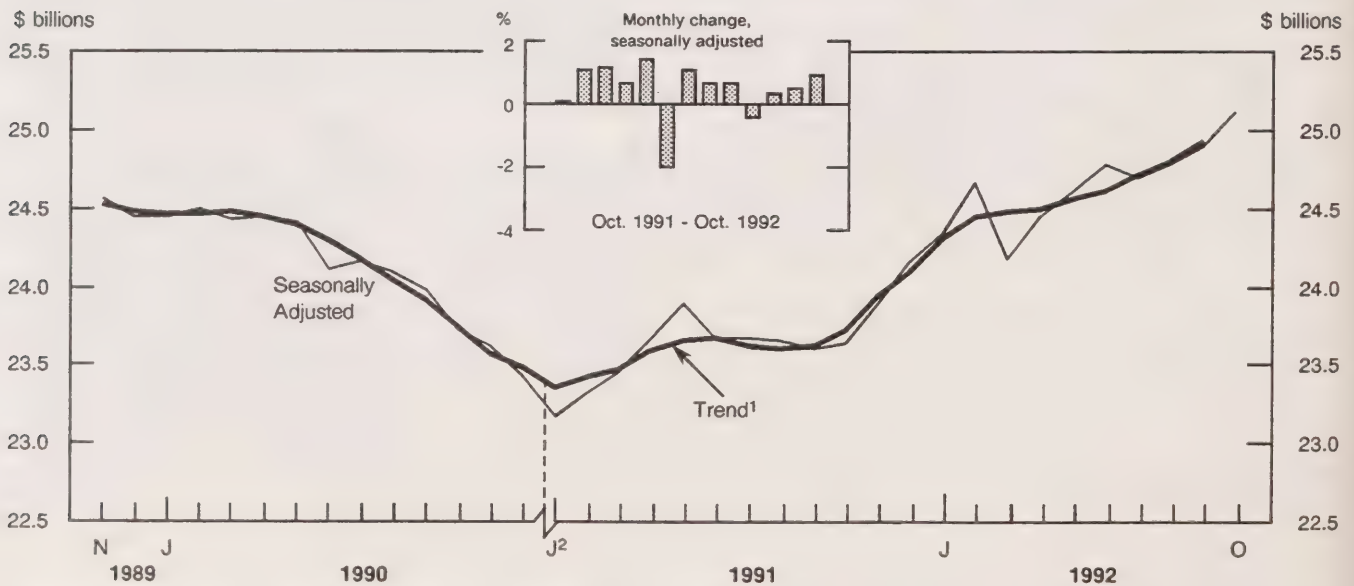
For more information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □



## Wholesale Merchants' Sales



## Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



<sup>1</sup> The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to 1991, data included the Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax is not included in the 1991 and later data.

# Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

October 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 1992/ 1991	Oct. 1991	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Aug. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. / Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992/ 1991
	millions of \$				%	millions of \$				%	%
<b>Canada</b>											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,040	4,433	4,438	9.9	3,845	4,130	4,228	4,208	4,264	1.3	10.9
Apparel and dry goods	419	481	452	7.9	376	390	389	389	403	3.5	7.1
Household goods	665	689	711	7.0	549	580	584	580	584	0.7	6.5
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,981	1,890	1,886	-4.8	1,735	1,739	1,731	1,744	1,708	-2.1	-1.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,159	1,189	1,201	3.6	1,071	1,109	1,091	1,128	1,138	0.9	6.2
Lumber and building materials	1,522	1,674	1,634	7.4	1,366	1,481	1,486	1,491	1,507	1.1	10.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	351	359	381	8.3	306	344	343	352	353	0.6	15.4
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,297	3,834	3,703	12.3	3,336	3,733	3,748	3,711	3,791	2.2	13.6
Other products	2,625	2,565	2,635	0.4	2,455	2,525	2,493	2,476	2,532	2.2	3.1
<b>Total, all trades</b>	<b>16,060</b>	<b>17,116</b>	<b>17,041</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>15,040</b>	<b>16,031</b>	<b>16,091</b>	<b>16,080</b>	<b>16,279</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Regions</b>											
Newfoundland	189	192	191	0.8	165	178	161	171	167	-2.6	1.2
Prince Edward Island	41	44	45	10.5	38	46	45	44	43	-1.8	14.2
Nova Scotia	367	355	364	-0.9	361	375	350	341	360	5.5	-0.2
New Brunswick	266	250	259	-2.5	242	240	241	233	240	3.1	-1.0
Quebec	4,059	4,439	4,380	7.9	3,727	4,003	4,034	4,045	4,098	1.3	10.0
Ontario	6,588	7,058	7,033	6.8	6,197	6,607	6,669	6,659	6,761	1.5	9.1
Manitoba	535	579	581	8.5	502	564	554	559	555	-0.6	10.6
Saskatchewan	534	529	501	-6.0	496	510	470	489	476	-2.6	-4.1
Alberta	1,455	1,501	1,480	1.7	1,387	1,428	1,453	1,443	1,445	0.1	4.2
British Columbia	2,006	2,140	2,180	8.7	1,906	2,060	2,092	2,072	2,110	1.8	10.7
Yukon and Northwest Territories	19	28	26	34.7	18	20	22	25	24	-1.4	37.0

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

# Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

October 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 1992/ 1991	Oct. 1991	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Aug. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1992 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. / Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992/ 1991
	millions of \$				%		millions of \$				%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,792	3,160	3,223	15.5	2,719	3,047	3,053	3,087	3,136	1.6	15.4
Apparel and dry goods	712	883	862	21.1	778	855	862	905	938	3.7	20.6
Household goods	1,140	1,229	1,247	9.4	1,140	1,216	1,242	1,229	1,247	1.4	9.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,384	3,550	3,478	2.8	3,448	3,508	3,606	3,564	3,552	-0.3	3.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,993	2,166	2,128	6.8	2,022	2,094	2,126	2,163	2,165	0.1	7.0
Lumber and building materials	2,152	2,343	2,271	5.5	2,261	2,441	2,393	2,394	2,399	0.2	6.1
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,300	1,279	1,228	-5.5	1,363	1,383	1,369	1,334	1,310	-1.8	-3.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,885	7,043	7,112	3.3	6,916	7,074	7,053	7,092	7,176	1.2	3.8
Other products	2,941	3,109	3,170	7.8	2,986	3,082	3,072	3,129	3,190	2.0	6.9
Total, all trades	23,299	24,762	24,719	6.1	23,634	24,699	24,777	24,898	25,114	0.9	6.3

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

## Department Store Sales and Stocks

October 1992

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled \$1,084 million in October 1992, an increase of 0.2% from September's total (revised) of \$1,082 million.
- Although sales in 1992 have fluctuated from month to month, the trend in sales continued to show little growth.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$5,014 million at the end of October, an increase of 0.5% from the September 1992 value (revised) of \$4,986 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 112 (series 5-6) and 113.

The October 1992 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$14.40/\$144) will be available in February 1993.

For further information, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

### Department Store Sales (including concessions), Canada

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992	Oct. 1991	July 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Aug. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1992 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1992 <sup>p</sup>
	millions of \$							
Total Sales	1,098	1,046	1,145	1,062	1,097	1,101	1,082	1,084
Total Stocks	6,043	5,316	5,909	5,127	5,134	5,053	4,986	5,014
Stock to Sales Ratio	5.5	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.



## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Quarterly Demographic Statistics – Canada, Provinces and Territories

July-September 1992

**Note:** These estimates are based on 1986 Census counts.

The preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories on October 1, 1992 are now available. These estimates are presented in the accompanying table along with estimates for October 1, 1991 and 1990.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 1 (quarterly estimates); 2, 3 and 397 (immigrants); 6516 (emigrants); 4, 5 and 6 (births, deaths and

marriages); 5731 and 6982 (interprovincial migration – Family Allowances) and 6981 (interprovincial migration – Revenue Canada).

These estimates appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, \$7.50/\$30), which will be released shortly.

For more detailed information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the relevant division.

For vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact N. Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Center for Health Information. For other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

### Quarterly Demographic Statistics, Canada, Province and Territories

July-September 1992

	Population October 1			Annual growth rate for years ending September 30	
	1992 <sup>PP</sup>	1991 <sup>Pr</sup>	1990 <sup>Pr</sup>	1992	1991
				%	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>27,561,700</b>	<b>27,135,600</b>	<b>26,753,700</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Newfoundland	575,500	574,400	572,300	0.2	0.4
Prince Edward Island	130,600	129,500	130,500	0.9	-0.8
Nova Scotia	909,900	904,900	896,800	0.6	0.9
New Brunswick	727,900	726,500	723,800	0.2	0.4
Quebec	6,954,400	6,873,500	6,798,000	1.2	1.1
Ontario	10,167,900	9,969,700	9,811,000	2.0	1.6
Manitoba	1,097,800	1,093,800	1,089,700	0.4	0.4
Saskatchewan	993,300	992,100	994,300	0.1	-0.2
Alberta	2,577,400	2,539,300	2,488,600	1.5	2.0
British Columbia	3,342,000	3,249,400	3,168,100	2.8	2.5
Yukon	28,600	27,200	26,400	4.9	3.2
Northwest Territories	56,400	55,200	54,300	2.2	1.7

<sup>PP</sup> Preliminary postcensal estimates.

<sup>Pr</sup> Updated postcensal estimates.

**Note:** Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

## Digital Boundary Files

1991

Digital boundary files are geographic data files that can provide an infrastructure for many geographic information systems and mapping software programs. The digital boundary files do not include any software or instructions on how to use the product with specific software packages. These products are basic boundary files in a polygon format with no underlying features such as streets or hydrography.

The digital boundary file products cover most levels of Statistics Canada's standard geographic areas:

- 12 provinces and territories (PR/TERR)
- 295 federal electoral districts (FEDs)
- 290 census divisions (CDs) – equivalent to counties
- 6,006 census subdivisions (CSDs) – equivalent to local municipalities
- 2,630 census consolidated subdivisions (CCSs) – groupings of CSDs
- 4,068 census tracts (CTs) – equivalent to neighbourhoods
- 893 urban areas (UAs) – dense concentrations of population
- 45,995 enumeration areas (EAs) – the smallest geographic area for which census data are usually available.

Detailed information is provided on the creation of the enumeration area digital boundary file product since the EA is the building-block for creating all other standard geographic areas.

### What's New in the 1991 Digital Boundary Files?

Digital boundary files are available in a topologically consistent format, with no gaps, overlaps, overshoots or slivers.

All levels of digital boundary files are consistent with each other; and within street network file (formerly called area master file) coverages, they are consistent with the street network file features including streets, railways, hydrography and other physical features.

Digital boundary files reflect the boundaries as required for the 1991 Census of Population and Housing and the 1991 Census of Agriculture and their statistical data products.

For more information or to order, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

## Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

October 1992

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 6.3% to 2 021 663 cubic metres in October 1992, up from 1 902 717 cubic metres after revisions in October 1991.

Stocks on hand at the end of October 1992 totalled 2 492 380 cubic metres, a decrease of 12.6% compared to 2 851 486 cubic metres in October 1991.

Year-to-date production at the end of October 1992 amounted to 19 075 721 cubic metres, an increase of 9.3% compared to 17 454 463 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).**

The October 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$10/\$100) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

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## Characteristics of International Travellers

First Quarter 1992 (Preliminary Data)

Preliminary data on the characteristics (age groups, purpose of trip, etc.) of Canadians who travelled abroad during the first quarter of 1992 are now available. Preliminary data on the characteristics of residents of the United States and other countries who visited Canada during the first quarter of 1992 are also available. Revised international travel account estimates for 1988 and 1989 are available as well.

For further information, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

## Canadian Crime Statistics

1991

The annual publication, *Canadian Crime Statistics*, 1991 (85-205, \$39), is now available.

For further information, please contact Information and Client Services (1-613-951-9023 or 1-800-387-2231; fax: 1-613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin,**  
December 1992. Vol. 24, No. 12.  
**Catalogue number 51-004**  
(Canada: \$9.30/\$93; United States:  
US\$11.20/US\$112; Other Countries: US\$13/US\$130).

**Canadian Crime Statistics, 1991.**  
**Catalogue number 85-205**  
(Canada: \$39; United States: US\$47; Other  
Countries: US\$55).

**Trends and Highlights of Canadian Agriculture  
and its People,**  
**Catalogue number 96-303E**  
(Canada: \$29; United States: US\$35; Other  
Countries: US\$41).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum  
requirements of American National Standard for  
Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed  
Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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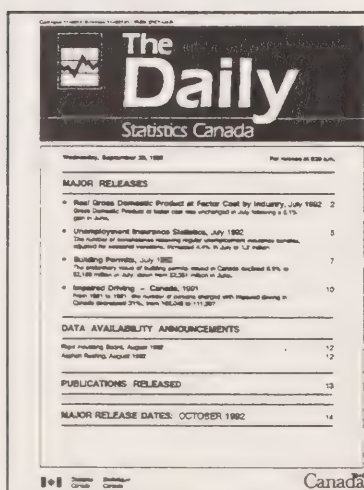
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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and Telichart, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre for more information.

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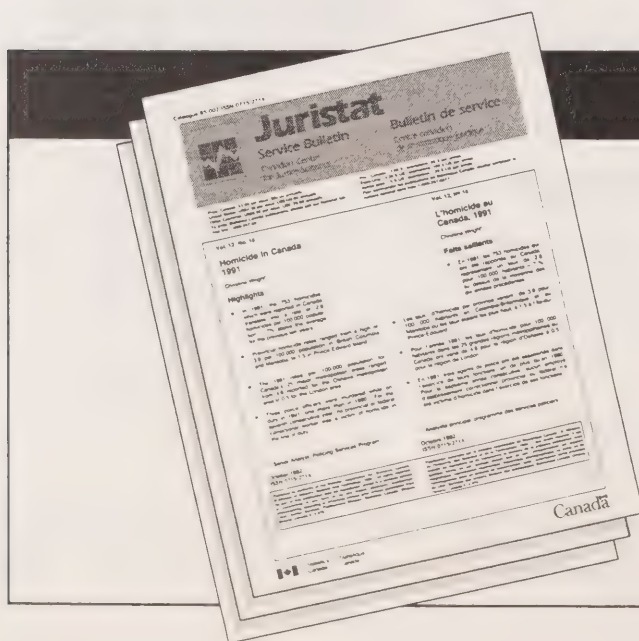
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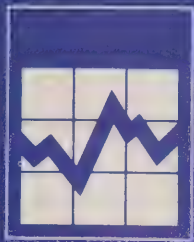
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

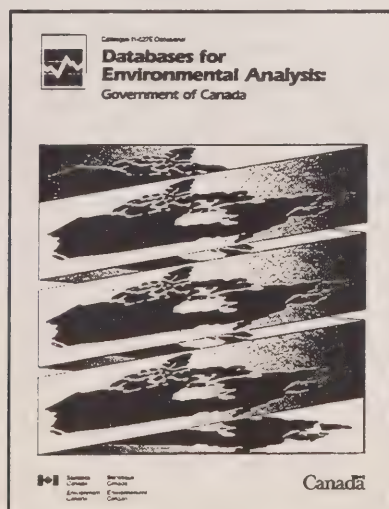
Wednesday, December 23, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's International Transactions in Securities, October 1992** 3  
In October 1992, non-residents resumed their portfolio investment in Canadian securities, purchasing a net \$2.5 billion following two months of net disinvestments totalling \$5.1 billion.
- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, October 1992** 7  
The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations, remained virtually unchanged at 1,175,000 in October.
- **Crude Oil and Natural Gas, September 1992** 9  
Marketable production of natural gas increased 22.9% and production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons rose 6.0% from September 1991 levels.

(continued on page 2)



### Databases for Environmental Analysis: Government of Canada

This publication, a cooperative effort between Statistics Canada and Environment Canada, presents an inventory of Government of Canada databases which are of potential use in environmental reporting. The inventory is a meta-database (i.e., a database of databases) and forms one component of Statistics Canada's Environmental Information System. The book contains detailed descriptions of 379 environmental databases that are held by federal government departments. An MS-DOS diskette version of the inventory is included in each publication.

*Databases for Environmental Analysis: Government of Canada* (11-527E, \$55) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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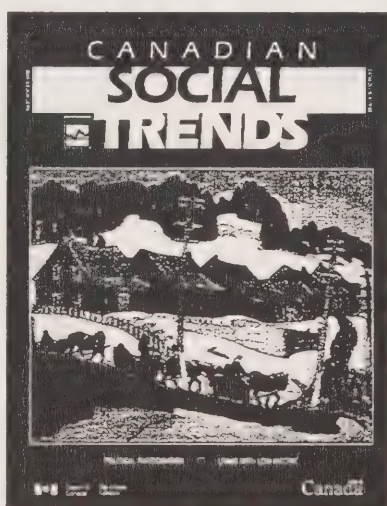
Local Government Long-term Debt, November 1992	10
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, December 1, 1992	10

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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11



### Canadian Social Trends

Winter 1992

The Winter 1992 edition of Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on social trends, released today, features three articles on families: "Children and Parents Living with Low Incomes," "Lone Parenthood: Gender Differences" and "Today's Extended Families." Other articles in this issue are "Canadians in Subsidized Housing," "Sleep Problems: Whom Do They Affect?" and "Voting and Contributing: Political Participation in Canada".

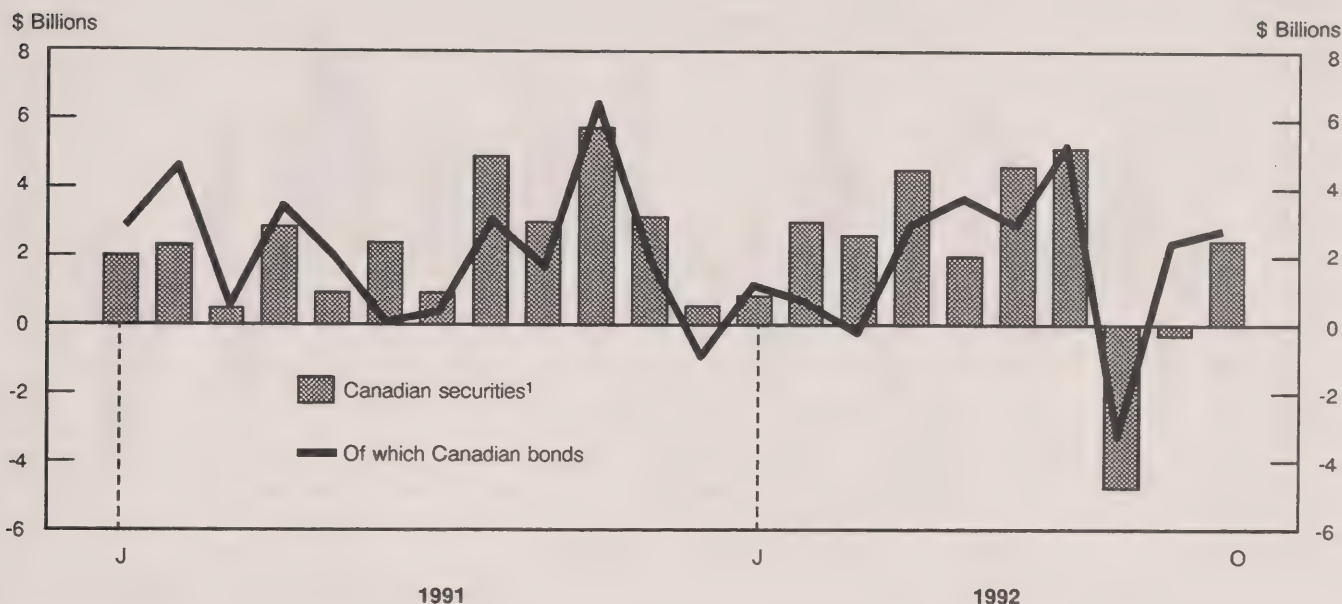
Each quarter, *Canadian Social Trends* integrates data from various sources to examine important social trends and related issues. It also features the latest social indicators, as well as information about new products and services available from Statistics Canada.

The Winter 1992 edition of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, \$8.50/\$34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications." Further information on this release is available from the editors (613-951-2554).



## MAJOR RELEASES

### Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Securities



<sup>1</sup> Canadian securities comprise Canadian bonds, stocks and money market paper.

### Canada's International Transactions in Securities

October 1992

#### Canadian Securities

In October 1992, non-residents resumed their portfolio investment in Canadian securities, purchasing a net \$2.5 billion following two months of net disinvestments totalling \$5.1 billion. Most of their net investment was again directed to Canadian bonds (\$2.8 billion) and they sharply curtailed their net disinvestment of Canadian money market paper (-\$0.4 billion) from their large sell-off in the previous two months. At the same time, Canadian investors again reduced their holdings of foreign securities, selling a net \$0.6 billion in October.

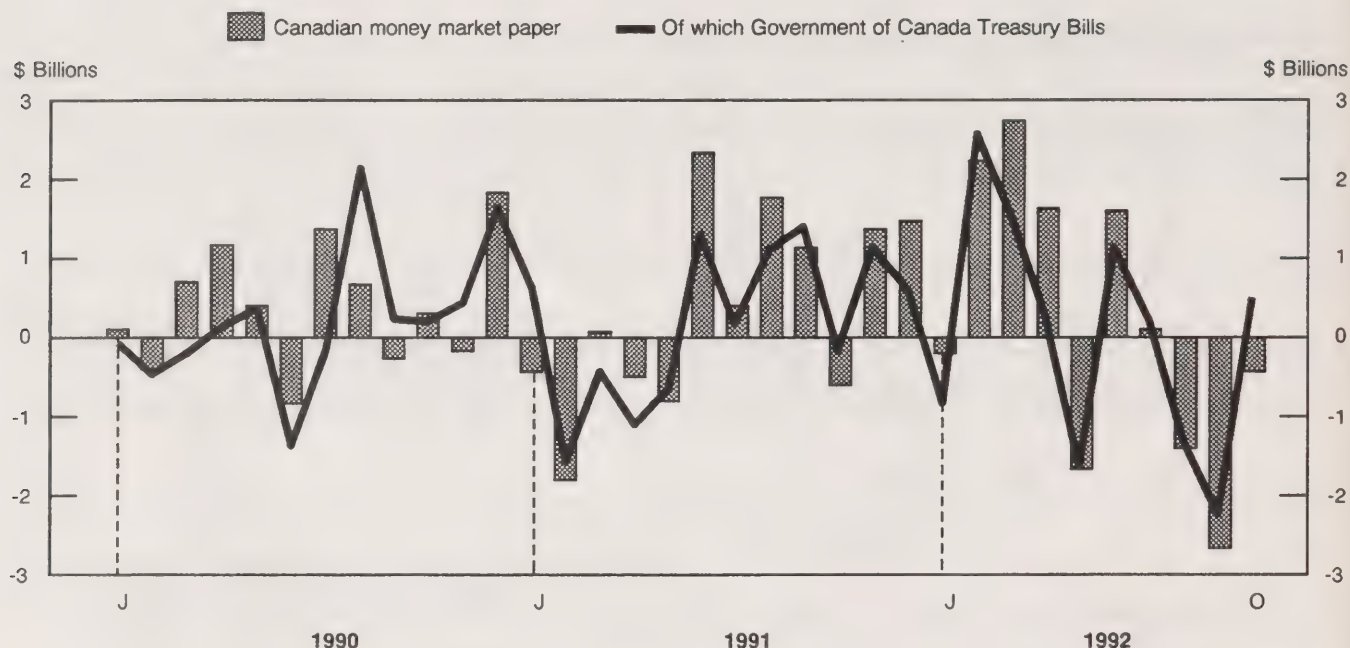
For the second consecutive month, net foreign investment in **Canadian bonds** went exclusively to net new issues (\$4.1 billion) made up of \$5.9 billion of gross new issues offset by \$1.9 billion of retirements, double the September levels. In the secondary Canadian market, however, non-residents were net

sellers of bonds (\$1.3 billion) following a negligible net investment in September and a record net \$4.1 billion sell-off in August.

The large foreign investment of \$5.9 billion in gross new issues was mainly due to a provincially-issued global bond. In fact, total provincial borrowings made up 75% of the net placements acquired by non-residents during October, a month when there were virtually no offsetting retirements of foreign-held provincial issues. The balance was roughly split between corporate borrowings in foreign markets and domestically-issued Government of Canada bonds. More than 80% of the \$5.9 billion gross new issues was raised in U.S. dollars in October, up from the roughly even distribution with Canadian dollars issues observed earlier in the year. Geographically, the United States took up half of the new issues, followed by Europe (30%) and Asia (20%). Following sharp rises in September, Canadian long-term interest rates stabilized in October. This coincided with a rise in U.S. rates, which resulted in a decline of some 30 basis points in the differentials favouring investment in Canada.



## Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Money Market Paper



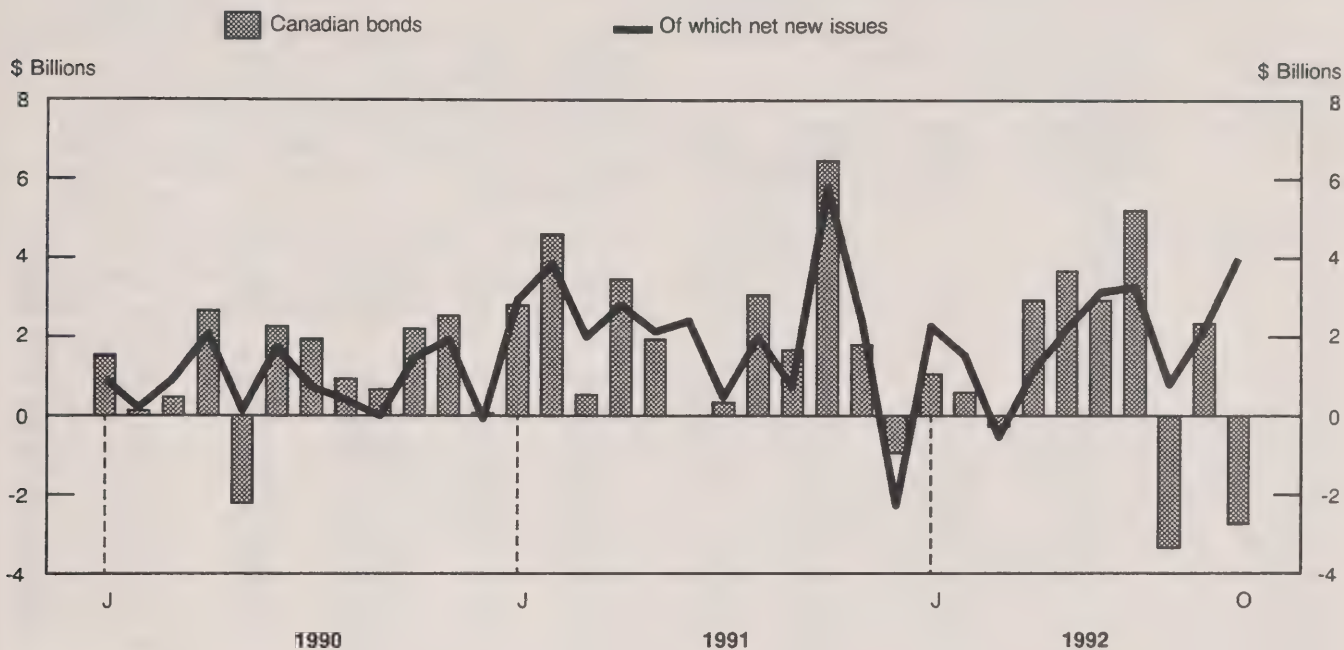
In the secondary Canadian bond market, the \$1.3 billion net disinvestment in October was made up of a net \$0.8 billion of federal issues and a net \$0.5 billion of provincial issues. Non-residents reduced their holdings of outstanding provincial and provincial enterprise issues by some \$2.2 billion over the latest four months. The bulk of the net selling in October came from Europe (\$1.0 billion) with smaller amounts coming from the United States (\$0.2 billion) and Asia (\$0.1 billion). Non-resident gross trading activity in the Canadian secondary market declined by \$2.0 billion to \$47.0 billion in October, the third consecutive decline from the record \$61.0 billion in July 1992.

The October net foreign disinvestment in **Canadian money market paper** was the third in a row, bringing to \$4.5 billion the total net disinvestment during that period. October saw a net foreign investment in Government of Canada treasury bills (\$0.5 billion), the first in three months; however, such investment was more than offset by net selling of other short-term paper (\$0.9 billion), primarily other

government paper. Geographically, the net sell-off of other paper came largely from the United States. The net investment in federal bills was more dispersed with net disinvestment from Europe more than offset by investment from the United States and non-OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries.

Non-residents were net buyers of \$153 million of **Canadian stocks** in October, reversing three months of net selling which totalled \$200 million. In October, the bulk of the net investment, which was widespread geographically, was directed to new share issues (\$112 million), with \$41 million going to existing issues. The gross value of trading with non-residents rose for the second consecutive month to reach \$2.5 billion, after having sunk to \$1.9 billion in August. Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 Index declined through the first half of October, losing 3.0%, then rose through the second half of the month to close a modest 1.1% higher than in September.

## Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Bonds



<sup>1</sup> Net new issues are new issues less retirements.

## Foreign Securities

In October, Canadian residents reduced their holdings of **foreign securities** by \$0.6 billion, an amount similar to September and representing only the third significant monthly net reduction in two years. The composition of the investment in October was also similar to September in that residents were net sellers of foreign bonds while continuing to be net buyers of foreign stocks, albeit at a slower pace. In October, for the first time this year, residents were net sellers

of overseas stocks (\$110 million), while continuing their net buying of U.S. stocks (\$143 million).

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.**

The October issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, \$15.80/\$158) will be available in January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

**Canada's International Transactions in Securities**

(Net sales to non-residents + /net purchases from non-residents -)

Period	Canadian Securities						Foreign Securities			
	Bonds				Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	Total	Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	Total
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retire- ments	Total bonds						
millions of \$										
January to October										
1991	-178	39,197	-14,101	24,918	1,597	-958	25,557	-580	-4,440	-5,021
1992	-2,046	38,670	-18,624	18,001	1,961	330	20,291	-678	-3,842	-4,519
1991										
January	-88	3,451	-531	2,832	-428	-417	1,988	265	-277	-11
February	670	5,208	-1,297	4,581	-1,794	-450	2,336	-439	-397	-836
March	-1,466	4,373	-2,378	529	76	-143	462	-29	-80	-109
April	692	3,925	-1,145	3,471	-493	-123	2,855	-603	-490	-1,093
May	-198	2,893	-731	1,964	-790	-236	938	-371	-743	-1,114
June	-2,374	3,529	-1,146	8	2,341	10	2,359	70	-1,099	-1,028
July	-98	2,620	-2,172	350	405	186	941	-491	117	-374
August	1,080	2,898	-917	3,060	1,751	121	4,933	430	-577	-147
September	976	3,558	-2,852	1,681	1,135	148	2,964	-540	-131	-671
October	654	6,742	-930	6,467	-608	-60	5,799	1,102	-522	580
November	-579	4,385	-1,974	1,833	1,356	-65	3,124	-256	-803	-1,059
December	1,394	1,817	-4,151	-940	1,477	23	560	-291	-445	-737
1992										
January	-1,190	3,356	-1,086	1,079	-199	1	881	-392	-610	-1,002
February	-897	3,079	-1,553	628	2,245	163	3,036	169	-608	-439
March	283	1,737	-2,270	-250	2,730	101	2,581	-708	-727	-1,435
April	1,778	2,254	-1,099	2,933	1,630	13	4,576	-165	-560	-725
May	1,470	3,889	-1,666	3,693	-1,665	-27	2,001	-454	-392	-847
June	-200	7,398	-4,279	2,918	1,604	76	4,598	-755	-187	-943
July	1,937	5,511	-2,253	5,194	100	-160	5,134	321	-272	48
August	-4,121	2,408	-1,599	-3,311	-1,404	-19	-4,735	-65	-47	-112
September	173	3,094	-924	2,342	-2,655	-20	-332	777	-215	561
October	-1,287	5,946	-1,894	2,765	-425	153	2,493	598	-37	561

Note: A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.



## Unemployment Insurance Statistics

October 1992

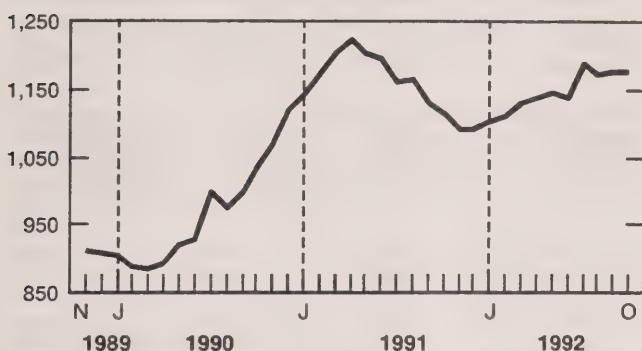
### Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended October 17, 1992, the number of beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,175,000, practically unchanged from September.

### Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted

'000



- Between September and October 1992, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits increased 3.2% in the Northwest Territories, 3.1% in the Yukon, 2.0% in Manitoba, 1.9% in Alberta and 1.6% in British Columbia. Decreases were observed in Prince Edward Island (-2.3%), Ontario (-1.9%), Newfoundland (-1.9%) and New Brunswick (-1.3%). The other provinces had changes of less than 1%.

### Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In October 1992, the estimated number of beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,178,000, up 3.5% from October 1991. During the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 3.2% to 614,000 and the number of female beneficiaries rose 3.8% to 563,000.

- In the following census metropolitan areas, the year-over-year percentage changes in the number of beneficiaries exceeded 10%:

	Beneficiaries October 1992	% Change October 1992/1991
Thunder Bay	5,190	23
St. Catharines-Niagara	14,740	20
Quebec	30,140	18
Trois-Rivières	8,560	17
Calgary	27,930	17
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	10,870	15
Sherbrooke	7,580	14
Regina	4,720	14
Toronto	133,960	13
Sudbury	6,520	13

- In October 1992, total disbursements for unemployment insurance benefits<sup>2,3</sup> were \$1.3 billion, down 3.1% from October 1991. Between January and October 1992, \$16.2 billion in benefits was disbursed, an increase of 8.4% from the same period last year. Year-over-year, for the same 10-month period, the average weekly payment increased 4.7% to \$254.02 and the number of benefit weeks advanced 2.1% to 62.4 million.
- A total of 338,000 claims<sup>2</sup> (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in October 1992, down 12.2% from October 1991. From January to October 1992, a total of 3,025,000 claims were received, down 2.3% compared to the year-earlier period.

<sup>1</sup> The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

<sup>2</sup> Benefit payments, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. These data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

<sup>3</sup> The unemployment insurance disbursements shown include monies paid to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries (starting in February 1991), and funds made available to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The October 1992 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$14.70/\$147) will contain data for August, September and October 1992 and

will be available in January 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

## Unemployment Insurance Statistics

Seasonally adjusted data	October 1992	September 1992	August 1992	October 1991	% change October 1992/ September 1992
<b>Regular Benefits</b>					
Beneficiaries (000)	1,175 <sup>P</sup>	1,176 <sup>P</sup>	1,171 <sup>r</sup>	1,111	-0.1
Amount paid (\$000)	1,334,735	1,335,622	1,332,780	1,253,008	-0.1
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,187	5,206	5,209	5,020	-0.4
<b>Unadjusted data</b>	October 1992	September 1992	August 1992	October 1991	% change October 1992/ October 1991
Beneficiaries (000) - All	1,178 <sup>P</sup>	1,145 <sup>P</sup>	1,298 <sup>r</sup>	1,138	3.5
Beneficiaries (000) - Regular	971 <sup>P</sup>	943 <sup>P</sup>	1,096 <sup>r</sup>	928	4.7
Claims received (000)	338	307	237	385	-12.2
Amount paid (\$000)	1,303,193	1,411,818	1,449,948	1,344,343	-3.1
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,024	5,483	5,664	5,393	-6.8
Average weekly benefit (\$)	252.97	252.01	251.74	243.99	3.7
<b>Year-to-date</b>	January to October				% change 1992/1991
	1992		1991		
Beneficiaries - Average (000)	1,393 <sup>P</sup>		1,376		1.2
Claims received (000)	3,025		3,096		-2.3
Amount paid (\$000)	16,225,242		14,966,604		8.4
Weeks of benefits (000)	62,392		61,119		2.1
Average weekly benefit (\$)	254.02		242.68		4.7

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off or a voluntary quit) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).

## Crude Oil and Natural Gas

September 1992

### Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in September amounted to 8.3 million cubic metres, an increase of 6.0% from September 1991. From January to September 1992, production rose 4.2% over the same period in 1991, to 75.0 million cubic metres.
- Imports of crude oil increased 12.6% from September 1991 to 3.0 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports at the end of September 1992 amounted to 21.8 million cubic metres, a decrease of 4.0% from the year before.
- Exports of crude oil increased 16.3% from September 1991 to 4.1 million cubic metres. Year-to-date exports were 36.4 million cubic metres, 10.1% higher than in 1991.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 9.5 billion cubic metres, posted a 22.9% gain over September 1991. Year-to-date production at the end of September 1992 was 12.6% higher than last year at 85.3 billion cubic metres.
- Exports of natural gas, at 4.6 billion cubic metres, rose 21.4% over September 1991. Year-to-date exports, at 41.8 billion cubic metres, posted a 22.9% gain over 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 127, 128, 530-532 and 534-547.**

The September 1992 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$10/\$100) will be available during the first week of January 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	September 1992	% Change from September 1991	January- September 1992	% Change from January- September 1991
	(m <sup>3</sup> thousands)		(m <sup>3</sup> thousands)	
<b>Crude oil and equivalent<sup>1</sup></b>				
Production	8 339.4	6.0	75 000.2	4.2
Exports	4 142.1	16.3	36 380.8	10.1
Imports	2 993.3	12.6	21 821.0	-4.0
Refinery receipts	7 232.0	3.1	60 472.5	-2.5
	(m <sup>3</sup> millions)		(m <sup>3</sup> millions)	
<b>Natural Gas<sup>2</sup></b>				
Marketable production	9 492.5	22.9	85 250.9	12.6
Exports	4 568.6	21.4	41 820.0	22.9
Canadian sales	3 374.8	11.3	39 943.3	3.3

<sup>1</sup> Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own use, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line pack fluctuations, etc.



## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Local Government Long-term Debt

November 1992

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

### Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

December 1, 1992

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of December 1, 1992 amounted to 28 540 tonnes, compared to 29 720 tonnes a month earlier and 28 090 tonnes a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (\$11.50/\$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453), Agriculture Division.

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

**The Daily**  
Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 29, 1992 For releases at 9:30 a.m.

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2  
Seasonal Component Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2  
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5  
The number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations, increased 1.4% in July to 1.2 million.
- Building Permits, July 1992 7  
The preliminary report of building permits issued in Canada declined 6.5% to 52,108 million in July after rising 2.2% in June.
- Impaired Driving - Canada, 1991 10  
From 1987 to 1991, the number of persons charged with impaired driving in Canada decreased 21%, from 182,048 to 141,357.

**DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS**

- Real Gross Domestic Product, August 1992 12
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, August 1992 12

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED**

- MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 14

Canada

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)  
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Canadian Social Trends, Winter 1992.**

**Catalogue number 11-008E**

(Canada: \$8.50/\$34; United States: US\$10/US\$40;  
Other Countries: US\$12/US\$48).

**Databases for Environmental Analysis:**

**Government of Canada.**

**Catalogue number 11-527E**

(Canada: \$55; United States: US\$66; Other  
Countries: US\$77).

**Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National  
and Provincial Areas, 1989.**

**Catalogue number 31-203**

(Canada: \$61; United States: US\$73; Other  
Countries: US\$85).

**Construction Type Plywood, October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 35-001**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other  
Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Canada's International Transactions in Securities,**  
September 1992.

**Catalogue number 67-002**

(Canada: \$15.80/\$158; United States:  
US\$19/US\$190; Other Countries: US\$22.10/US\$221).

**Employment, Earnings and Hours, September**  
1992.

**Catalogue number 72-002**

(Canada: \$28.50/\$285; United States:  
US\$34.20/US\$342; Other Countries:  
US\$39.90/US\$399).

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The paper used in this publication meets the minimum  
requirements of American National Standard for  
Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed  
Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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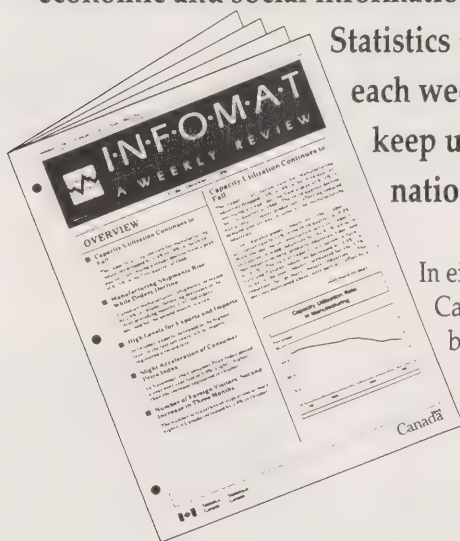


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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 24, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, October 1992** 2  
Gross Domestic Product grew 0.2% in October following a 0.5% gain in August and a flat September.
- **Multifactor Productivity, 1991 (Preliminary Estimates)** 5  
As the recession continued into 1991, multifactor productivity for the business sector declined for a third consecutive year.



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending December 14, 1992	7
Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending December 19, 1992	7

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<b>PUBLICATIONS RELEASED</b>	<b>8</b>
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<b>MAJOR RELEASE DATES: January 1993</b>	<b>9</b>
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### Season's Greetings

Please be advised that the publishing of The Daily will be suspended for the following dates: December 29, 30, 31, 1992 and January 4, 1993. Publication will resume on Tuesday, January 5, 1993.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

October 1992  
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)

#### Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product grew 0.2% in October following a 0.5% gain in August and a flat September. Output of services advanced 0.3% following marginal increases in August and September. Production of goods remained about the same as in August and September.

#### Services-producing Industries

Finance, insurance and real estate, and communications accounted for most of the dollar gain in services. Smaller increases were observed in wholesale and retail trade and in non-business services. Losses were recorded in transportation and storage, while output of community, business and personal services was unchanged.

Higher activity by security brokers and real estate agents paced output of finance, insurance and real estate to a 0.5% gain following a flat September. A decline in activity by mutual funds and lower royalties partly offset the gain.

Bolstered by widespread gains, communications output rose 1.9%. Output of telecommunications carriers and the post office accounted for most of the gain in dollar terms.

Both wholesale and retail trade recorded higher output in October. Led by higher sales of machinery and equipment, wholesale trade advanced 0.4%. The gain was partly offset by lower sales by motor vehicle and food wholesalers. Retail trade continued to improve, increasing 0.2%, its fourth advance in the last five months. The gains or losses in most trade groups were small. Sales of alcoholic beverages and automotive parts as well as sales in general merchandise stores increased the most. Sales by motor vehicle dealers fell to their level of last January.

Community, business and personal services were unchanged for a second consecutive month. Widespread gains were offset by a 2.9% drop in amusement services. Services by professionals led a 0.2% gain in business services, its third consecutive increase. Health, and accommodation and food services also advanced.

Transportation and storage fell 0.6%, its second consecutive monthly decline. A 3.2% drop in throughput of natural gas was responsible for most of the dollar losses. Air (-1.6%) and water (-2.5%) transport also contributed to the weakness. This marked the fourth consecutive monthly decline for air transport services. Trucking services rose 0.8% in October.

#### Goods-producing Industries

Goods production was unchanged in October. Losses in mining and construction were mostly offset by gains in manufacturing and agriculture.

Mining output dropped 1.9% following a 0.6% decline in September. A 2.1% decrease in extraction of crude oil and natural gas reflected weaker demand for natural gas in Canada and the U.S. Elsewhere, lower output by gold and other metal mines and by coal mines was partly offset by an increase in drilling activities.

Construction activities dropped 0.6% despite a 0.2% gain in residential construction. Lower activity on commercial, public and industrial projects led non-residential construction to a 1.8% decrease, a seventh consecutive decline. Engineering construction fell 0.6%.

Manufacturing rose 0.3% in October, bringing its advance so far this year to 2.6%. Since April, declines have alternated with increases but manufacturing output has advanced 1.1% nevertheless.

Producers of paper and allied products boosted production the most in October, as international markets remained favourable. Output jumped 4.6% and reflected higher production of newsprint. Exports of newsprint surged 13.2% in October.

After showing signs of weakness in August and September, printing and publishing advanced 2.2% in October, the month of the referendum on the Charlottetown Accord.

Output of electrical products increased for a sixth consecutive month, gaining 0.9%. Production of office, store and business machinery jumped 9.9%, but production of electronic equipment fell 4.2%.

Cutbacks in transportation equipment and machinery moderated the gain in manufacturing. Transportation equipment fell 1.3% after declining 2.8% in September. Production of motor vehicles and automotive parts decreased 3.4% and 0.3%, respectively. Production of machinery fell 3.5%.

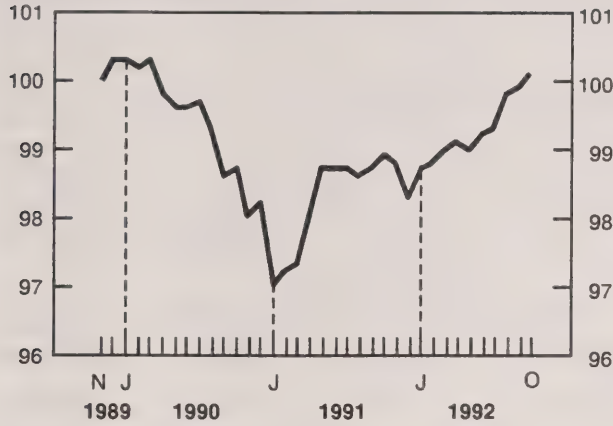


## Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

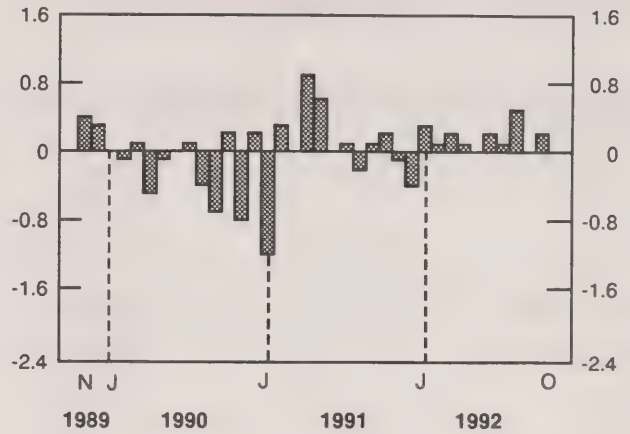
**Total Economy**

Index (November 1989 = 100)



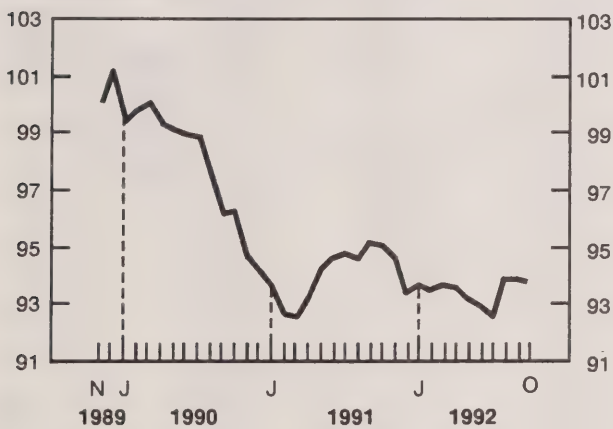
**Total Economy**

% change



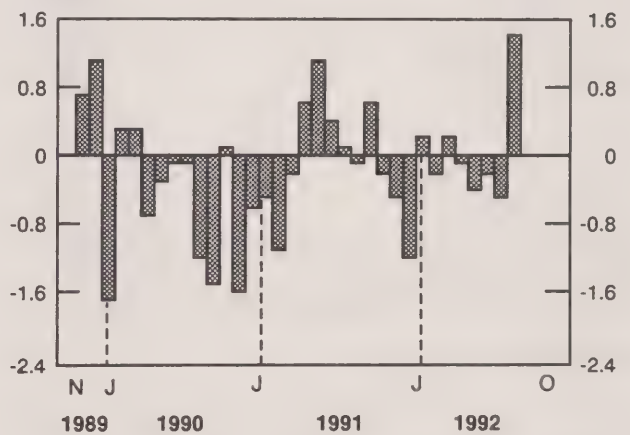
**Goods**

Index (November 1989 = 100)



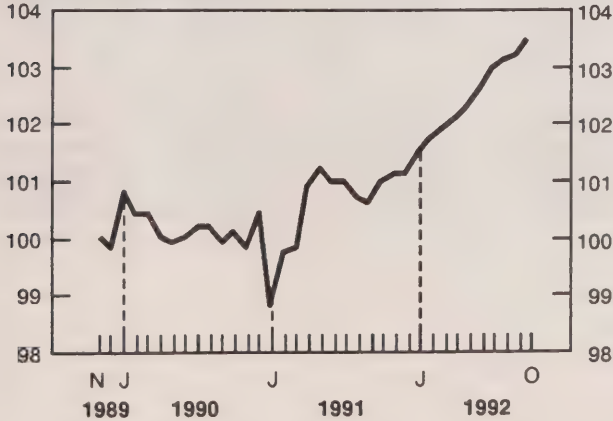
**Goods**

% change



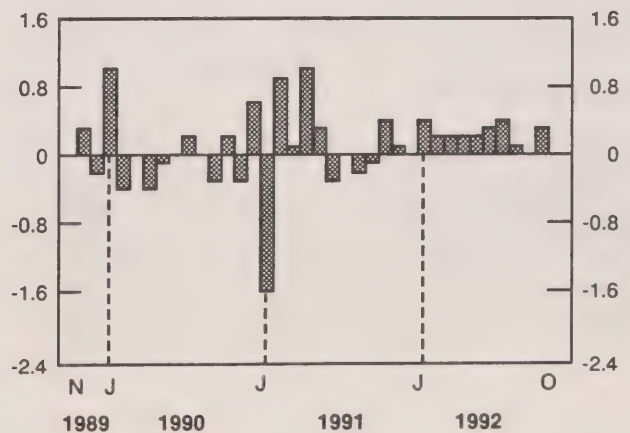
**Services**

Index (November 1989 = 100)



**Services**

% change





Following six consecutive monthly declines, agriculture output rose 1.9% led by gains in livestock and vegetables.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The October 1992 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.70/\$127) is scheduled for release in January 1993.

For information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

# Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

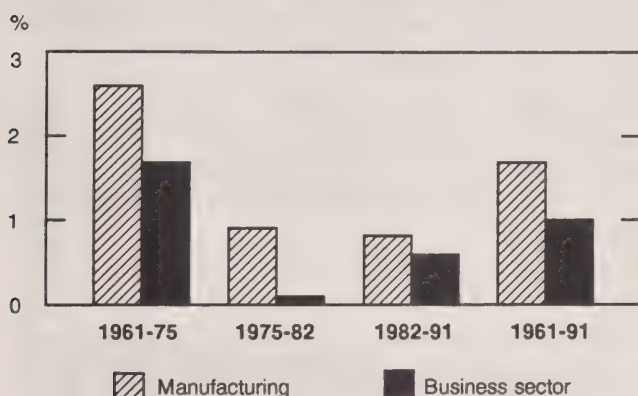
	1991	1992			
	October	July	August	September	October
<b>Total Economy</b>	<b>500,310.3</b>	<b>502,477.4</b>	<b>505,218.6</b>	<b>505,323.3</b>	<b>506,334.3</b>
<b>Business Sector:</b>	<b>408,564.1</b>	<b>410,168.8</b>	<b>412,950.9</b>	<b>412,975.2</b>	<b>413,764.3</b>
<b>Goods:</b>	<b>168,209.8</b>	<b>163,761.5</b>	<b>166,085.0</b>	<b>166,111.4</b>	<b>166,045.3</b>
Agriculture	11,325.1	10,524.5	10,503.3	10,494.9	10,697.0
Fishing and Trapping	940.4	906.0	881.8	885.5	872.2
Logging Industry	2,553.6	2,521.1	2,558.6	2,483.6	2,475.1
Mining Industries	19,977.6	20,338.1	21,010.7	20,892.1	20,501.7
Manufacturing Industries	85,666.3	84,078.8	85,562.2	85,390.4	85,685.7
Construction Industries	31,699.7	29,518.0	29,490.7	29,641.3	29,468.6
Other Utility Industries	16,047.1	15,875.0	16,077.7	16,323.6	16,345.0
<b>Services:</b>	<b>240,354.3</b>	<b>246,407.3</b>	<b>246,865.9</b>	<b>246,863.8</b>	<b>247,719.0</b>
Transportation and Storage	21,377.1	22,088.4	22,143.5	22,004.6	21,879.7
Communication Industries	19,295.0	19,600.9	19,456.9	19,488.1	19,858.7
Wholesale Trade	28,322.7	29,846.6	29,781.7	29,974.0	30,088.3
Retail Trade	29,478.2	30,207.8	30,355.5	30,289.4	30,360.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	81,790.8	84,088.5	84,499.1	84,491.8	84,909.4
Community, Business and Personal Services	60,090.5	60,575.1	60,629.2	60,615.9	60,622.6
<b>Non-business Sector:</b>	<b>91,746.2</b>	<b>92,308.6</b>	<b>92,267.7</b>	<b>92,348.1</b>	<b>92,570.0</b>
<b>Goods:</b>	<b>928.1</b>	<b>957.7</b>	<b>981.7</b>	<b>945.7</b>	<b>934.9</b>
<b>Services:</b>	<b>90,818.1</b>	<b>91,350.9</b>	<b>91,286.0</b>	<b>91,402.4</b>	<b>91,635.1</b>
Government Service Industry	33,744.3	34,019.5	33,991.9	34,122.7	34,201.8
Community and Personal Services	53,565.4	53,885.1	53,877.9	53,835.9	53,954.7
Other Services	3,508.4	3,446.3	3,416.2	3,443.8	3,478.6
<b>Other Aggregations:</b>					
Goods-producing Industries	169,137.9	164,719.2	167,066.7	167,057.1	166,980.2
Services-producing Industries	331,172.4	337,758.2	338,151.9	338,266.2	339,354.1
Industrial Production	122,619.1	121,249.6	123,632.3	123,551.8	123,467.3
Non-durable Manufacturing	39,672.9	38,908.1	39,391.3	39,413.0	39,897.2
Durable Manufacturing	45,993.4	45,170.7	46,170.9	45,977.4	45,788.5

## Multifactor Productivity

1991 (Preliminary Estimates)

In contrast with developments in labour productivity, the multifactor productivity index<sup>1</sup> for the business sector fell for the third consecutive year in 1991. The index declined by 1.0% in 1991, down 4.6% from the peak reached in 1987, but still 5.7% over its value in the last cyclical trough in 1982. This is the first time since 1961 that this indicator declined for three consecutive years. In fact, only once before, in 1974 and 1975, has multifactor productivity (MFP) dropped for two consecutive years.

### Average Annual Growth Rate of Multifactor Productivity

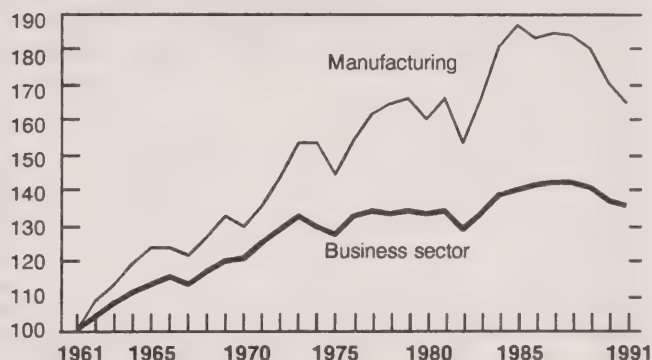


Part of the productivity drop observed during the recent downturn was due to the excess capacity resulting from weaker demand and significant investments made towards the end of the last expansion period. In spite of the drop in investment registered over the last few years, capital stock continues to grow faster than real output. This explains the gap between the growth of labour productivity published recently (see *The Daily* edition of November 23, 1992) and that of multifactor productivity. On the other hand, hours worked have been growing at a slower pace than real output for most of the last cycle, except in 1990.

### Note to Users

1. As in the previous release, comparisons with United States productivity estimates cannot be resumed, pending revisions to the estimates of Gross Domestic Product by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.
2. Capital stock estimates used in the calculation of multifactor productivity have been revised to reflect new estimates of asset lives.
3. Input-output tables for 1988 were revised and preliminary 1989 input-output data were used for the first time.

### Multifactor Productivity Indices (1961 = 100)



Since the 1982 recession, business sector productivity grew at an average annual rate of 0.6%. This performance is greater than the average increase of 0.1% observed during the 1975-1982 business cycle, but is lower than the 1.7% recorded during the 1961-1975 period. Moreover, the productivity performance over the present business cycle is lower than the historical average of 1.0% observed from 1961 to 1991.

<sup>1</sup> This release presents multifactor productivity measures calculated for the first time using estimates of hours worked as the labour input. The measures referred to in this text are based on value-added for both the business sector and total manufacturing. In the future, all MFP measures will be compiled using hours worked. The next issue of Aggregate Productivity Measures will contain a feature article on the impact of using hours worked instead of employment as the measure of labour input in the calculation of multifactor productivity.

Canadian manufacturing MFP declined by 3.3% in 1991. Except for 1987, when multifactor productivity increased 0.5%, the index has declined continuously since 1986. As in the the business sector, the productivity drop recorded by these industries is mainly accounted for by the excess growth of capital stock over the growth of real output since 1986. Labour input had a negative impact on multifactor productivity only in 1986 and in 1989. Over the current business cycle, MFP increased at an average rate of 0.8%. This result is quite similar to the 0.9% average recorded during the 1975-1982 business cycle, but is much lower than the average productivity growth of 2.6% during the 1961-1975 period.

**Available on CANSIM:** multifactor productivity indices based on hours worked appear in matrices 7896 (gross output), 7897 (net-gross output), 7898 (value-added) and 7899 (inter-industry). The corresponding measures based on employment appear in matrices 7900 to 7903.

These figures and related information will be available in the 1991 issue of *Aggregate Productivity Measures* (15-204E, \$40).

For more detailed information, contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-3687) or Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654), Input-Output Division.

### Multifactor Productivity Measures, Canada

1961-1991

	Business Sector	Manufacturing Industries
	Indexes (1961 = 100)	
1961	100.0	100.0
1971	124.7	135.3
1975	127.3	144.1
1981	133.7	166.2
1982	128.2	153.2
1983	133.1	165.8
1984	138.5	181.0
1985	139.6	186.8
1986	140.9	183.6
1987	142.0	184.5
1988	142.0	183.8
1989	140.8	179.9
1990	136.8	170.5
1991	135.5	164.8
	Annual rate of change (%)	
1961-1991	1.0	1.7
1961-1975	1.7	2.6
1975-1982	0.1	0.9
1982-1991	0.6	0.8
1985-1991	-0.5	-2.1
1984-1985	0.8	3.2
1985-1986	0.9	-1.7
1986-1987	0.8	0.5
1987-1988	0.0	-0.4
1988-1989	-0.8	-2.2
1989-1990	-2.8	-5.2
1990-1991	-1.0	-3.3



## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending December 14, 1992

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.4 million tonnes, an increase of 4.1% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 10.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 14.9% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of December 14, 1992 decreased 4.7% from the previous year.

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

### Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 19, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 19, 1992 totalled 277 940 tonnes, a 3.3% decrease from the preceding week's total of 287 348 tonnes but up 8.5% from the year-earlier 256 249 tonnes. The cumulative total at December 19, 1992 was 13 403 341 tonnes, a 6.9% increase from 12 541 060 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

**The Daily**  
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 28, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2  
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost was unchanged in July following a 0.1% drop in June.
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 6  
The number of unemployed persons requiring regular unemployment insurance benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations, increased 4.4% in July to 1.2 million.
- Building Permits, July 1992 7  
The preliminary total of building permits issued in Canada declined 0.4% to \$1.18 billion in July after rising \$2.80 billion in June.
- Impaired Driving - Canada, 1991 10  
From 1987 to 1991, the number of persons charged with impaired driving in Canada decreased 21%, from 102,008 to 77,137.

**DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS**

- Report on the State of the Environment 12
- Annual Report, August 1992 12

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**MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992** 14

Canada

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 35-002**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 35-003**

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85; Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

**Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, November 1992.**

**Catalogue number 36-004**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, November 1992.**

**Catalogue number 44-004**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Coal and Coke Statistics, September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 45-002**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Refined Petroleum Products, September 1992.**

**Catalogue number 45-004**

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States: US\$21.80/US\$218; Other Countries: US\$25.50/US\$255).

**Telephone Statistics, October 1992.**

**Catalogue number 56-002**

(Canada: \$8.30/\$83; United States: US\$10/US\$100; Other Countries: US\$11.60/US\$116).

**Service Industries Service Bulletin: Business Services, Leisure and Personal Services Advance Information, 1991. Vol. 4, No. 8. December 1992.**

**Catalogue number 63-015**

(Canada: \$7.20/\$43; United States: US\$8.65/US\$52; Other Countries: US\$10/US\$60).

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**MAJOR RELEASE DATES: January 1993**


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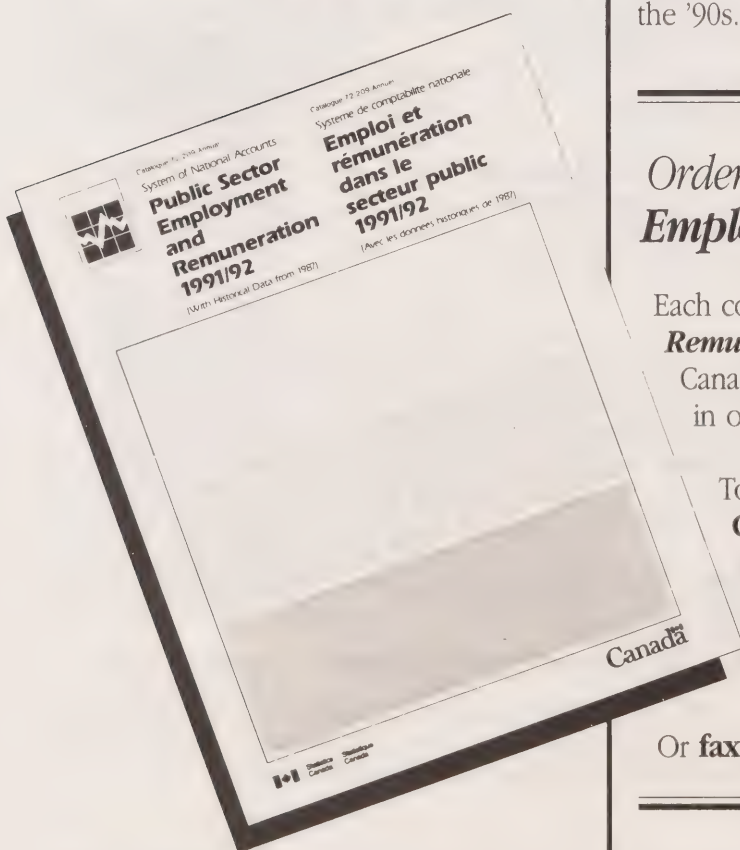
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>January</b>		
5	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	October 1992
5	Employment, Earnings and Hours	October 1992
6	Industrial Product Price Index	November 1992
6	Raw Materials Price Index	November 1992
5	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	November 1992
5	Charitable Donations	1991
6	Short-term Expectations Survey	
6	Help-wanted Index	December 1992
7	Building Permits	October 1992
8	Labour Force Survey	December 1992
11	New Housing Price Index	November 1992
11	New Motor Vehicle Sales	November 1992
11	Farm Product Price Index	November 1992
12	Census of Population: Home Language, Mother Tongue and Knowledge of Languages	1991
13	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	November 1992
13	Estimates of Labour Income	October 1992
15	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	November 1992
15	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	November 1992
18	Department Store Sales - Advance Release	December 1992
20	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	November 1992
20	Sales of Natural Gas	November 1992
21	Consumer Price Index	December 1992
22	Retail Trade	November 1992
22	Wholesale Trade	November 1992
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	November 1992
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	November 1992
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	November 1992
27	Industrial Product Price Index	December 1992
27	Raw Materials Price Index	December 1992
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	November 1992
29	Building Permits	November 1992
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	December 1992
29	Field Crop Reporting Series:	
	No. 1, December 31 Grain Stocks	
29	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	November 1992
29	Major Release Dates	February 1993

The February 1993 release schedule will be published on January 29, 1993. **Users note:** This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1187), Communications Division.



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